A Highland Scrap Book
Vol VIII
- Prepared by P.M.W.

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The Black Watch Association

MONTREAL BRANCH

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MONTREAL 1

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NEWSLETTER

February 1956

This letter is intended to be a report on the activities of your Association since the last newsletter in February, 1955, and for this reason our introduction will be brief, but we do wish, right from the start, all our members the very best for the coming year, and to solicit the continued and greatly appreciated support of all those who have helped us in the past, or who intend to help us in the future. Our address list has been revised and a lot of "dead wood" removed, and a considerable number of new names and addresses have been added, so that if you are receiving this newsletter for the first time, we hope that you will read it through, become a paid-up member, and participate in our various functions as they take place from time to time.

Events in which we have been active during the past year include the following:

1. Special parade for Col. George S. Cantlie in March, when over 200 former officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks paraded with the 3rd Bn. in order to demonstrate their respect and affection for Col. Cantlie, who served the Regiment with great distinction for more than fifty-five years.

2. The Annual Regimental Church Parade in May, attended by approximately 175 members of the Association, along with the 3rd Bn, the Black Watch Cadet Corps with their own pipe band, and a company from the Bishops College Cadet Corps.

3. The Annual Association Picnic in June. This event, despite excellent weather and a lot of work put in by Mr. Ward Sweet and his committee, was not too well attended by members of the Association, and if it had not been for the contributions totalling $140.00 received from a number of former senior regimental officers, a deficit would have resulted. With the contributions mentioned, a surplus of $86.42 was realized.

4. The Annual Meeting held in October. This meeting was attended by 82 members, and extremely satisfactory reports, covering the period 1 July 54 to 30 June 55 were presented by all committees, some of the outstanding ones being as follows:

Showing keen interest in the finer points of the Browning machine gun are these youths from Ste. Rose and Montreal. Former cadets, they are now members of Support Company, 3rd Battalion The Black Watch (Res.) Left to right are: Allan Rodger of N.D.G.; Dan McLeod, of Ste. Rose; Pat Byford, Ste. Rose; and H. Schnapp, of N.D.G. Their instructor is Sgt. D. D. Dickson.

Recruiting Problem Answered by RHR

By ROBERT GARDNER

A group of 30 young Montrealers, most of whom are still attending school, may be setting a pattern for Reserve Army recruiting here.

The current recruiting situation on the one hand is conceded to be very unsatisfactory. The poor showing, it is stated, is due to the economic prosperity of the country. On the other hand, the Canadian Reserve Army is reaching a period when the battle-trained officers and men are about ready for retirement.

The Second World War has been over 10 years now, and officers and men who joined up at ages 20 to 25, now are beginning to feel the pressure of growing business and family responsibilities. The ever-shrinking cadre of senior and warrant officers will become a serious problem within a few years.

But The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada appears to have come up with an answer to the problem. In its inception, the idea of recruiting schoolboys for a unit cadet corps was to provide a reservoir of pipers and drummers for the regiment to succeed those who might retire.

Got Good Results

The scheme, carried out under the command of Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, met with the keen support of the St. Andrew's Society. But the program exceeded all expectations, and paved the way to obtaining as fine a standard of line recruit as any Reserve Army unit commanding officer could hope for.

Not only has the Highland unit obtained a small number of embryo pipers and drummers this training season from its locally raised unit Cadet Corps, but it has obtained a group of youngsters who are obviously excellent N.C.O. material. The standard indeed is so high that two of the lads are now student cadets at Le College Militaire Royale de St. Jean, Que.

The original target was 150 120 was attained at the outset, during the two years or more the corps has been in existence, its numbers have reached 180. It was placed in charge of a seasoned veteran, Capt. Ralph Dynes, who, after retiring from the Black Watch as its regimental Sergeant Major, joined the Cadet Services of Canada, to give validity to his new task.

With him are now associated, Lieuts. H. S. Robertson, M. A. Hoey and John Gibson, all of whom were war-time veterans, though in the younger age category.

Get Camp Training

The boys recruited, who were in general between the ages of 14 and 17, though some of more tender years were enrolled for training as pipers, and others had reached the age of 18, parade Saturday mornings for the usual type of cadet training—foot and arms drill, shooting and basic training on the Bren and Sten machine guns.

All those over 16 last summer went to Valcartier for a period of training in the Young Soldiers' Course while the younger ones were sent to the cadet camp at Farnham for a seven weeks "holiday." Both groups upheld the best traditions of their regiment. Those in the first group received the pay of rank of the regular Canadian soldier; while the cadets received a bonus of $100 on completing the full period in camp. This group won the pennant as the best in camp last year.

The Black Watch are now recruiting for the coming summer camps, and are getting a good number of applications each Saturday morning.

Typical of the regiment which maintains a high standard for all who elect to join its ranks, the unit provided free all the Highland part of the boys' uniforms—kilts, etc.

Recruits Assigned

Apart from the eight who have enlisted in the unit as pipers, the balance of the 30 "recruits" have been assigned to S... William Dohney, and are training on rocket launchers, the new type Browning machine-guns, and as signallers. They will also learn how to handle the 81 millimetre mortar, and apart from this instruction in so-called "heavy" weapons, they will be trained in driving and maintenance of mechanical vehicles.

The experiment is being watched with interest by Maj.-Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez, CBE, DSO, General Officer Commanding, Quebec Command, who has concentrated in recent years on the enlistment and training of youth. "The training these young people get in the Reserve Army," he said, "not only makes fine soldiers, but fine citizens as well."

With the possible exception of Winnipeg and Vancouver, the procedures being developed by The Black Watch in Montreal, are unique in Canada. If, as is hoped, the plan grows to the extent that a round figure of 100 new, high-standard recruits are available to a single unit annually, it will effect a vertiable revolution in obtaining men for part-time duties in the defence of Canada.

COLONEL EYRE CRABBE K.H.
with Officers, N.C.O.s and Men of the 74th Highlanders
1846

Painting by D. Cunliffe. Reproduced by courtesy of the Scottish United Services Museum.

COLONEL EYRE CRABBE OF THE 74th, WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON D. CUNLIFFE AS A MILITARY PAINTER

By the Late Major H. P. E. Pereira, E.R.D., F.S.A. Scot., F.M.A.

The various dictionaries of painters are not very communicative about Cuncliffe beyond giving the dates during which he exhibited in London, 1825-1856. He lived in Hampshire, I believe in or near Winchester, and he painted a number of delightful military groups of regiments stationed in the Portsmouth area. I am no art critic, but I find Cunliffe's paintings very pleasing, particularly for his attention to detail.

The colour print reproduced here is of a picture in the Scottish United Services Museum, Edinburgh Castle, entitled "Colonel John Eyre Crabbe taking leave of the 74th," and is from a block most kindly lent by the Regimental History Committee of the Highland Light Infantry. Colonel Eyre Crabbe is the mounted officer and the picture is an excellent record of the reintroduction of tartan to the 74th in April, 1846. The Colonel retired on full pay in May of that year.

The 74th arrived in England in March, 1845, from Nova Scotia, and was stationed at Canterbury until August, 1845, when it moved to Gosport and so came—as it were—into Cunliffe's territory. Eyre Crabbe now submitted an application for the 74th to resume the designation "Highland" and to adopt the bonnet and trews. In November, 1845, a letter was received from the Horse Guards approving the resumption of the title "Highland" and the regiment being clothed accordingly—"that is to wear the Tartan Trews instead of the Oxford mixture ; plaid cap instead of the Black Shaco ; and the plaid[1] scarf as worn by the 71st Regiment." It even further directed that the tartan to be worn was not to be the old regimental pattern, as this was already worn by the 42nd and 93rd, but that it should be distinguished by the introduction of a white line.

It is this dress which is shown in the painting. The "plaid cap" is really a cloth shako with a diced band, though the officers did not adopt this dicing until 1850. The officer on the left of the picture (Captain Ansell) is wearing the shako with lines, the sword shoulder belt and the plaid, and also the highly ornate dirk reintroduced at this period. The Colonel is similarly dressed and his white regimental shabracque will be noted. In the left background are a bandsman in white, a sergeant and a private. There is a glimpse of a piper in the centre background with a private in a white drill jacket and hummle bonnet. Both the piper and the pipe-major (William Mackay, a native of Sutherland) are dressed in scarlet as the appointments were not yet official. The other two officers in blue frock-coats have large silver thistles embroidered on the scales. The central figure is Major Fordyce, and on the right is Lieutenant and Adjutant the

[1] Here the Horse Guards fell into the error, still so common south of the Border, of using the world plaid to mean tartan.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1956 The Gazette

1,000 Crowd Armory To Cheer 'MacDonald Hundred's'

Drummer Sylvia Shore — Dancer Ann Jackie Oram — Pipe Major Heather MacKenzie — Grand Champion

'Tutti-Frutti' Couldn't Be Keener

By LAUCHIE CHISHOLM

On Cape Breton Island, where the east began before Newfoundland came into the union, the Gaelic is said to be spoken more than in old Scotland.

Twenty-four bonnie lassies and one strapping highland laddie gave support to this claim here Saturday night when they piped, danced and sang Gaelic songs at a concert in the Black Watch Armory.

An estimated 1,000 spectators filled the armory, occupying both balconies and two-thirds of the area of the drill floor. On the remaining space the "MacDonald Hundred" Junior Pipe Band from the Gaelic College, St. Ann's, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, presented a program that was received with enthusiastic applause.

It was the fifth concert on a six-stop Easter holiday tour by the band under the direction of Rev. A. W. R. MacKenzie, president of The Gaelic College of Arts and Crafts, and a soldier in the Black Watch during the First World War.

"We've been in Boston, Brockville, Spencerville (Ont.), Ottawa, and now Montreal," said Mr. MacKenzie.

"It has been a most pleasant trip and we may have succeeded somewhat in breaking down the cultural iron curtain against the Gaelic music, so to speak," said the director.

But there were few barriers to breakdown in the local armory, home of a well-known pipe band of its own. The audience was responsive to pipe music and perhaps a few understood the Gaelic songs.

And if Cape Bretoners know how to play the pipes, they learn young. Sharon Robertson, a sandy-haired, freckled-faced, girl of nine, had difficulty carrying the pipes. But once she heaved the pipes over her shoulder and tucked the windsack under her small arm, she showed that even little girls have wind enough to play a bagpipe march.

Although the majority of the band are from Cape Breton, it included George Fraser, 13, the champion boy piper of Prince Edward Island, and Mable MacInnis, Antogonish, senior and grand champion Highland dancer of Nova Scotia.

The youngsters sang such Gaelic numbers as "H-ro mo nighean donn bhoidheach" with all the pep most keen teens of the moment would give to "Tuitti-Fruitti."

The Gael's Good Night Song went like this:

"Soirdh leibh 'us oidhche mhath leibh
Oidhche mhath leibh beannachd leibh
Guidhean slainte ghnath bhi mar ruibh
Oidhche mhath leibh beannachd leibh."

The pipers and dancers left for home in a convoy of automobiles yesterday morning, taking with them the knowledge of Gaelic and the continuing tradition of their Scottish ancestors.

Churchill Suggested Too Much, Too Often

Gazette - Ap 9/56

Wavell Given 'Inferiority Complex'

London, April 9 —(Monday—(AP) — Sir Winston Churchill is reported to have given one of Britain's greatest army commanders an inferiority complex during the Second World War by peppering him with suggestions in the field.

This story on the replacement of Gen. Archibald Wavell as British commander in the Middle East during the dark days of 1941 was discussed in an official war history out today.

Maj.-Gen. I. S. O. Playfair and three senior officers wrote the history—Volume II of "The Mediterranean and Middle East."

Wavell was described as "one of the great commanders in military history," but the book said he found the barrage of telegrams from the wartime Prime Minister "needless and irritating."

Churchill was not "content to deal only with the high policy for the conduct of the war and to leave details to his subordinates," the military historians found. Instead, he liked to deal directly with individuals.

The story then goes:

Churchill and Wavell met for the first time in August, 1940, and "it was not the sort of meeting where Gen. Wavell's inability to talk easily and persuasively could pass unnoticed."

Later came a flurry of telegrams described as "less welcome" than those wishing good luck and promising support.

"Although they were typical of Mr. Churchill's normal methods," the historians said, "these telegrams contained so many inquiries and suggestions about matters of detail well within the province of a commander-in-chief that to Gen. Wavell, who was already conscious of a lack of confidence in himself, they were irritating and, in his opinion, needless.

"Those nearest to him in his work had little doubt that the tiredness he showed in the late spring of 1941 was not entirely caused by the stresses and strains of campaigning, nor by his many heavy responsibilities, but was aggravated by the feeling that he did not enjoy the full confidence of the Prime Minister."

Wavell, who later became Field Marshal Earl Wavell, died in May, 1950 at the age of 67. He served as commander in the Middle East from 1939-41.

He was commander during some disheartening British reverses in the Middle East.

He directed the campaign in an attempt to help Greece but this led to German Field Marshal Rommel driving the Eighth Army out of Cyrenaica.

Wavell's main handicap was inadequate armor, the historians said.

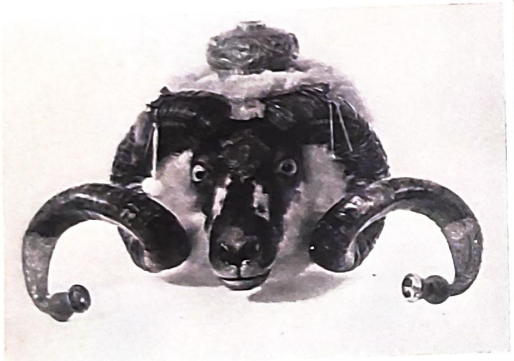
The official history paid him this tribute:

"He was essentially a soldier's soldier, and takes an assured place as one of the great commanders in military history."

s' Gaelic Songs

(Gazette Photo Service)

npion Mabel MacInnis Drummer Avon Burdge, 11



This object has long been in my family, of Scottish descent. Please tell me about it. J. W. C., Roanoke, Va.

Pictured is a natural ram's head crowned and ornamented with carefully wrought silver. The crown is a round covered box embossed with thistle rinceaux and crested with a cairngorm. Silver chains support five pendants from the animal's forehead. The tips of the curling horns are enclosed in silver ferrules each in the shape of an acanthus-leaf cornucopia with a thistle terminal.

This imposing composite is a Scottish snuff mull (or mill) weighing over fifty pounds and mounted on wheels to be rolled to a banquet table. The crown is the actual snuff box, and the pendants are accessories. One is a spoon for dipping snuff, and others a pricket and mallet for breaking up caked tobacco. A little rake is for combing snuff out of the beard and a hare's foot for brushing it off the upper lip of the snuff taker. The silversmith has marked the snuff box as follows: the name *Mackay & Chisholm*, a *thistle*, and a *castle with three turrets*. These punch marks represent respectively: the date 1894, the maker, the Scottish assay mark, and the city of Edinburgh.

Star Apr 6/56

Montreal VC Winners To Leave for U.K. Rally

The first of four surviving winners of the Victoria Cross now living in the Montreal area leaves this weekend for New York, en route to England for the celebration of the centenary of the institution of the medal by Queen Victoria in 1856.

He is Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, VC, CMG, DSO, who though chiefly identified during his active military career with The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, 'actually won the coveted decoration while serving with the 24th Battalion, CEF, now Victoria Rifles of Canada.

Montreal's other surviving VC winners are air Marshal W. A. Bishop, CB, DSO, MC, DFC, Lt.-Col. C. Norman Mitchell, MC, and Lt.-Col. David V. Currie, who lives in Lachine. Colonel Mitchell will sail for England on the Homeric leaving Quebec June 14 and Colonel Currie will fly to England, leaving Montreal Airport, Dorval, June 20. Colonel Clark-Kennedy's early departure for the June function is due to business appointments he has overseas. Air Marshal Bishop's plans are not known.

It is expected that more than 400 of the Commonwealth's heroes will take part in the celebrations, June 24 to 26 inclusive. They will come from all over the world to wait on their sovereign, the first reigning Queen since Victoria.

They will attend a Buckingham Palace garden party, stand in silent tribute at a church commemoration service to war dead, and also participate in a parade in Hyde Park.

It is expected that French Canada will have at least one participant, Lt.-Col. Paul Triquet, now living in Quebec City. He won the distinction for outstanding heroism while serving with the Royal 22nd Regiment in the Italian campaign in World War II.

Bishop, Clark-Kennedy and Mitchell are all World War I winners, but Currie won his decoration in fierce tank fighting in World War II. He was then serving with the South Alberta Regiment. Bishop was the famous "ace" who shot down 72 enemy planes and on whom George V pinned the VC, the DSO and the MC simultaneously. Colonel Mitchell won his decoration during the heavy fighting at Cambrai in the final stages of World War I, when he was in the Royal Canadian Engineers. The Canadian Legion has honored him by naming one of its branches after him.

But most of those who formed the gallant company of Montreal Victoria Cross winners of World War I have since died. Two members of the Royal Montreal Regiment are in this category. One was Capt. G. B. McKean, who died in 1926, and the other was Lt.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, who was the RMR's medical officer at the time he displayed courage of the highest order in continuing to attend wounded while shells were falling all around.

Colonel Scrimger, who was surgeon-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital in the thirties, was cited for displaying "continuously, day and night (during three full days) the greatest devotion to duty amongst the wounded at the front." All this was accomplished under "heavy fire."

Three men of the Black Watch, besides Colonel Clark-Kennedy, won the VC in World War I, L/Cpl. Fred Fisher and Pte. J. B. Croak being killed while doing so. The third winner was Cpl. Herman Good. The Royal 22nd Regiment had two World War I winners of the medal, Lt. John Brillant and Cpl. Joseph Kaeble. Another member of The Black Watch, Lt. Thomas Dinesen, now reported to be living in retirement in his native Denmark, was one of two Danes who have won the Victoria Cross while serving with British forces. An American, William H. Metcalf, who served in the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, of Victoria, B.C., also won the distinction.

A total of 72 VCs were won by Canadians in World War I, 16 in World War II, four in South Africa, four in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and one on the Andaman Islands, off India, in 1867, for a total of 97.

It is believed that 35 winners are still living, and that invitations will go to each one of them and to one near relative. Invitations also are being addressed to two near relatives of each posthumous recipient, one of whom must be the person who actually was presented with the decoration; and to one near relative—parent, brother, sister, widow or child of each deceased holder of the VC.

DANISH V.C.'s

¶ In a recent article you mentioned that two Danes had won the Victoria Cross, and I noticed that one of them was Lieut. Thomas Dinesen of the Canadian Black Watch. Who was the other?

—*Alfred Petersen*, Montreal.

***Editor's Note:** The second Danish V.C. was Major A. Frederick Lassen, a member of the British Commandos who was serving with "M" Squadron, 1st Special Boat Service, when he won the Victoria Cross, posthumously, in an action at Lake Commachio in Northern Italy on April 8-9, 1945. Major Lassen was also the holder of three M.C.'s. The first was won in a Commando raid on the Channel Islands, the second in Crete, and the third in the Dodecanese Islands.*

Prison Camp Started Author On Writing Career, Wife Says

By ZOE BIELER

Mrs. David Walker finds that being the wife of a successful author is, in many ways, more demanding than being the wife of an army officer. Daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Allan A. Magee, Mrs. Walker is spending the Easter vacation with her four young sons. Her husband, twice winner of the Governor-General's award for fiction, is on a four-month expedition with the RCMP in the Canadian Arctic.

"When David and I got married neither of us had any idea that he would make writing his career," she explained. A Scotsman by birth and a professional soldier, David Walker first came to Canada in 1939 as ADC to Lord Tweedsmuir. He and his Montreal wife were married in July, 1939. "War broke out soon after we returned from our honeymoon and David left immediately to rejoin his regiment, the Imperial Black Watch." Mrs. Walker went with him but when he was captured prisoner by the Germans in June, 1940, she returned to Canada, joined the women's division of the RCAF and became a senior staff officer.

"I think perhaps it was the five years in prisoner of war camp that first turned David's thoughts to writing. Anyway he started writing poetry in camp and his letters were wonderful," his wife recalls.

After the war Major Walker and his wife went to India where he was posted to the staff of the Viceroy. He served briefly under both Lord Wavell and Lord Mountbatten and then decided to retire from the army and devote himself to a writing career.

Rejections at First

"We went back to Scotland where we lived in a very small cottage. Our two older sons, Giles and Barkley, were both born in Scotland and my main job was to keep them quiet and out of the way so David could write. The first year was most depressing. One rejection slip after another. There was still a paper shortage in England then and many editors told David that because of the shortage they couldn't take a chance on a new writer. Finally David said 'Let's go to a country where there is no paper shortage and then I'll know whether this is just an excuse and whether I can really write or not.'"

So they came back to Canada and in less than a year David Walker's first novel, "The Storm and the Silence" was published in the United States. In 1950 "Geordie," one of his most successful noveds, was published in both England and the United States.

"Geordie" has been made into a film which will soon be seen in Montreal. "It was supposed to open at the Avenue this week," Mrs. Walker sighed, "but the opening has been postponed until April 11 and we have to go back to St. Andrews, New Brunswick this weekend in time for the older boys to start back to school. I was so looking forward to seeing it. But I think it will be shown in St. Andrews next summer when David gets back and then we can all go together."

Mrs. David Walker with her two younger sons Julian, 4, and David, 6.

Following the success of "Geordie" came "The Pillar" in 1952, which won the Governor-General's award for fiction for that year; then came "Digby" in 1953 which also won the award and last February "Harry Black" was published. So far David Walker has used Scottish, Indian or prison camp backgrounds. "It's about time he wrote something with a Canadian background," his wife smiles, "maybe this Arctic trip will give him what he wants."

Besides his novels David Walker has had several short stories published in American and English magazines. "Somehow he can't write articles so he sticks to fiction," Mrs. Walker says. He keeps regular office hours at home. "Every morning he goes upstairs at 8.30 and we don't see him again until lunchtime." She admits that sometimes it is hard to keep the four active young boys quiet. "Often we have to take them out of the house when their father is at a particularly tense spot in his current novel." A Scottish friend lives with the Walkers in St. Andrew's and helps Mrs. Walker with the boys. "We've just built a house of our own and have the space we want but when we first came to St. Andrew's we were a bit crowded and I often wondered how David managed to concentrate on his writing."

After lunch David takes two hours off. He gardens or plays with the boys but at 4.30 he goes back to his study for another three hours. "He writes in long hand and does most of the actual writing in the morning. In the afternoons he revises." Mrs. Walker is "his average reader" and he discusses every chapter with her as he writes.

He Really Works

She says that one of the hardest things about being married to an author is trying to convince friends and neighbors that he really works. "They see David outside after lunch and just can't understand why he can't go off for golf or some community activity. Actually when he's deep in a novel we can't go to any parties or even play golf. Our life must necessarily be very quiet." She finds the summers a bit trying because St. Andrew's is a popular summer resort and socially very active. "Our friends who are on holiday often find it difficult to realize that David is still working."

Goodwill In Philadelphia Gazette

Black Watch Unit Set For US March

By LAUCHIE CHISHOLM

The Black Watch of Canada is the only foreign unit invited to take part in Philadelphia's large-scale celebration June 9 and 10 of the 250th birthdate of Benjamin Franklin, renowned diplomat and founding father of the United States of America.

Honor of representing Canada and the regiment will fall to the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, the Militia battalion composed of civilian Montrealers who serve as soldiers two nights each week and on occasional weekends.

Lt.-Col. Ian R. McDougall, commanding officer of the Militia battalion based at the armory, Bleury St., yesterday announced plans for the Philadelphia trip.

Full-dress uniforms of green coatees, distinctive kilt, and blue balmorals will be shined and polished for the trip to Philadelphia and participation in the two-mile long parade past historic Independence Hall as the guests of the United States Marine Corps.

All U.S. Marine Corps detachments in the area will be on parade on Saturday afternoon, June 9. The dress uniform of the Marines will contrast sharply to the visiting Canadians with their pipe and brass bands and their kilted soldiers.

Rare Privilege

The Black Watch will carry rifles and bayonets for the parade. Col. McDougall said this was a rare privilege for a foreign military unit visiting the United States.

The invitation to take part in the Franklin anniversary celebrations was extended to the Black Watch by Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia.

During the battalion's goodwill visit, Mayor Dilworth will officially grant the Black Watch the "freedom of the city."

After the granting of the "freedom," the battalion will unfurl its colors and march in the big parade with the Marine Corps.

Members of the battalion, numbering about 300, will be guests of the Marines. They will stay at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

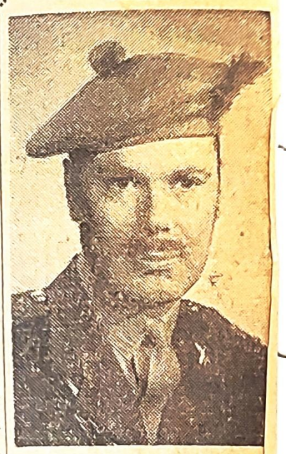
Quite apart from the portion of early North American history shaped by the parent Black Watch Regiment in the 18th century, at Ticonderoga et al, there are many modern day associations between the United States and the famous Montreal unit.

American Recruits

The majority of the 2,000 American recruits who joined the Black Watch in 1917, came from the Philadelphia area, Col. McDougall said. A two-week recruiting drive was conducted through a number of the eastern United States at that time.

Perhaps one of the most famous American members of the Black Watch was the late Robert Sherwood, the playwright. Mr. Sherwood came here and enlisted in the regiment during the First World War. A tall man, he cut a striking figure in the kilt as the regimental drum major.

Until his death, Mr. Sherwood never relinquished his attachment to the regiment and made an annual pilgrimage to Montreal for the traditional mess dinn each year.



LT.-COL. IAN McDOUGALL . . . will lead men in parade

During the Second World War, large number of Americans cam here to enlist in the regimen before the United States entere the war. One young man from Philadelphia, who arrived here in a limousine, Col. McDougall recalled, when asked for his address at the enlistment office, replied: "The Ritz-Carlton." He was staying at the local hotel at the time.

This particular volunteer, the colonel said, was a popular soldier with the Black Watch until h transferred to the United State forces in 1942. He later was kil ed in action.

With such common bonds o service in war, members of th Black Watch are looking fo ward to the goodwill visit peacetime.

Col. McDougall, who joined th regiment in 1937, went overse soon after the outbreak of w with the first battalion. As front-line company commander Italy, he was taken prisoner held for five months.

Since the war, beyond his life as a Montreal businessman has retained his interest in reserve. He took over comm of the battalion last Novemb

The United States trip this is probably the largest goo operation of the Black Wat its post-war history. Col. Dougall is anxious to mak operation a success.

Regular Serving Officers Appointments List

ARBUTHNOTT, W. D., Capt.	4/5th Bn.
BAILLIE-HAMILTON, J. N. B., Capt.	Depot.
BAKER-BAKER, H. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., Lt.-Col.	1st Bn.
BENGOUGH, J. D., Lt.	2nd Bn.
BLAIR, H. N.,	Brigade Colonel.
BRADFORD, B. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Lt.-Col.	2nd Bn.
BRODIE, A. C. C., D.S.O., M.C., Col.	British Embassy, Laos
BUCHANAN, P. G., M.B.E., T.D., Major	1st Bn.
BUCHANAN, J. E., Capt.	Depot.
BURNABY ATKINS, F. J., Major	R.A.F. Staff College.
BUTCHART, G. C., Major	2nd Bn.
CAMERON, E. D., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., 2/Lt.	2nd Bn.
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Capt.	A.D.C., East Africa.
CHALMERS, N. A., 2/Lt.	2nd Bn.
CLARK, H. McL., M.B.E., Major	Depot.
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Capt.	1st Bn
DICK-LAUDER, G. A., Major	2nd Bn.
DONALDSON, G. W. B., Major	Depot, R.M.P.
DUDGEON, W. R., Lt.	1st Bn.
FORTUNE, J. B. F., M.C., Major	War Office.
GILLIES, G. W., Major	1st Bn.
GRAHAM, C .S., Major	2nd Bn.
GURDON, A. B. D., Lt.	1st Bn.
GURDON, R. T. T., Lt.	2nd Bn.
HAMILTON, B. M., Capt.	2nd Bn.
IRWIN, A. D. H., D.S.O., M.C., Major	Depot.
LE MAITRE, G. H., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
LENNOX, N., Capt.	B.M., U.K.
LESLIE, A. W., M.C., Major	2nd Bn.
LESLIE, I. B., Lt.	Eaton Hall O.C.S.
LINDSAY, C. P., Capt.	2nd Bn.
LITHGOW, A. O. L., M.C., Major	School of Infantry.
MAXWELL, R. St. G. R., Major	4/5th Bn.
MOIR, C M., Major	1st Bn.
MONCRIEFF, J. G. Capt.	1st Bn.
MONTEITH, J. C., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
McCONAGHY, C. W., Capt.	Fd. Security.
McDONALD, D. S., Major	1st Bn.
MacDONALD-GAUNT, C. A., Capt	1st Bn.
McMICKING, T. N., Lt.	2nd Bn.
NICOLL, E. W., Major	1st Bn.
NOBLE, N. G. A., M.C., Major	Depot.
ORR-EWING, E. S., Lt.	Depot.
PARKER, C. M., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
ROSE, D. MacN. C., D.S.O., Lt.-Col	School of Infantry.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, A. D., M.C., Major	Scottish Command.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, D. A., M.V.O., Major	6/7th Bn.
SEVERN, D. B., Capt.	6/7th Bn.
STEPHEN, M. G., Major	War Office.
STEWART, J. L., Capt.	Highland District.
STEWART-MEIKLEJOHN, N. J., Capt.	2nd Bn.
STEWART-SMITH, D. G., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
TELFER-SMOLLETT, M. A., Capt.	2nd Bn.
TROTTER, E. L., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
TWEEDY, O. R., Lt.	2nd Bn.
UPTON, J. E., 2/Lt.	2nd Bn.
WALKER, E. S., Major	Naval Staff College.
WALKER, J. M. P., Ltd.	2nd Bn.
WALLACE, M. R., Major	Malaya.
WATSON, A. L., Capt.	2nd Bn.
WEDDERBURN, A. H. B., 2/Lt.	Depot.
WILLETT, R. F., Capt.	1st Bn.
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., M.C., Major	2nd Bn.

EDITORIAL

Red Hackle Apl. 1956

There has been much speculation recently regarding the perpetrators of certain Officers' Mess Notes. The trouble about an editorial is that, in the first place, there is only one person who *can* write it, and that secondly, this traditional piece of literary space-wasting is very hard to produce because almost anything one thinks of has already been mentioned elsewhere in this magazine. This thankless task is in no way eased by the fact that, if an editorial is written no one reads it, or if nothing is produced—well, it's almost worse !

Mention must be made on this occasion of the forthcoming Victoria Cross centenary celebrations. Appropriate items from the Regimental Museum are being sent to London for inclusion in the Centenary Exhibition which is being held in conjunction with these celebrations. A list of those members of the Regiment who have won the Victoria Cross follows. It is in chronological order.

Lieut. F. E. H. Farquharson, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Lucknow), 1858.

Pte. E. Spence, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Fort Ruhya), 1858.

Pte. J. Davis, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Fort Ruhya), 1858.

Q.M./Sgt. J. Simpson, VC., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Fort Ruhya), 1858.

L/Cpl. A. Thomson, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Fort Ruhya), 1858.

C/Sgt. W. Gardiner, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Bareilly), 1858.

Pte. W. Cook, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Naylah Ghaut), 1859.

Pte. D. Miller, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Indian Mutiny (Naylah Ghaut), 1859.

L/Sgt. S. McGaw, V.C., 42nd Regiment—Ashantee (Amoaful), 1874.

Pte. T. Edwards, V.C., 1st Bn., 42nd Regt.—Egypt (Tamaai), 1884.

L/Cpl. F. Fisher, V.C., 13th Canadian Bn. B.W., St. Julien (France), 1915.

L/Cpl. D. Findlay, V.C., 2nd Bn. B.W.—Rue-de-Bois (France), 1915.

Cpl. J. Ripley, V.C., 1st Bn. B.W.—Rue-de-Bois (France), 1915.

Brig. L. P. Evans, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., The Black Watch—France, 1917.

Pte. C. Melvin, V.C., 2nd Bn. B.W.—Istabulat, 1917.

Lieut. M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C, 13th Bn R.H., Canada—Cambrai (France), 1918.

Pte. H. J. Good, V.C., 13th Bn. R.H., Canada—Canal Du Nord (France), 1918.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Clarke-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 24th Bn. Quebec Regt., R.H., Canada—France, 1918.

Pte. T. Dinesen, V.C., 42nd Quebec Regt.—Amiens (France), 1918.

Pte. J. B. Croak, V.C., 13th Bn. Quebec Regt. Amiens (France), 1918.

Pte. W. Speakman, V.C., B.W. att. K.O.S.B., Korea, 1951.

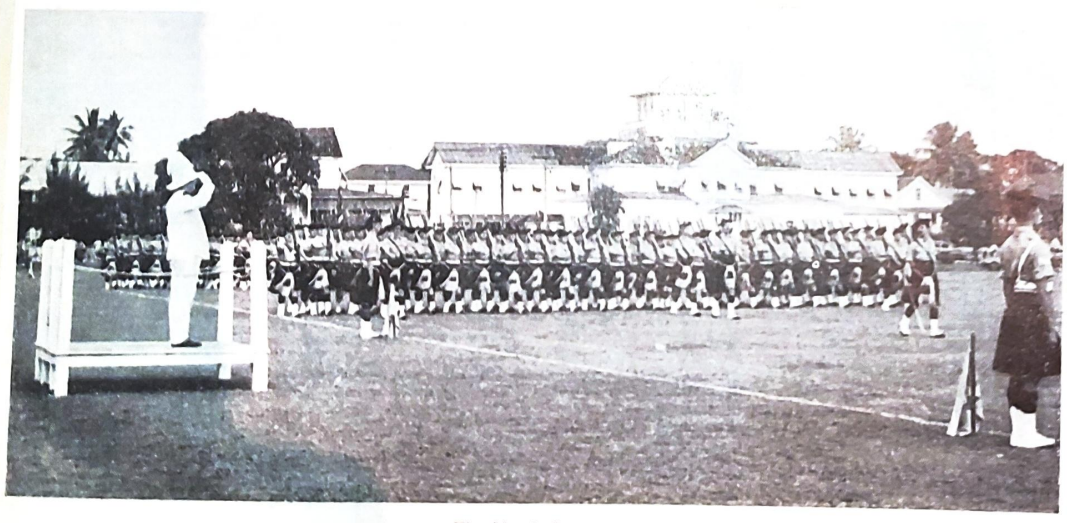
Pte. Fyffe and Pte. Garrow at the Russian War Memorial in West Berlin.

Cpl. Campbell, Cpl. Stubly, Pte. Carroll, Pte. Page; Brandenburger Tor in background.

Red Hackle - April 1956

FAREWELL PARADE FOR H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA, SIR PATRICK RENISON, K.C.M.G., HELD ON EVE LEARY GROUND, 10th MARCH, 1956.

The Inspection.



The March Past.

3rd BATTALION

This unit continues to move ahead. The number of men joining the regiment is increasing and the recruit training is fast reaching a standard that permits men graduating from it to be smoothly assimilated in to the regular training programme of the unit. Through an ambitious and successful administration programme, the number of inactive men has been cut considerably. While this has had the effect of decreasing our paper strength, the usual advantages enjoyed after weeding out dead wood are evident. All ranks have pitched in to the utmost in training this winter and the unit is proud of them.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, E.D., has been succeeded in command by Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, and W.O. I Ablett by W.O. I Turley as R.S.M. Major John Kemp has moved to Toronto and Major Jack Catley is going out to Winnipeg at the end of April.

The Annual "At Home" was held in the Bleury Street Armoury, on March 17th. While its success was assured from the start, the turnout was extremely encouraging and all ranks agreed that it was a wonderful party.

Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, C.O.

Surveying ground on a week-end exercise, Autumn, 1955—3rd Bn. Royal Highlanders of Canada.

10 Militia Group armouries were open to the public the week of March 12th as the regiments in the group held "Open House." Our night was Wednesday, March 21st. It was particularly successful in that it was an opportunity for relatives and friends serving with the unit to see for themselves just what it is we do on "Army Night." Each Company gave a demonstration illustrating a part of our regular training programme. These, together with guided tours through the armoury—including the Regimental Museum, were of wide-spread interest to our guests.

This year, the annual Burn's Night Shoot between the Officers' Mess and the Sergeants' Mess was an extremely close affair. One point was the margin of victory for the officers' Mess.

Instigated by the success encountered with the Boys' Pipes and Drums, the formation of the Cadet Corps was undertaken with the express idea of fostering interest in The Black Watch among the youth of Montreal. That this idea has been a success is emphasised by the fact that since its formation 2½ years ago, 211 Cadets have passed through the Corps. We are encouraged in knowing that this number of youths have become familiar with the traditions and aims of our unit.

As well as acquainting these young men with The Black Watch Family, it was hoped that many would acknowledge the advantages of belonging to the unit. These hopes were fully realised last fall when 22 members of the Cadet Corps joined the 3rd Battalion. Twenty-one of these recruits were posted to Support Coy. and are keenly training in signals and transport. The other cadet has joined the Pipe Band as a side drummer.

The Cadet Corp's activities are closely knit with those of the unit participating in week-end schemes and marching out with the unit on all church, garrison and other parades as well as taking their place at all ceremonial parades held in the armoury.

The growth of our 3rd Battalion seems assured as it is expected to have numerous enlistments from the Cadet Corps as their members become of age and complete their cadet training. The excellent progress being made by the cadet pipers and drummers signify that the Pipe Band will be kept up to strength as well

It is with extreme pleasure that we have found that this form of recruiting for our reserve battalion brings in an interested, clean-cut and trained young man who is pleased with his accomplishments in the Cadet Corps and has set his sights on becoming a first-class soldier.

The Museum Committee continues their work with their usual energy and the results continue to be most admirable. An annex room has been built adjoining the Museum proper and in it has been installed our collection of personal weapons. Aside from regimental personnel, 108 people visited the Museum during 1955. Many interesting contributions

Black Watch Unit Honors Lt.-Col. Cantlie at Age of 90

Star - May 31/56

Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, who holds the record for length of active service of any soldier in the British Commonwealth, yesterday received the congratulations of his regiment on his 90th birthday.

He joined the Canadian army at the age of 18 and now is the honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

A message was sent him this morning by Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, the commanding officer of the unit.

Colonel Cantlie's interest in his regiment is as keen today as ever. A year ago he was honored at a parade specially called to commemorate his 70th year of service with the unit with which he served in World War I overseas. He visited the regimental armory yesterday, and is to be seen daily walking downtown from his Sherbrooke street home.

Color Parade Witnessed In Halifax

Halifax, May 21.—(CP)—This seaport city, steeped in military tradition over 200 years old, witnessed its first double trooping of the Queen's colors today.

An estimated 8,000 Haligonians turned out to watch Lt.-Gov. Alistair Fraser inspect a tri-service parade.

Only the navy and air force trooped the colors but the army was represented by the Black Watch Pipe Band and a company of kilt-clad soldiers from Aldershot, N.S.

Planes from Shearwater Naval Air Station at Dartmouth, N.S., and the Greenwood, N.S. and Summerside, P.E.I., RCAF bases, took part in a fly-past.

Highlight of the colorful ceremony was a 21-gun salute interspaced by a "Feu-de-Joie" (Fire of Joy) by the massed troops, touched off by the breaking of the Royal Standard from the flag stand.

Gazette - May 22/56

Troops Under Arms There 47 Years Ago

Sir,—In last night's STAR (May 8th) page 9, I read about a detachment from the Canadian Grenadier Guards being invited to take part in Armed Forces Day in New York on Saturday, May 19th. In the second paragraph it states, "It will be the first arms-bearing foreign military unit to enter United States in peacetime."

Whoever gave this information did not go back very far in Canadian Militia history. In 1909 I was a member of the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) when the Highlanders were invited to take part in the Champlain Tercentenary at Plattsburg, N.Y., bearing arms. The detachment consisted of about 400 men besides pipe and brass bands.

I still have a photograph showing the regiment marching past in company formation before the late President Taft, rifles at the slope. This was on the 8th July, 1909.

A detachment of the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa also took part.

May 24/56 Star

R. W. Shepherd.

1 BN. THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA
OFFICER'S MESS HOCKEY TEAM

Front Row (l. to r.) 2/Lt. J. A. Pugh; 2/Lt. D. B. Ellis; O/C W. J. Moore; O/C R. F. MacDonald; Lt. E. D. Payne; Capt. P. R. W. Petrick; Major E. M. Murray. Rear Row (l. to r.)Lt. E. S. Temple; Lt. A. MacRae; Capt. J. G. Mimms; Lt. E. M. Knorr; Maj. R. N. George; Capt. V. L. MacDonald (coach); Lt. S. U. Ritchie; Capt. D. G. Armstrong.
Centre front—2/Lt. E. R. Vance.

1 BN. THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA
OFFICER'S MESS HOCKEY TEAM

Front row (l. to r.) 2/Lt. J. A. Pugh; 2/Lt. D. B. Ellis; O/C W. J. Moore; O/C R. F. MacDonald; Lt. E. D. Payne; Capt. P. R. W. Petrick; Maj. E. M. Murray. Rear row (l. to r.) Lt. E. S. Temple; Lt. A. MacRae; Capt. J. G. Mimms; Lt. E. M. Knodd; Maj. R. N. George; Capt. V. L. MacDonald (coach); Lt. S. U. Ritchie; 2/Lt. J. W. M. Gazeley; Lt. A. W. Watt; Lt. B. F. Cheney; Capt. D. G. Armstrong.

EASTERN COMMAND SOCCER CHAMPIONS
1 BN., THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Front row (l. to r.) St. T. Woods, L/Cpl. J. Murray, L/Cpl. G. MacDonald, Piper T. P. Telford, Lt. A. C. Cameron.
Second row (l. to r.) Pte. J. J. Power, WO II R. C. Warnock, L/Cpl. W. Murray, Pte. R. Fellger, WO II C. J. Smith.
Back row (l. to r.) L/Cpl. D. Smith, Cpl. W. MacDonald, Pte. A. J. Mulhearn, Piper D. D. Emslie, L/Cpl. H. Schnakenberg.

W.O.I Turley, R.S.M.

were made during this period. Among them was the Italian flag from the S.S. Capo Noli captured by a detachment of the regiment in 1940. This was donated by Pte. William Davis (R.H.C.). Major General J. G. Ross, C.M.G., V.D., C.D. (R.H.C.), contributed a Valleyfield strike truncheon carried by the unit in 1900. A pre-1914 Glengarry Bonnet which belonged to the late Major General Sir F. O. W. Loomis, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.C.) was presented by Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O. (R.H.C.). A portrait of Thomas Dinesen, V.C., 42nd Battalion (R.H.C.), has been loaned to the regiment by the National Gallery in Ottawa for which we are very grateful.

Corporal William Stirling, left, of Petwawa, and Pipe Major Archie Cairns of Hamilton, Ont., 2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards Pipe Band, model the new full-dress uniforms for wear by pipers of the regiment. The wearing of the Royal Stuart tartan in the kilt and plaid was approved by Her Majesty the Queen some time ago. The kilt is unique inasmuch as it is pleated in back to show the tartan's darker colours. Four black tassels on the white horsehair sporran represent the regiment's four battalions. The bonnet is of black ostrich feathers with a red, white and blue diced band, similar to that worn by the Scots Guards Regiment. A red and white plume is worn on the left side of the bonnet. Only the 2nd and 4th Battalions of the Regiment of Canadian Guards have pipe bands.—*National Defence Photograph (No. Z-7634).*

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THE GAZETTE, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1956

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FASHIONS: A mother and daughter pose with two pipers from the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada against a colorful Bermuda background. The mother is wearing Royal Stewart plaid Bermuda length shorts, set off by a white linen, short-sleeved blouse and a matching plaid belt. The tot is clad like her mother.

CANADIAN ARMY JOURNAL

The Black Watch Play at the Bermuda Tattoo

National Defence Photograph (No. Z-7664-1)

Earlier this year the pipes and drums of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, took part in the spectacular military tattoo in Hamilton, Bermuda —the first of kind in the Western Hemisphere. Here they are seen marching through the streets of that city. The Conducting Officer was Captain J. D. Kinnear of Aldershot, N.S. (home station for The Black Watch), and senior members of the pipes and drums who participated were Pipe Major Duncan Rankine of Aldershot, formerly of Stenhouse-Muir, Stirlingshire, Scotland; Pipe Major William Maginnis of Aldershot, formerly of Belfast, Ireland; and Drum Major Michael Phelan of Aldershot, formerly of Cough, Co. Tyrone, Ireland. The Canadians played at the tattoo at the invitation of Lieut.-General Sir John D. Woodall, KBE, CB, MC, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony.

Gazette - May 26/56

Black Watch Rehearses For Philadelphia March

Militiamen from the Black Watch of Canada parade this morning in the Bleury St. armory and will take part in two full dress rehearsals next week before leaving for Philadelphia for a "Freedom of the City" march there June 9.

The Highlanders are going to Philadelphia as guests of the city and the United States Marine Corps to participate in 250th anniversary celebrations of Benjamin Franklin's birth.

In addition to parading, the battalion will hold a mess dinner (with all the traditional trimmings), exchange gifts with its hosts, and parade to church.

The unit, the 3rd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, will be under the command of Lt.-Col. Ian R. McDougall, the commanding officer.

Both the regimental band and the colorful pipe band of the battalion will make the trip. There will be a ceremonial guard mount and a color party will accompany the unit on the visit and parade.

Dressed in full ceremonial including green coatees, the bands and the battalion will swing along Benjamin Franklin Parkway. At a reviewing stand near historic Independence Hall, the mayor of Philadelphia will bestow upon the regiment the "freedom of the city." The Black Watch will present a claymore to the hosts and receive in return a flag of the City of Philadelphia.

Members of the Black Watch will make the trip to Philadelphia by bus. All expenses for the goodwill visit will come from non-public funds. Each man has agreed to contribute two days of his militia pay as a personal assessment.

Apart from the sight of the kilted Highlanders marching behind their pipers, the parade will mark one of the few occasions that a Canadian regiment has marched through a United States city carrying arms.

After today's parade, the regiment will hold drill sessions on May 29 and 31 and June 5. On June 8, buses will leave the armory for Philadelphia.

THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS, 1838

By W. Y. Carman

The five illustrations shown here are from original water-colours by Michael Angelo Hayes, in the possession of Brigadier A. H. C. Swinton, M.C., and reproduced with his kind permission. They came from a group of fourteen pictures, most of which are dated 1838, and some have the address "34 Westmorland St., Dublin." At this date the 1st Battalion were stationed in Ireland, and no doubt inspired the artist to show the Scots Fusilier Guards in various phases, real or imaginary, of army life.[1]

The coloured plate shows the Guards lined up at the water's edge, no doubt ready to embark in the ships to be seen in the offing. The men carry their blankets strapped to their knapsacks, and their forage caps and mess-tins are fixed behind their rolled coats. On the left hips can be seen the full haversacks. Their colours are cased, and although the mounted officer appears clad in an unconcerned manner, no doubt he is travelling light and the regimental waggon has taken care of his impedimenta. He is a field officer, as his brass scabbard denotes.

On the men will be noted the bearskin cap without plume or ornaments. No diced border is given to the men's forage caps. Hayes did not necessarily paint these groups from life, as this series includes some gory scenes with wounded officers and dead men, which hardly could have been a true picture even of Ireland at this time. But the artist did take great care in his details of uniform. The original paintings on close examination show the yellow centre to the white star on the pouch which might show bi-metal or merely the high-lights on the rays of the star. The yellow metal spurs (with necks two inches long according to the Dress Regulations) are carefully indicated. The fastenings of the turn-backs of men's coats are white embroidered Saint Andrew's Stars set on blue patches.

The second picture—"The Reckoning"—shows the serving-maid of Mr. "Connor's Porter House" asking a harassed sergeant to settle the account. He appears to have removed his cap either in the heat of the moment or to extract some small change. It will be noted that the fur cap carries the gilt thistle badge and the white tassels. These fur caps are frequently quoted in Regimental Orders, and it is with the kind permission of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Scots Guards that I have been able to make extracts from the many volumes of Brigade and Regimental Orders which are still preserved at the Headquarters. A memo to the 2nd Battalion of 21st September, 1837, stated that "The Commanding Officer desires that the Officers will pay attention to their

[1] See Vol. XXXII, p. 149.

"THE RECKONING"

"GUARD MOUNTING"

Face page 48

tinued. His dark blue sash has gold embroidery and lace, while a central device on this handsome piece of embroidery is a white regimental star of St. Andrew. The fifer has a brass fife-case held in place by blue and white cords. The standing drummer has a neck sling for his drum, which is covered with fleur-de-lys lace. The knee apron is plain white, as is the pouch of the seated drummer.

The last picture shows recruits being drilled. It makes a good contrast with the coloured plate opposite page 143 of Volume XXXII. Although the undress is very similar, the absence of diced bands to the caps is to be noted. The approval of new forage caps had been recorded in the Regimental Order of 20th December, 1837, but the details of its appearance are lacking. A Regimental Order of 25th August, 1837, tells us that the "The chin straps of the Men's Forage Caps will be worn down whenever the Battalion is assembled," and that is confirmed by the picture. The white jackets, although so picturesque an adjunct of uniform, were not popular in London, and part of an order of 24th July, 1838, stated that "White Jackets will no longer be worn in the Streets except in County Quarters." The drill sergeant—this time a full sergeant—has his epaulettes and chevrons of gold. His collar has a gold lace loop and gold loops are eleswhere on his coat. His sword carries a *very* long white knot. A plain crimson sash is around his waist. His cap is dark blue like the men's, but has the addition of a gold lace band with the St. Andrew's Star above it in front.

COLOUR PARTY OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS IN 1904

COLOUR PARTY OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS IN 1904

By J. J. Hulme

The plate shown is a reproduction of a photograph in the possession of the Queen's Own Cape Town Highlanders. The group is the colour party at the date of the presentation of the first colour to the regiment by H.R.H. Princess Christian at Cape Town on Monday, 10th October, 1904. The persons shown are, left to right, Colour-Sergeant P. Hardy, Lieutenant S. D. W. Mills and Colour-Sergeant P. W. Cairns, all wearing both Queen's and King's South African War Medals. The group was taken at the rear entrance to the Old Drill Hall, Cape Town, probably on the date of the presentation. Another photograph of the actual presentation shows the Colour Ensign wearing a white buff colour-belt over the right shoulder.

The uniform is that worn for Review Order from 1902 to 1913 and differs from that worn before the Boer War in the following respects: Metal-mounted horsehair sporrans in place of a badger-type sporran, with six small white tassels worn in two rows of three in each. Members serving at the period before 1899 say that the latter pattern was adopted from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Regimental pattern white metal plaid brooch in place of the pre-war cairngorm non-regimental pattern.

The collar badges are of the design at present worn—a cross saltire in white metal, with thistles and leaves on either side of the shield (*q.v.*), and crossing the lower arms of the saltire a scroll bearing the words CAPE TOWN HIGHLANDERS. The centre of the cross carries a shield displaying a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory, while above the shield is a crest a hand dexter issuant from a cloud, grasping an arrow. The shield and crest are brass, the rest of the device white metal. Before 1902 a thistle and leaves of silver wire was worn similar to that at present worn by the Scots Guards.

The hose are of red and black dice in place of red and white. Other details not apparent from the plate are as follows: The claymore carried at the time was the normal pattern in use in the Gordon Highlanders—viz., a double-channelled two-edged blade, but carrying on one side, embossed on the blade, the crest and name of the Gordon Highlanders and on the other the shield, crest and name of the Cape Town Highlanders. The hilt is of the normal basket type and the scabbard of metal.

Doublet, scarlet; collar and cuffs, Scottish yellow; piping, white; lace, gold; epaulettes, interwoven gold wire; buttons, white metal.

Kilt, of Gordon tartan. Garter flashes, red.

INVASION BY INVITATION

June 9 and 10 of this year were epic days in the history of North American relations, for, at that time, the proud City of Philadelphia sustained an "invasion" by invitation - and bestowed the freedom of the City on the "invaders".

The occasion, of course, was the "Good Will" visit of nearly 300 officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch, of Montreal, who brought greetings from the Mayor of their own city as well as from all the people of Canada, and participated for two days in colorful ceremonies in connection with the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, as guests of the United States Marine Corps.

Just two days before the invasion from the north and the final details were being gone over by the Committee, with the Philadelphia Police Department, the one of many and we do mean many fast balls was thrown at the Chairman of the Mayor's Citizens Committee - a telegram from Canada, to the effect that the Commanding Officer of the battalion and his wife were to arrive at 2040 on June 8th at Philadelphia International Airport and would he (the chairman) see to it that appropriate city honours would be laid on - the answer was "yes".

With a police escort as well as a special escort provided by the local airport, with lights flashing and accompanied by the advance party of The Watch, plus representatives of the U.S. Marine Corps, the reception committee fully armed with a dozen American Beauty roses appropriately fixed with the city colors, azure blue and gold, arrived at the plane, just as the doors swung open. Here some really humorous practical jokester remarked that it would be quite funny if our V.I.P.'s were not aboard and how correct he was - they had missed the plane in New York and then proceeded to get lost to all the airport officials in New York, continuing their journey by train.

Not to waste the courtesy of our City Fathers, we let the motorcycle patrolman lead us back to the Officers Club at the U.S. Naval Base, where we could seek reinforcements for our further quest of the lost Commanding Officer and his lady. At 2330 our V.I.P.'s were found and by devious means the entire reception committee, plus additional personnel including the Canadian Vice Consul, had a grand reunion.

To leave out the dawning of June 9th would be a great injustice to one of the participants, for at 0640, his phone rang and the Quartermaster Sergeant at the Watch told him that the Commanding Officer had just received a message that the busses from Montreal had broken down, their E.T.A. would be delayed two and one half hours and that it would be impossible to meet their commitments for the morning parade, the Q.M.S. adding that as the Commanding Officer had put it, he wanted the said participant informed immediately, so he would know what to do.

The Montreal Star

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1956

A highlight of the visit of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada to Philadelphia was the placing of a wreath on the statue of George Washington. Pipe Major W. J. Hannah plays The Lament as Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, commanding officer of the regiment, centre, advances to place the wreath. At left is Capt. Ian Roberts, regimental adjutant of the regiment. In the background are members of the historic First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, wearing their traditional 18th Century uniforms.

Canadian Regiment Greeted

By ROBERT GARDNER
Star Staff Reporter

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11 — One of the most remarkable scenes in the postwar history of this famous city was enacted over the weekend, when the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was presented with the freedom of the city by Mayor Richardson Dilworth.

This was the highlight of a series of parades, displays and ceremonies which captured the hearts of Philadelphians accustomed though they are to the color and glamor of their own United States Marine Corps.

Hundreds of citizens jammed Rayburn Plaza for the colorful freedom presentation which accompanied the gift to Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, commanding officer of the famous Highland unit, of the City's flag, and an assurance that the Canadian regiment could recruit men in the city.

It was recalled at the dinner given by the Black Watch that night that in 1917 a recruiting detachment from the regiment visited the Eastern United States and in 28 days raised 2,000 men.

Wreath on Statue

Following the freedom ceremony the Black Watch, accompanied by a unit of the U.S. Marine Corps marched to Independence Hall and placed a wreath on the statue of George Washington. Hundreds of Philadelphians thronged the streets for the occasion, and participated also in further parades when the Watch attended church service, placed a wreath on the grave of Benjamin Franklin, and performed a changing of the guard ceremony to wind up the visit.

Specifically, the Black Watch was invited to Philadelphia to participate along with the

See CANADIAN—P 32, Co

Philadelphia Honors Black Watch

Colors flying and bayonets fixed, Montreal's 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada marched through Philadelphia this weekend after being granted the honorary "freedom of the city". The unique honor was bestowed on the regiment as part of the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth. In this photograph the Black Watch pipe band is seen marching through the archway of Philadelphia's Independence Hall. The Highlanders were guests of the U.S. Marine Corps. (See page 3 for story.)

CANADIAN

(Concluded from Page 27)

Marine Corps in the celebrations of the 250th birthday of Benjamin Franklin through whose efforts the first English-language newspaper was published in Canada. The city has given over the whole of this year to commemorate this great American genius.

Montreal's highland unit made the journey by bus on Friday night, and on arriving early Saturday morning went to the navy base where they were guests for the weekend. They were accompanied by their regimental band under Bandmaster W. L. Turner, and the pipe band under Pipe Major W. J. Hannah.

Hollow Square

The battalion made a striking picture as it assembled in Raybum Plaza, forming one side of a hollow square facing the First 155 mm. Howitzer Battalion, and the Second Depot Supply Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps. The mayor of Philadelphia, with officials and senior naval and military U.S. officers occupied a third side of the square, gathered in the Plaza's band shell, while the fourth side was occupied by The Black Watch bands.

The crowds thronged thickly on all sides as mutual courtesies of a military character were exchanged. The Black Watch band played the national anthems of both countries. The dark green tunics of the Highlanders were set off by the white spats, white belts and sword straps with a splash of red here and there of sash, and above all the red hackles surmounting the Highland Balmoral and bearskin. Medals glinted and swords flashed from time to time as the pace of the ceremonies developed, and the fine bearing and smartness of dress of the Canadians brought spontaneous applause from the spectators.

Mayor Dilworth, presenting the City's flag, described the Black Watch as one of the most distinguished regiments in the world today.

Col. McDougall presented a letter to Philadelphia's mayor from Mayor Jean Drapeau, in which the latter expressed his satisfaction at the close, friendly relations existing between the two cities and the two countries. The colonel described the event as an honor "which will take a prominent place in the annals of our regiment."

To the best of his knowledge, Col. McDougall said, such an honor had been given to no other Canadian regiment by a city in the United States and, perhaps, to no other foreign military unit.

Col. McDougall said the Philadelphia flag would be placed in the Black Watch's headquarters alongside the treasured Stars and Stripes given to the regiment by the City of Boston in 1917.

Mayor Gets Sword

The commanding officer also said it was an honor for the Black Watch to be able to parade alongside the U.S. Marine Corps. As a momento of the occasion, he presented Mayor Dilworth with a regimental claymore (sword) for the city archives.

All the traditions of a Highland banquet were observed that evening when the Black Watch acted as hosts at a dinner at the Union League of Philadelphia. The haggis was piped in and cut with a dirk (dagger) by the colonel, and later the snuff was passed around the tables by subalterns carrying the huge rams' heads used as snuff-boxes. The bandmaster also was toasted by the commanding officer, and the pipers were afterwards similarly honored as they stood at the head table for a drink from the quaich (cups). A series of presentations brought the dinner to a close.

There were more large crowds on the streets yesterday when the Black Watch paraded to church with full band and pipers and drummers giving the people a taste of Canadian military music with a Highland flavor.

In the afternoon solemnity reached its zenith as Col. McDougall placed a wreath on the grave of Benjamin Franklin, close by Independence Hall. The ceremony was carried out in the highland tradition as Pipe Major Hannan played a lament in the circle of troops fringed by the faces of hundreds of spectators.

Later, demonstrations were given by the Marine Corps and the visiting Canadians of guard-mounting ceremonies.

Philadelphia Amazed

Freedom Of City Unique Honor For Black Watch

By LAUCHIE CHISHOLM
(Gazette Staff Reporter)

Philadelphia, June 10.—This home town of Benjamin Franklin and the U.S. Marine Corps this weekend honored the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

In ceremonies honoring the memory of Franklin on the 250th anniversary of his birth and the tradition of the Marine Corps founded in a tavern here, the City of Philadelphia granted the Black Watch the symbolic honor of the "freedom of the city."

And then as "free men of the city" the Highlanders fixed their bayonets, uncased their colors and marched through the streets. The pipe band led the way. Philadelphians stopped and watched with polite amazement the parade of colorful kilties swishing smartly along to the tune of the pipes.

Lt.-Col. Ian R. McDougall, commanding officer, 3rd battalion, in an address from city hall square, said the regiment would treasure the freedom of the city.

"To the best of our knowledge," said Col. McDougall, "this is an honor which has been given to no other Canadian regiment by a city in the United States of America. And perhaps to no other foreign military unit."

Col. McDougall said the ceremony of granting the freedom of a city is an honor which is rarely given to any group, whether civil or military, and is one which dates back to medieval times in Europe when, in fact, cities or towns were walled fortresses and all strangers from without the walls were looked upon with some suspicion, to say the least.

In a tribute to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, Col. McDougall said "we still have with us today in Montreal a living monument to this great man."

Link With Franklin

He told about Franklin's association with Fleury Mesplet and said that the first press to reach Montreal was brought from Philadelphia.

"After Franklin returned to Philadelphia, Mesplet remained in Montreal and brought out the first issue on June 3, 1778, of what is now The Gazette, which remains to this day one of the influential newspapers in my country," the colonel said.

It was cool and overcast when the Black Watch marched up Benjamin Franklin Parkway to city hall square. The Marine Corps reserve from the area were formed up on the square. Both the regimental and pipe bands of the Black Watch played during the ceremonies.

Moving away from the square with its colors flying and bayonets fixed, the Black Watch also carried the official flag of the city presented to the regiment by Mayor Dilworth. The parade continued to Independence Mall, the site of Independence Hall.

As Pipe Major William Hannah played the lament, an officer from the battalion placed a wreath at the George Washington monument.

The flag of the city, incidentally will be placed in the Black Watch armory next to the "Stars and Stripes" given to regiment by the City of Boston in 1917. At that time, a regimental detachment toured the northeastern United States on a recruiting trip and 2,000 U.S. citizens enlisted and fought with British and Canadian forces in France.

Of all the functions during the weekend, the most Scottish in nature was the mess dinner tendered by the Black Watch in the Union League Club of Philadelphia, an old and respected social club in the downtown area.

The Marine Corps officers guests for the evening, were pleasantly startled when pipers and drummers entered the hall playing "The Marines," the famous march hymn of the corps. The Marines were a bit cautious in tasting, for the first time, the haggis specially prepared by the Highland unit in Montreal and shipped here for the banquet. They were inclined also to pass up the snuff, carried around the table in a ram's head snuff box.

When the Black Watch leaves Philadelphia tonight, it will not be the first time, nor even the second that the regiment has done so. In 1762, four years after the battle of Ticonderoga, where the Black Watch fought and lost 26 officers and 600 men in less than four hours (and where it earned the title "Royal Highland Regiment"). The Black Watch sailed from the port of Philadelphia to return home.

THREE DANISH V.C.'s

I read in the April issue of THE LEGIONARY that two Danes had won the V.C. — Lieut. Thomas Dinesen of the Canadian Black Watch and Major Frederick Lassen of the British Commandos.

That had been my understanding too; but recently I received the monthly publication of the Danish Overseas League and read an article about Sergeant Christian Jensen, V.C., who was born January 14, 1891 in Logstor, Denmark. He won the Victoria Cross on April 2, 1917, at Noreuil, France, while serving as a private with the 50th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

Pte. Jensen, V.C., was promoted to sergeant and was seriously wounded in the spring of 1918. He visited his mother in Denmark before going back to Australia where he died from his wounds on May 31, 1922.

—*Erik Petersen*, Edmonton, Alta.

• *Editor's Note: We are glad to have the foregoing information which, incidentally, has been checked with War Office records and found quite accurate.*
Legionary June 1956

Fighting the Communists

Sir,—Not that I have something against the English—some of my best friends are English—but just for the sake of truth I have to remind reader M. Fagot, that when it comes to fighting the Communist — or anybody else for that matter —only the Scotch have a truly indisputable record. We showed that in Korea, where but for the Black Watch the things would go quite bad; and we can repeat that show anywhere and anytime.

T. CAMPBELL

Montreal, Aug. 22.

KILTED
INVADE P

With bagpipes skirling and bayo
Montreal parades in the birthplace

Photostory by
WEEKE

since 1917, when The Black Watch recruited U.S. men has Philadelphia seen so many kilts. Lt. Jim Biddell and Lt. Ian Maclean (behind him) give their autographs to two admiring young misses.

THE ghosts of a great America
bers of a famous Highlan
walked together recently in P

Invited to the City of Bro
to help celebrate the 250th
of Benjamin Franklin's bir
3rd Battalion, The Black W
Highland Regiment) of Can
the units of 10 Militia Group wit
Montreal.

Ceremonies included a march to City
Mayor Richardson Dilworth presented
and colors of the city to Lt.-Col. Ian
commanding officer of the battalion
dinner offered by The Black Wat
who included the U.S. Marine Co s, a
changing of the guard in front of Indepe

It was not the first time that the re
visited Philadelphia. In 1762, after fighti
against the enemies of the Thirteen C
accepting the surrender of the French at

ble nature of invasion is shown as Lt. Tommy Price (R) relaxes with Marine Corps hosts, Capts. Vivian Bulger and MacDonald Greer (L).

To honor memory of Benjamin Franklin, born 250 years ago, wreath is placed on grave by Lt.-Col. Ian McDougall, watched by man dressed to resemble Franklin.

D CANADIANS PHILADELPHIA

...s fixed, a Militia battalion of The Black Watch from ...ace of the United States to pay homage to Ben Franklin

by David Willock and Louis Jaques
WEEKEND Associate Editor and Photographer

...American and mem- ...Highland regiment ...tly in Philadelphia. ... of Brotherly Love ... 250th anniversary ...in's birth was the ...lack Watch (Royal ...of Canada, one of ...it... adquarters in ...

...o City Hall, where ...ented the freedom ...l. Ian McDougall, ...n ... Highland mess ...t ... to their hosts, ...s, and a formal ...ndependence Hall. ...the regiment had ...r fighting valiantly ...een Colonies and ...nch at Montreal, it sailed for home from the Port of Philadelphia. In 1917 a detachment touring the northeastern United States recruited 2,000 men — many from that city.

Old Ben Franklin, philosopher, scientist and statesman, had an equally direct link with Montreal. When Canada came under British rule he quickly established the first government institution to be placed on a settled basis by opening post offices in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers.

Then, in 1776, when Montreal was being held by the American Revolutionary army invaders, Franklin the diplomat was sent there to use his influence on the balky population. No printing press existed, so he sent for Fleury Mesplet who brought a press from Philadelphia to turn out, on June 3, 1778, the first issue of what is now The Gazette.

Whether the paths of Ben Franklin and members of The Black Watch ever crossed is not recorded. However, during this last visit, when Lt.-Col. McDougall placed a wreath on the great man's grave, they finally got together.

A rare honor is given The Black Watch when Mayor Richa... worth presents Lt.-Col. Ian McDougall with Philadelphia's ...

Privilege of fixing bayonets to march on foreign soil goes ... freedom of city. Lined up at Independence Hall is the 1st C...

Historic Independence Hall in the background, men of The Black Watch perform a formal changing of the guard ceremony. Guard mount by U.S. Marines preceded it.

At Black Watch mess dinner Lt. Johan Draper carries heavy ra... snuff box as Marine Corps Maj. Bill Lawrence samples cont...

Montreal's Black Watch Battalion Holds Annual Church Service and Parade

In its final appearance here before going to Philadelphia next weekend to take part in ceremonies as guests of the city and the U.S. Marine Corps, Montreal's Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Battalion, marches along Sherbrooke street following the annual church service in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. The battalion, about 200 strong, filed down the street past the saluting base near Peel and Sherbrooke streets, with bands of the parent Montreal unit and its cadet corps in attendance. Taking the salute was Maj.-Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez, general officer commanding Quebec Command. With him was Col. George Stephen Cantlie, honorary colonel of the unit. At 89 Col. Cantlie marked 71 years of continuous service with the army.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1956

(Gazette Photo Service)

Church parade last before Philadelphia for Black Watch

'Cool' Black Watch March Last Before Visit To US

While most of the city sweltered in muggy, June weather yesterday, Montreal's Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Battalion marched down Sherbrooke St. "protected" from the heat by dark, woollen tunics and kilts.

The battalion was making its final public appearance here before travelling to Philadelphia next weekend to take part in ceremonies there as guests of the city and the United States Marine Corps.

Shortly before, the unit had attended annual church parade at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

The battalion, about 200 strong, filed smartly down the street, past the saluting base near the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke Sts., with bands of the parent Montreal unit and its cadet corps in attendance.

Taking the salute was Maj. Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez, general officer commanding Quebec Command. Nearby was Col. George Stephen Cantlie, octogenarian honorary colonel of the unit.

Col. Cantlie, at 89, was marking 71 years' continuous service with the army. Garbed in silk hat and tails, he stood stiffly at attention while the colorful group of marchers passed by.

Also marching were representatives of the Black Watch Association, which includes many former members of the regiment. The cadet corps is a detachment from the Bishop's College School.

On Friday, the Black Watch leaves for Philadelphia. There, it will be accorded the Freedom of the City, marking the first time such an honor has been bestowed on a Canadian unit.

TOPP IS TOPS!

Please accept my congratulations on your wonderful "New Look" magazine.

The picture of Brigadier Topp and the fine article he wrote in the May issue took my memory back a good many years.

We of the 2nd C.M.R.'s had to move to the right of the 42nd Battalion and, in doing so, couldn't help but see the 42nd were taking a terrific beating and all the senior n.c.o.'s and officers were casualties.

I got hit shortly after and made my way to the 42nd advanced post where I was glad to get shelter. Not long after Major Topp (as he was then) was brought in, having received a bullet through the mouth. A 'phone call was put in to H.Q. for prisoners to take him back to the first aid post. I thought, "Here is my chance to get there also." So I escorted the Major back and that was the last I saw of him.

If I remember right, he went overseas originally as a war correspondent for the Toronto *Mail and Empire* in October, 1914.

—J. Long, Toronto.

Letter to Legion June 1956

Nat. Def. Photo

THE BLACK WATCH BAND IN GERMANY

The combined Pipes and Drums of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada have visited many countries since their inception. Last year they made an 11-week European tour, playing in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Germany. Last month they took part in a military tattoo in Bermuda. In the above photo the band is going through its paces in the 1,000 year old square of Soest, Germany.

Legionary June 1956

Gazette

Mountain Backdrop

July 27/56

Mountains provide scenic backdrop for the gaily kilted Black Watch Canadian Army Cadet Band who parade down Banff's main street to the delight of many visiting American and Canadian tourists.

The Band is presently spending three weeks at the Banff National Cadet Camp, an "award" camp for the best cadets in Canada chosen from the five Canadian Army Commands.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE

Sunday Afternoon, June 3rd., 1956

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Church Parade. Next week-end, the unit will visit Philadelphia to receive the Freedom of the City. We join with all friends of the Black Watch in congratulating them on this signal honour. We know that they will be worthy Ambassadors for the Queen's Majesty - and for Canada.

This afternoon, too, we offer a most sincere welcome to the members of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada Cadet Corps, - to a detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, - and to members of the Black Watch Association.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude
(The congregation will stand when the choir enters)
The Procession of the Colours
A Psalm of God's Help: 74 - - - - - - - - - - - - - St. Anne
God Save the Queen
The Prayers of Approach and the Lord's Prayer (repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Ephesians 6:10-17
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 544 - - - - - - - - - - - - - Pentecost
The Address: "AMBASSADORS"
The Lament (The congregation will bow down)
The Last Post and the Reveille (The congregation will stand)
A Hymn of Canada: 648 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - O Canada
The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude
(The congregation will remain standing until the choir and chaplain have left the chancel)

THE FLOWERS ON THE COMMUNION TABLE TODAY are in loving memory of Lt. Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie.

—— The contents of the knapsack carried by a soldier of the 42nd Highlanders in India in 1840 were much the same as those given for the Grenadier Guards in 1865. The MS. diary of No. 255 Private McIntosh, 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, 1858-1868, refers in various places to Marching Order (Knapsacks) and Line of March Order (Knapsacks), the word in brackets being sometimes omitted. Under date 30th November, 1860, he writes: "There was a race for the Brigadier's prize of 15 Rupees in Line of March Order with a Field Kit in it. Now a Field Kit is composed of the following articles: 1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. socks, 1 pr. hose, 1 pr. trews, 1 cotton shirt, 1 towel, 1 sponge, 1 piece soap, 1 soap brush, 1 forage cap, 1 box blacking, 1 small book, 1 hold-all complete." The weight is not given. The only noteworthy omission is the "hussif", and that may have been a slip.

The field kit could be varied on occasion as one other reference shows. In April, 1867, when the regiment was in Peshawar, "Owing to some disturbance at a place called Kohat," a detachment of 100 picked men, 10 from each company, first-class shots and good marchers, was held in readiness to march at the shortest notice. Battalion Orders included: "O.C. Coys. will be pleased to complete the number of rounds in the pouches to 40 rounds per man and the Q.M. will also have a reserve of 60 rounds a man ready to accompany the detachment. The Q.M. will issue haversacks, water-bottles and blouse tunics to the detachment. The men proceeding on detachment will take as their field kit the following articles: 1 serge frock, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr. trews, 1 pr. socks, 1 towel, 1 blacking brush, 1 pr. shoes, 1 cloth brush, 1 great coat, 1 blanket; to be packed in the Black Bags." The detachment was later cancelled. It can be inferred that knapsacks were not to be taken on this occasion and their field kit was taken on the transport, as the men were prepared for a forced march in light order, carrying only forty rounds instead of the usual sixty.

R. F. H. W.

170 SARGENT STREET
NEWTON - MASSACHUSETTS

14. VIII. 56

Dear Mr. Millen:

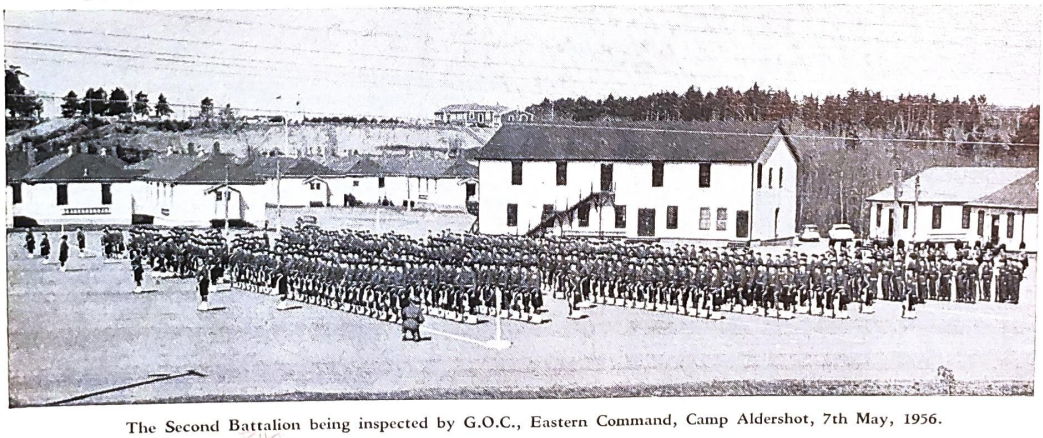
Phil Robb has kindly given me your name as the chap who so thoughtfully forwarded to him.... and him to me.... that January issue of the "Red Hackle" which contained such an excellent article on Bob Sherwood.

We here in the States would never have run across it had it not been for you, and I do want to voice warm appreciation for this thoughtfulness on your part.

The paragraphs contained many unrevealed sidelights on his fine character from the Black Watch aspect, and I am delighted to have the article to circulate among his many friends and to eventually file among the archives of our Harvard Class of 1918.

Appreciatively yours,

Frank A. Day



The Second Battalion being inspected by G.O.C., Eastern Command, Camp Aldershot, 7th May, 1956.

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WE WERE THERE

HIGHLAND REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE ON BATTLE HONOURS

Scotsman June 2 '56

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The 4th Battalion representative, who had travelled overnight from Jersey, finished a hearty breakfast of a sausage, two eggs and a bap. Its remains were cleared away; and upon the long dining-table of the Depôt officers' mess there appeared some pencils, some paper and ten copies of "the crib." Familiar pictures, of old battles and regimental worthies of impeccable descent and achievement, looked down on us from three walls; through the windows could be seen and heard a squad of recruits being drilled upon the square. The Committee took its seats: the Colonel of the Regiment, the Convener and Vice-Convener (which is Scots for Chairman and Vice-Chairman), and a wartime commanding officer from each of the seven battalions which saw active service between 1939 and 1945. A girl at the foot of the table made ready to take minutes. The Battle Honours Committee was launched upon its first sederunt.

Our task was to plough our way through a list of nine hundred and seventy battles, actions, and engagements—there is, apparently, a nice distinction between them—furnished by the War Office, making a list of all those which we could claim under the rules.

CHOICE OF ACTIONS

We had also to choose 10 to be added to those already on our Colours, subject to the approval of the Colonel-in-Chief. I had been nobbled for the job of Vice-Convener, partly because my present appointment is near at hand, but chiefly because I had written the war history of the regiment, from accounts furnished by the various battalions.

In the British Army every battalion of a regiment shares in the honours of all, so there was no bidding or counter-bidding as to which should contribute the major honours for the Colour. When our Tweedledums and Tweedledees "agreed to have a battle," it was usually because Tweedledum had urged some claim of Tweedledee's. But there was a continuous ripple of badinage; and what was such fun for me, as the sometime historian, was hearing these paladins trying to remember the details of their battles, and getting them wrong as often as not. They rounded on me repeatedly to say that my history was all wrong; and I retorted each time that it probably was, as I had had to rely so largely on their own accounts.

The former C.O. of the 1st Battalion (whose wartime by-name was The Colonel-General, because he looked so Prussian) hauled a messy map of Normandy from his brief-case to identify the Risle Crossing. "Look at all the congealed blood!" cried somebody.

"That's not blood: it's Calvados," said the one-time C.O. of the 5th Battalion, drily. The Colonel-General sought some time for the Risle. The Vice-Convener took the map from him, turned it the right way up, and handed it back; the Colonel-General then found the Risle quite quickly. We forged on into Holland, and an argument arose as to the order in which were fought the various fierce little actions—or engagements?—of St. Michelsgiestel, Vucht, and Raamsdonck. The Colonel-General produced several more stained maps, amid cries of "Gin!" and "Bolskumfiel!" and, then, we found that none of these fights figured on the War Office list anyway, but were presumably lumped together under the generic name of Lower Maas.

We often resorted to unconventional systems of identifying places.

"That was where you gave me such a rocket that I dodged you for two days."

"No, surely that was at St. Dides-sur-Something-or-Other?"

"No, that was a different rocket."

"Well, do you remember the place where all that Benedictine was?"

"Where we had the black-game shoot?"

PIPES SOUNDING

Reichswald and Rhine were fought again, and then we went to Burma, the Middle East and North Africa. The pipes were sounding for the men's dinners when we reached Sicily. Here the Colonel-General pulled his last few maps from his brief-case, which was now looking more like a kelt than a respectable fish. The Catania Plain was covered by a large red stain—indisputably Chianti.

After our own luncheon, we wrestled on into Italy and a different set of place-names: Cassino, with a sinister hiss in the very word; Palombara, Monte Scalari, Coriano. Here again strange names, which sounded to me like Pizzicato, Staccato and Molto con Espressione, were apparently missing from the War Office list, and their absence a scandal. The use for several days during a lull in the fighting of Signor Gigli's enormous collection of gramophone records was obviously an honour, but scarcely a battle honour.

OBSCURE HILLOCKS

One of the oddest things about a war, when all is said and done, is the immortality which it confers on remote villages, obscure hillocks, abandoned cisterns or even a map reference. Here, in the chilly print of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, were nine hundred and seventy names, of which perhaps 10 per cent. were known to us before the war, but each of them now of immense significance to somebody, and many of them to us. They conjure up yellow dust caking on the cheeks, or knee-deep paddy-fields, or splintered branches of the *bocage*; sullen or cheering or indifferent inhabitants; heat or cold, rain or shine, day or night, fear or exultation.

The last action on the list was fought eleven years ago, but a good deal has happened since then, with one major action — battle? engagement? — in Korea, and casualties also in Malaya and Kenya. Some time-expired soldiers were being discharged—I hate the word "released"—in the Depôt that day; and, as we drove out of it, the recruits were coming on to the square for their last parade of the afternoon.

Summer Manoeuvres

By BERNARD FERGUSSON

THE Military Training Season is apt to revolve in a cycle as majestic as the Christian Year. There are Rogation Days in plenty, and no lack of Ember Days; and Individual, Platoon, Company, Battalion and Formation Training each have their little victories and setbacks no less renowned than war. They are often a great deal more uncomfortable. On the manoeuvres of 1935, when the Abyssinian crisis was in full swing, Colonel Philip de Fonblanque, of blessed memory, invited me, his general's A.D.C., to go into Winchester to buy the morning papers. "I have a feeling," he said "that the balloon may have gone up; and I refuse to go on putting up with the miseries of manoeuvres if I can enjoy the luxuries of war."

Training is often complicated by the presence of senior officers; and this is no new thing. In the first chapter of the "Decline and Fall," Gibbon tells us that

> it was the policy of the ablest generals, and even of the emperors themselves, to encourage these military studies by their presence and example; and we are informed that Hadrian, as well as Trajan, frequently condescended to instruct the inexperienced soldiers, to reward the diligent, and sometimes to dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity.

So in these days the visiting general will often lie down upon his tummy at the firing-point, take a rifle and five rounds in his hands, and smirk when the markers, suitably instructed, duly signal a succession of five impeccable bulls.

* * *

A SENIOR officer must obviously want to witness how his juniors are acquitting themselves; but it is extremely hard on the juniors. I have always had sympathy with the commanding officer of a famous Fusilier regiment on training before the war who found himself giving out his orders not only to his company commanders but to a round dozen of visiting eavesdroppers as well. He turned on them and said: "Will all those senior to me kindly give me air? And will all those junior to me kindly ——?" (The phrase he used was a soldier's phrase meaning "go away.") And in India before the war Major-General Ironside approached a sergeant of my own regiment who was trying to command a platoon, saying: "Well, sergeant, what are you doing?" The sergeant, sorely tried, answered: "I cannae get daein' a damned thing, there's owre mony generals around speirin' questions."

But the training season is the best part of the military year; and when it is shot with imagination is the best possible fun. To be interesting it must be concerned with something which every man jack can understand.

The late Lord Wavell was probably one of the best trainers of troops there have ever been; and he did not scorn the fantastic, provided it produced useful training. Nobody concerned will ever forget his Golden Fleece exercise, in 1936. His division less two brigades was "landed" near Worthing, and had to fight its way as Argonauts to Hurt Wood, some miles inland, where the Golden Fleece was guarded by the third brigade. There, not without the connivance of umpires, it was stolen away by the Cameronians, who withdrew with it to the South Coast, pursued by its outraged defenders. Thus in the course of three days and nights the division was exercised in the deployment, the advance to contact, the attack, the defence, the withdrawal and the pursuit. The highlight to me was when the attackers sat on the heads of the Military Police guarding the Fleece, thus paying off a lot of old scores.

The best manoeuvres are usually those that last longest, when all ranks and units get into the real rhythm of supply, of duty, and relief, of being in the line and out of it. The hardest that ever came my way were in India in 1942, when the brigade in which I was a major marched 180 miles in nine days, carrying 65 lb. a man. The first couple of days were misery: but here again we got into a rhythm, such as Gibbon also described.

> Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure, the camp was instantly broken up, and the troops fell into their ranks without delay or confusion. Besides their arms which the legionaries scarcely considered as an encumbrance, they were laden with their kitchen furniture, the instruments of fortification, and the provision of many days. Under this weight, which would oppress the delicacy of a modern soldier, they were trained by a regular step to advance, in about six hours, near twenty miles.

Like Hannibal's, our hours of sleep "were not determined by day or night"; and this is a form of living normal to the soldier in wartime, but hard to train in unless manoeuvres are prolonged.

* * *

CONSTANT imagination is necessary if training is not to get into a groove; but at the same time the fantastic and irrelevant must be avoided. That was where Lord Wavell excelled; for although he always indulged his impish sense of humour, the training never became subordinate to the joke, or to the fun. But dull training is always bad training, and to this rule there can be no exception.

I am going this year to a camp where I last trained twenty-two years ago. I went there on a reconnaissance the other day; and the whole place was full of ghosts of old friends who were most of them killed in Crete or Tobruk. But it wasn't the least sad, for the memories were all of uproarious training exercises where the instruction was of the first quality, and everybody enjoyed himself.

Not least do I remember an exercise when we realised that if we could reach a certain defile by a certain hour we would ruin the whole thing. By running every second hundred yards instead of walking them we covered seven miles in an hour and a quarter, defeated the director, and got home a day early. It nearly killed the elderly platoon sergeant, but that only added to our satisfaction.

To quote Gibbon once more, on training:

> It was prettily remarked by an ancient historian who had fought against them (the Romans) that the effusion of blood was the only circumstance which distinguished a field of battle from a field of exercise.

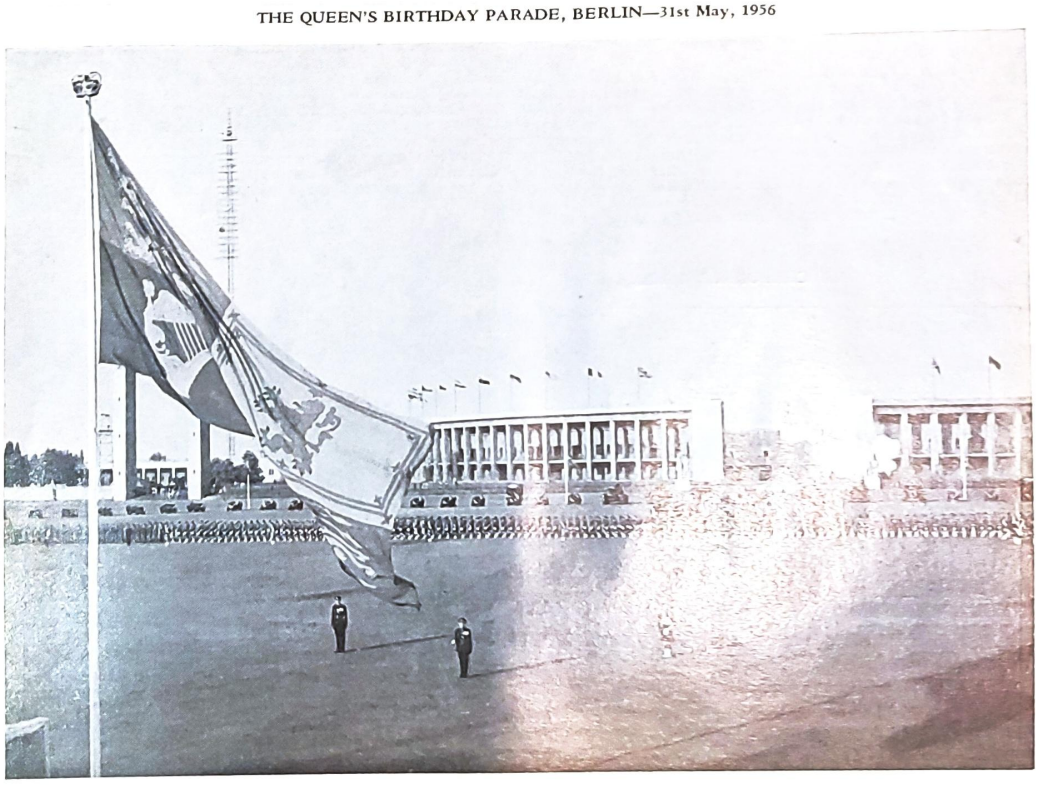
If that ancient historian had lived a few thousand years longer, I could have told him a thing or two.

um 2 lines.

GUARD OF HONOUR AT FORT AR.

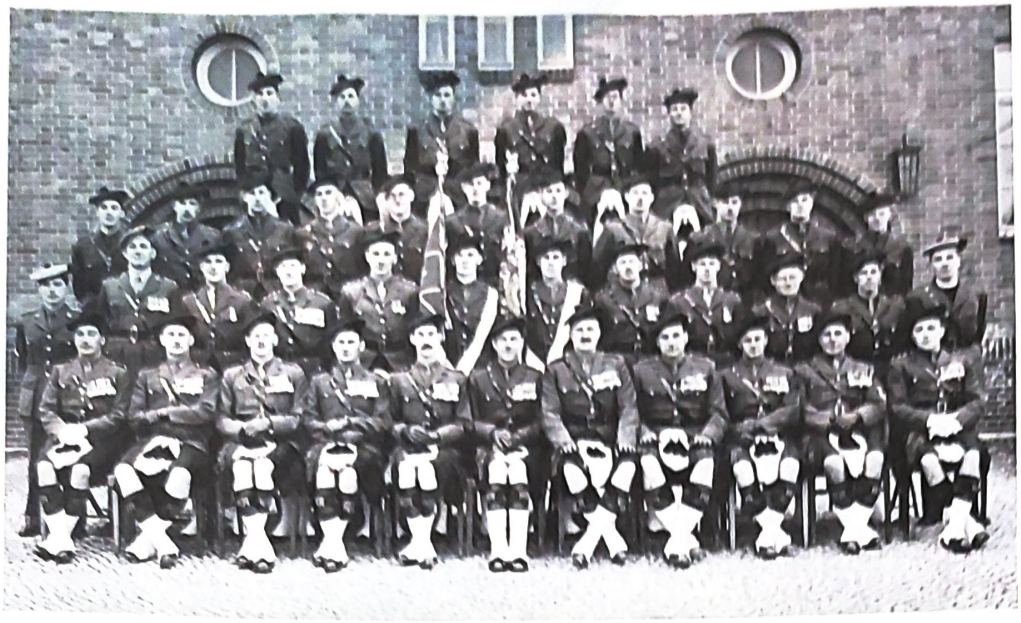
The 4/5th Detachment is on the left of the picture.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE, BERLIN—31st May, 1956



Army P.R. Photo

OFFICERS' MESS, 1st BN. THE BLACK WATCH, BERLIN, MAY 1936



Back row—2/Lt. I. C. MacRae, 2/Lt. J. A Wolfe-Murray, 2/Lt. P. J. D. Allen, 2/Lt. C. T. Scott-Dempster, 2/Lt. H. J. Arbuthnott, 2/Lt. D. H. Hunter.
2nd row—2/Lt. A. D. Ogilvie, 2/Lt. A. S. Templeton, 2/Lt. A. C. Gilroy, 2/Lt. D. G. Rennie, 2/Lt. I. M. M. Barlow, 2/Lt. A. H. Gilroy, 2/Lt. I. C. Gilroy, 2/Lt. R. A. Adam, 2/Lt. R. S. Hollins, 2/Lt. I. R. Cowper, 2/Lt. T. Neville.
3rd row—Lt. R. L. Grant, Capt. J. Crossley, Lt. W. R. Dudgeon, Capt. R. J. Haw, M.C., Capt. J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton, 2/Lt. D. G. Stewart-Smith, 2/Lt. E. D. Cameron, Capt. A. B. D. Gurdon, Lt. C. M. Parker, Capt. J. C. Moncrieff, 2/Lt. G. H. LeMaitre, Capt. J. S. McIvor.
Front row—Capt. E. W. Nicoll, Major E. L. Trotter, M.C., Major C. M. Moir, Major N. G. A. Noble, M.C., Capt. I. R. Critchley, Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker-Baker, D.S.O., M.B.E., Major J. C. Monteith, M.C., Major P. G. Buchanan, M.B.E., T.D, Major D. S. MacDonald, Major G. W. Gillies, Capt. C. A. MacDonald-Gaunt.

Regular Serving Officers Appointments List

ARBUTHNOTT, W. D., Capt.	4/5th Bn.
BAILLIE-HAMILTON, J. N. B., Capt.	1st Bn.
BAKER-BAKER, H. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., Lt.-Col.	1st Bn.
BENGOUGH, J. D., Lt.	2nd Bn.
BLAIR, H. N., Col.	Brigade Colonel, Highland Brigade.
BRADFORD, B. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Lt.-Col.	2nd Bn.
BRODIE, A. C. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Col.	British Embassy, Laos.
BUCHANAN, P. G., M.B.E., T.D., Major	1st Bn.
BUCHANAN, J. E., Capt.	O.C. Coy., Depot.
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J., Major	R.A.F. Staff College.
BUTCHART, G. C., Major	2nd Bn.
CAMERON, E. D., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., 2/Lt.	2nd Bn.
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Capt.	A.D.C., East Africa.
CHALMERS, N. A., Lt.	2nd Bn.
CLARK, H. McL., M.B.E., Major	Q.M., Depot.
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Capt.	1st Bn.
DICK-LAUDER, G. A., Major	2nd Bn.
DONALDSON, G. W. B., Major	D.A.P.M., B.A.O.R.
DUDGEON, W. R., Lt.	1st Bn.
FORTUNE, J. B. F., M.C., Major	War Office.
GILLIES, G. W., Major	1st Bn.
GRAHAM, C. S., Capt.	Adjt., Depot.
GURDON, A. B. D., Capt.	1st Bn.
GURDON, R. T. T., Lt.	2nd Bn.
HAMILTON, B. M., Capt.	2nd Bn.
IRWIN, A. D. H., D.S.O., M.C., Major	O.C., Depot.
LE MAITRE, G. H., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
LENNOX, N., Capt.	O.C.S., Eaton Hall.
LESLIE, A. W., M.C., Major	B.M., U.K.
LESLIE, I. B., Capt.	Instructor, Tactical Wing, School of Infantry.
LINDSAY, C. P., Capt.	2nd Bn.
LITHGOW, A. O. L., M.C., Major	Instructor, Tactical Wing, School of Infantry.
MAXWELL, R. St. G. R., Major	4/5th Bn.
MOIR, C. M., Major	1st Bn.
MONCRIEFF, J. G. Capt.	1st Bn.
MONTEITH, J. C., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
McCONAGHY, C. W., Capt.	Fd. Security.
MacDONALD, D. S., Major	1st Bn.
MacDONALD-GAUNT, C. A., Capt	1st Bn.
McMICKING, T. N., Lt.	2nd Bn.
NICOLL, E. W., Capt.	1st Bn.
NOBLE, N. G. A., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
ORR EWING, E. S., Lt.	Trg. Subaltern Depot.
PARKER, C. M., Lt.	1st Bn.
ROSE, D. MacN. C., D.S.O., Lt.-Col.	Chief Instructor, Small Arms Wing, School of Infantry.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, A. D., M.C., Major	Scottish Command.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, D. A., M.V.O., Major	6/7th Bn.
SEVERN, D. B., Capt.	6/7th Bn.
STEPHEN, M. G., Major	Depot (held Strength awaiting posting).
STEWART, J. L., Major	Highland District.
STEWART-MEIKLEJOHN, N. J., Capt.	2nd Bn.
STEWART-SMITH, D. G., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
TELFER-SMOLLETT, M. A., Capt.	Depot (held Strength while on Course).
TROTTER, E. L., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
TWEEDY, O. R., Capt.	2nd Bn.
UPTON, J. E., 2/Lt.	2nd Bn.
WALKER, E. S., Major	Naval Staff College.
WALKER, J. M. P., Capt.	Highland District.
WALLACE, M. R., Major	Malaya.
WATSON, A. L., Capt.	2nd Bn.
WEDDERBURN, A. H. B., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
WILLETT, R. F., Major	1st Bn.
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., M.C., Major	2nd Bn.

Letter to the Editor

From Lt.-Col. A. K. McLeod, D.L.

PIONEERS

Dear Sir,—Had I been asked when Pioneers last marched at the head of the Regiment carrying axes, I would have said, "Certainly not since before the South African War." But I would have been wrong. The photograph which I send you was taken in 1904 and shows the 1st Bn. marching down the Canongate of Edinburgh. The Pioneer Sergeant is William McCubbin, later R.S.M. of Queen Victoria School, Dunblane (see "Red Hackle," Jan. 1937). The Corporal on his left is D. McKercher.

The photograph was taken by Mr. Ford Ranken of Messrs. Ford & Co., George Street (with whose kind permission it is reproduced), when he was employed at Messrs. Ford's Glass Works, which appear in the picture.

Infantry Training 1902 lays down positions on parade for Pioneers as a body and even details the method of carrying the axes. In the next edition (1905) these are deleted and it is stated that Pioneers will remain in the Supernumerary ranks of their Companies and makes no reference to the axes. So the photograph records what must have been one of their last appearances on parade.

Presumably the axes were returned to store as Axes, Felling; otherwise one of them would have been an interesting relic for the Museum.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. McLEOD.

St. Andrews.

Col. de Carteret and the Rev. Duncan MacGillivray

Col. A. G. de Carteret, Major N. Giles, Major R. F. Willett

The Castle Garrison marching down the South Back, Canongate.

Gazette. Aug. 31/56

OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN

Sherbrooke Street will never seem quite the same, now that Col. George Stephen Cantlie is gone. His home was one of the last of the old residences that lingered on in the midst of change. And every day he was to be seen walking along Sherbrooke Street, a gallant old figure, bearing himself erect and with the dignity of service, every inch an officer and a gentleman.

Only last year he stood in the armory of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and saluted the regiment, while it made the building roar with its cheers. He had just been honored in a ceremony unique in the military annals of the Commonwealth. This ceremony, which included the presentation of the Canadian Forces Decoration with three clasps, marked his completion of 70 years of service with the Black Watch. And that night Brig. K. G. Blackader called him "the father of the regiment."

Those with long memories may think back to the year 1908. In that year Quebec was celebrating its Tercentenary with glorious pageantry. The Prince of Wales (later George V) was there, and Lord Roberts, and President Taft of the United States.

On a July day the Plains of Abraham were dedicated forever as an historic park, and then a great military parade took place. It was an inspiring sight in a vast natural amphitheatre. And particular praise was given that day for the brisk and splendid efficiency with which the Black Watch marched past the saluting stand. And the commanding officer of the Black Watch in that parade was Major Cantlie. Even then he had already served with the regiment for nearly a quarter of a century.

He was to be the officer who raised the 42nd Battalion and who led it into battle in France. There are those who have seen his stately figure walking along Sherbrooke Street who can remember seeing Col. Cantlie leading his battalion, as it advanced on the enemy position at Faneck Graben, in open country, in broad daylight, while the shells struck and burst. Those who saw him that day could not believe that they would ever see him again.

Col. Cantlie, long before he died, had become a living tradition. Not only was the past in him made real; the values of life, which the past enhances for the sake of the future, found in him their gracious embodiment.

He is gone. But the things he served and stood for will never die, so long as there are those whose values are as sound and straight, as they were in him.

Col. George S. Cantlie, D.S.O.

Col. George S. Cantlie, Of Black Watch, Dead

Col. George Stephen Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., C.D., the Grand Old Man of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and holder of a record unique in the military annals of the British Commonwealth—over 70 years of active service with the same unit—died yesterday at his home, 1106 Sherbrooke St. west, after a short illness. Col. Cantlie, former officer commanding The Black Watch and head of its second service unit, the 42nd Battalion, during the Great War, was in his 90th year.

Col. Cantlie, a son of James Alexander Cantlie, a prominent Montreal merchant, and of Eleanora Simpson Stephen, a sister of Lord Mount Stephen, joined Canada's oldest Highland regiment and its fifth senior infantry regiment in 1885, the same year that he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in the audit department. Although more prominently known for his long association with the Dominion's military life, Col. Cantlie achieved success in his business life, occupying important positions with the Canadian Pacific Railway prior to his retirement some years ago.

Smallpox Riots

Shortly before Col. Cantlie joined the regiment its name had been changed from the 5th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to the 5th Battalion, Royal Scots of Canada. He had not been with the unit long when it was summoned to the assistance of the civil power to help quell the smallpox riots here. On other occasions, during Col. Cantlie's early connection with the regiment, it was called for similar duties — for a strike in Valleyfield in 1900 and the dock riots here in 1903.

The 1903-13 period in the Black Watch's history marked one of the more important phases of Col. Cantlie's association with the famed regiment and is still popularly referred to as "the Cantlie period." Promoted a captain in 1891 and awarded his majority in 1904, Col. Cantlie served for four years as regimental adjutant at the beginning of the century and in the years between 1903 and 1913 was adjutant, second-in-command, battalion commander and regimental commandant.

Tenth O.C.

During this particular decade many noteworthy events added additional honors to the unit. In 1906 the regiment moved into its present quarters on Bleury street and the following year its name was again changed to the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) to conform with its allied parent regiment. Col. Cantlie became the unit's tenth officer commanding in 1909, succeeding Lt.-Col. J. W. Carson, and it was during his command that the Governor-General, Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, presented the regiment with new colors.

Commanding the Highlanders at the Quebec tercentenary celebrations in 1908 and at the Lake Champlain celebration at Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1909, Col. Cantlie was personally complimented by President Taft on the splendid appearance of his regiment. In 1908 he was awarded the long service decoration for his service with the Canadian militia.

Officer commanding the unit until 1915, Col. Cantlie was abroad when the Great War broke out [illegible] special duty. Returning to Canada in the autumn of 1914 he raised and commanded the regiment's second service unit, the 42nd Battalion. He led the battalion to France, serving with it at the front until the winter of 1917. Mentioned in dispatches, he was awarded the D.S.O., the 1914-15 Star and two medals, gaining the Distinguished Service Order for gallant service in the field.

From 1917 to the end of the war Col. Cantlie was in command of the regiment's depot unit in England, the 20th Reserve Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. It was the only regiment to have its own reserve depot in England and the only Canadian regiment to send three battalions to the front as units.

On reorganization of the regiment after the war, Col. Cantlie became honorary lieutenant-colonel of its 1st (13th) Battalion. On the death of Col. Sir Montagu Allan in 1951 Col. Cantlie was appointed honorary colonel of the regiment, which he remained until the time of his death.

In April 1955 a special ceremony was held at the armory to honor his completion of 70 years of unbroken service with the regiment — an honor unique in the military history of the British Commonwealth. On that occasion he was presented with the Canadian Forces Decoration with three clasps by Major-General J. P. E. Bernatchez.

McGill Graduate

Col. Cantlie was born in Montreal on May 2, 1867. He was educated at Montreal High School and McGill University. While with the C.P.R., he was clerk in the audit department, chief clerk to the assistant general manager, to the assistant president and to the vice-president, general baggage agent, general stationery agent and general superintendent of car service.

In his early days he was active in such sports as football and snowshoeing, and throughout his life he maintained an interest in fishing and riding and other outdoor activities.

He was one of the oldest members of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. He was a former president of the St. Andrew's Society, a member of the Mount Royal Club, St. James's Club, Forest and Stream, Montreal Hunt, Mount Bruno, United Services, the M.A.A.A. and the Royal Empire Society.

He married Beatrice Mary Campbell, of Quebec, who predeceased him in 1923. He is survived by one son, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie, E.D., and four daughters, Mrs. R. Hampson, Mrs. G. S. Lyman, Mrs. I. E. Angus and Mrs. H. G. Lafleur; by 13 grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m. from the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Joined As Private In 1879, Gen. J. G. Ross Dies At 94

Maj.-Gen. James George Ross, CMG, VD, CD, who joined the army as a private in 1879 and was paymaster-general of the overseas forces in the First World War, died here yesterday. Gen. Ross was 94 years old.

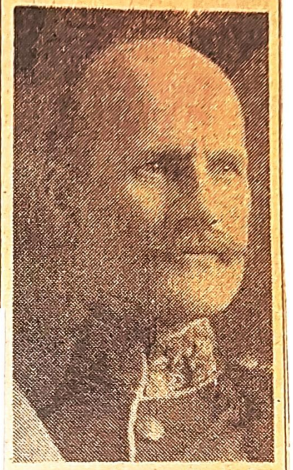
A prominent military and business leader, Gen. Ross was for many years senior member of the firm of D. S. Ross and Sons, chartered accountants. His active military career spanned 59 years. As recently as last March he was honored, at a bedside presentation with the Canadian Forces Decoration.

In civilian life, Gen. Ross was a director of the Crown Trust Company, a life governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals, a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and a president of the Society of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec.

A native of Montreal, he was educated privately and at the Montreal High School, later graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He entered his father's firm with his brothers and on the death of his father became its head.

One of his brothers was the late P. D. Ross, former publisher of the Ottawa Journal, who died at 91.

Gen. Ross's first army association was with the Canadian Field Artillery, Ontario Field Battery. Later he served as an officer with the Victoria Rifles of Canada and in 1898 joined the 5th Royal Scots of Canada—now the Black Watch.



MAJ.-GEN. J. G. ROSS

Royal Highlanders of Canada. In the 5th Scots he was successively adjutant, major and lieutenant-colonel.

At the outbreak of the First World War, he succeeded Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, who died last week, as commandant of the 5th Highlanders.

In the fall of 1915, Gen. Ross was called to England on special duty in connection with the reorganization of the Pay and Records Office of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. For his service during the war he was awarded the Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On general demobilization, Gen. Ross was placed on the reserve of officers. Upon his retirement from the officers' reserve in 1933 he received the rank of major-general.

He continued his association with the military. For a number of years he held the post of honorary colonel of the Royal Canadian Pay Corps.

In his youth, Gen. Ross was a good athlete, an expert snowshoer and a participant in many other sports. He was the last of the Ross and Hodgson boys who engaged in friendly competitions many years ago. He was an honorary life member of the MAAA.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. D. S. Lewis and Mrs. Henry Newman, four grandchildren and 10 great-gandchildren.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN OF THE MILITIA"

"The Grand Old Man of the Canadian Militia" is dead. The passing of Maj-Gen. J. G. Ross, in his 86th year, breaks a link with the Victorian days. Of him it might be said that he was a soldier of two Queens. He had begun his career with the militia in the Ontario Field Battery as far back as 1879, when the Dominion of Canada was itself only 12 years old.

Most men receive the Long Service Medal near the end of their military careers. It comes to them at a time when they are looking backward, upon old days. But Maj-Gen. Ross received the Long Service Medal as far back as 1907. For even then he had already served more than a quarter century.

With the outbreak of the First World War, though a soldier of 38 years' standing, his services proved of great value in organizing the paymaster's department, and he became the Canadian Army's Paymaster General.

With the war over, he kept his interest in the reserve army. As the years passed, he became more than ever revered, as one of the few left as a reminder of old times, and as an example of enthusiasm and devotion in service.

Honors continued to come to him. The Minister of National Defence, Hon. George Claxton, appointed him Honorary Colonel of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps in 1949. And only this year Maj-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, officer commanding the Quebec Command, went to his bedside to confer upon him the Canada Forces Decoration.

Maj-Gen. Ross is the last of the five Ross brothers and Montreal had few more interesting events than when the five Ross brothers engaged the five Hodgson brothers at curling or golf. They were friendly contests, though played in the keenest competitive spirit, and many looked forward to them year after year, to see which of these teams of brothers would win.

Even to the end Maj-Gen. Ross kept his interest in things military. Though in his nineties, he would speak out in defence of the new generation of soldiers, when he thought them unjustly criticized. Successful and prominent as he was in his business, the army held a great part of his life and his heart. And by his devotion to the army his life and his heart were greatly enriched.

The Transvaal Scottish

We have to report in this edition the retirement of Drum Major J. F. A. Bland E.M. His retirement terminates a long and successful service to the Pipes and Drums of the Transvaal Scottish. Drum Major Bland joined the Transvaal Scottish as a recruit in June, 1930 and after two year's training as a rifleman volunteered as a drummer and shortly became a very good one. On mobilization of the Battalion at the beginning of the last war Johnny Bland signed on for active service. He saw service with the Battalion through the Abyssinian and western desert campaigns doing the usual variety of jobs which a bandsman is called upon to do on active service. As he put it "anything from carrying a Brens gun on a patrol to being the Commanding Officer's personal slave." When the Regiment re-commenced A.C.F. training, Johnny Bland was among the many old hands to sign on. He tells how the pipes and drums consisted for some months of one piper and himself and how he was left speechless (unusual for Johnny Bland), when the Commanding Officer summonded him one Tuesday evening and issued the order to "have the band on parade on Saturday." The sad state of affairs was explained and the outcome was that Johnny Bland was promoted to sergeant and given the job of training the drummers. The 1st Battalion Pipes and Drums played for Her Majesties the late Queen Mother Elizabeth at Bagnal during their visit to Pretoria and Bland was leading drummer. Path was the paymaster to Drum Major and that office he held until his retirement. During the period of his office the drums have markedly lost their usual supremacy in competitions. It is difficult to compete for a competition within the last six years of which the Transvaal Scottish has not won the Queen of Drums' trophy and this achievement must be largely credited to Drum Major Bland. We wish him good luck in his retirement and extend our thanks to him for duty nobly done.

Drum Major J. F. A. Bland E.M.

3rd BATTALION—CANADA

Philadelphia

The entire 3rd Battalion spent the weekend of June 8th and 9th in the city of Philadelphia. The unit was invited to take part in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. The invitation was received both from the city of Philadelphia and from the United States Marine Corps. The Battalion left the armoury in Montreal on Friday night, arrived in Philadelphia early Saturday morning and returned to Montreal on Monday morning.

While in Philadelphia the Battalion was quartered in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, thanks to the kindness of the United States Marine Corps. As hosts, the Marines took great trouble to ensure that the Battalion's stay was as pleasant as possible. In their efforts they were in every way successful. In addition to providing both sleeping accommodation and messing facilities, arranging parties for all ranks, providing detailed administrative assistance, all ranks of the Corps in the various wet canteens entertained the Battalion as frequently as a busy two day schedule would permit.

Included in our formal activities on Saturday was a march through the streets of Philadelphia. This began with a brief ceremony at which Mayor H. Dilworth presented to the Battalion the City of Philadephia flag. He then granted the freedom of the city to the battalion. We believe that this is the first time in the history of the United States that such an honour has ever been bestowed upon troops of a foreign land. In thanking the Mayor for this honour, Lt.-Col. McDougall referred to a previous visit of the Black Watch to Philadelphia in 1917 on a recruiting campaign. At that time more than 2,000 men were drawn from that area.

The Battalion then moved off accompanied by a detachment from the United States Marine Corps. The parade concluded on the Mall in front of the historic Independence Hall, seat of the first government of the thirteen colonies. A wreath was laid at a monument to George Washington and the parade was dismissed.

On Saturday evening the Marine Corps acted as hosts at a most enjoyable dance for the other ranks. The officers of the unit entertained the Marine officers plus members of the Philadelphia St. Andrew's society at a formal mess dinner complete with Haggis, snuff and a fine display of piping by the unit's Pipe Band. By the conclusion of the dinner it seemed quite likely that with very little effort a substantial number of recruits could have been obtained for the Battalion.

Sunday's activities included a Church Parade and a ceremonial guard mount performed on the Mall in front of Independence Hall. We were privileged to witness an outstanding performance by a Marine Corps detachment.

SUMMER CAMP

The annual summer camp was held at Valcartier during the last week in June, and was extremely well attended in view of the fact that the Battalion had just recently returned from Philadelphia, and for which the early spring training had been intensive.

The Training Company, under the command of Major Gibb-Carsley, started right in doing extensive tactical work, and Support Company under the command of Major W. Doheny, carried on with the specialist training.

The first scheme was held on Tuesday night with Support Company as defenders. The Training Company sent two patrols to destroy an important bridge. It was found that the troops shook down very well, and it was a very successful night's scheme.

On Wednesday night a Battalion party was held in the Men's Canteen and during the course of which they were treated to an exhibition of drastically new arms drill movements and new commands for drill instructors. It is believed that this was one of the most successful Battalion get-togethers that has ever been held.

Thursday was the all-day group scheme which was highlighted by the visit of the C.G.S., Lt.-Gen. H. D. Graham, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., and at the end of the scheme he gave a short informal speech to the troops. That night the C.G.S. was guest of honour at a mess dinner.

On Friday the Battalion organised another scheme doing an advance to contact and withdrawal with the use of carriers which was most successful.

Camp was closed on Saturday by the Brigadier's parade in the morning and wrote finis to a hard but enjoyable week's training.

Her Majesty talking to R.S.M. Wharton.

Second Battalion

General

A very great deal has happened since our last notes which were written on board the Dilwara. We sailed up the Clyde on a glorious April afternoon in brilliant sunshine which made a very pleasant homecoming. We docked at King George V Dock just as it was getting dark on the 21st. The H.L.I. Band were playing to greet us while the Pipes and Drums competed with them from the foredeck. Major Dick-Lauder and Lt. Gurdon were soon on board with all the train timings and, what was far more important to most of us, news of when we were going on leave. The off loading of all the baggage went on throughout the night and everyone was ready to disembark by 0700 hours. The Colonel of the Regiment, who, with O.C. Depot and many other friends, had come aboard at 0600 hrs., spoke to the Battalion over the ship's loudspeaker system before disembarkation commenced. The Customs, in spite of the fact that it was very early on a Sunday morning after Glasgow had been beaten by Edinburgh in the cup final, were more than kind to us and we were quickly on our way to Edinburgh. We arrived about mid-day and were met by the G.O.C. in C., Chief of Staff and many other Staff Officers including Major Angus Rowan-Hamilton. After two such frantic days checking kit and various other Administrative details everyone was on leave by the 25th.

On return from leave there was plenty of work to be done. The Q.M. alone had in the region of a hundred packing cases to be unpacked, sorted and repacked. Those not employed on these fatigues were kept busy preparing for the 73rd Reunion which was to be on the 22/23 June.

The Reunion was a great success and in all some 200 ex-members of the 73rd attended. On the Saturday afternoon the present members of the Bn. played the past members in a cricket match. Like Doo'cot Park, the cricket was little more than an excuse for a glorious bun fight. In fact the closing stages of the game became so exciting that it attracted considerable attention. During the last over the Bn.'s last batsman was run out while endeavouring to score the winning run. Afterwards the Pipes and Drums beat retreat before what must have been one of the most critical audiences they have ever had. That evening there was an All Ranks Dance attended by the Colonel of the Regiment and many other retired Officers. On Sunday morning the Bn. and a detachment of Old Comrades drilled by R.S.M. Jimmie Finlay marched to the Garrison Church. The service was conducted by Padre Williamson, one time Bn. Padre, and the lesson was read by the Colonel of the Regiment. Afterwards General McMicking took the salute at the march past and presented the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to R.S.M. Walker. It was a wonderful experience for the serving members to meet some of the characters on whose legends we had been brought up. We only hope they also enjoyed themselves. For it was an unforgetable (and alcoholic) week-end.

At the beginning of July, all those going ot Germany on the 1st Draft went on leave. This Draft, about 120 strong, under Lt. Bengough left Waverley Station after a cheerful farewell from the Pipes and Drums and most of the rest of the Bn. In spite of a cheerful facade most of us felt very sad after they had gone as it was the first real sign we had of the impending disbandment of the Bn.

Having left the Pipes and Drums in Edinburgh to take part in the Tattoo, the remainder, six officers, and about sixty men, moved to Perth on the 1st August.

Now the real business of disbandment began to get under way. Accounts were finally audited, property disposed of and the final report was written. The second Draft consisting mainly of the Military Band left on the 6th Sept. and the remainder, the Pipes and Drums and various other Administrative personnel are preparing to leave at the time of writing.

On Saturday, 29th Sept., the Pipes and Drums took part in a Military display in Dunfermline. Amongst other things, they beat, what must be, the last full dress retreat to be beaten by the 73rd. On the following Monday, the 2nd Bn. ceased to exist as such for the fifth time. Looking back over the past four very happy and successful years we earnestly hope, that in the not too distant future, those of us who have the privilege of serving in the 73rd, may once again be able to do so.

Col. G. S. CANTLIE, D.S.O.

Born in May, 1867, Col. George Stephen Cantlie's life, now ended, spanned the whole history of Confederation and that life, in a very real sense, was dedicated to his country. His father was a successful merchant, his mother was a sister of Lord Mountstephen, after whom he was named. It was natural that this youth, thus brought up in the rich traditions of Montreal should have assumed responsibilities in early years.

Canada is a land which has produced many great and gallant soldiers. Few of them, however, recognised the need to serve in peace as well as war. It was Col. Cantlie's merit that he was already under arms when the Northwest Rebellion broke out, and that he was a seasoned veteran when an unprepared Canada went to war in 1914. In that war, though no longer a young man, he served in the field with distinction, commanding a battalion of his famous regiment, the Black Watch, in France where he won the Distinguished Service Order.

In the years since then his association with the Black Watch has remained unbroken. Only last year, a special ceremony honoured his unbroken 70 years of service with it. Many who were present will remember today the erect and handsome figure of the old colonel as he took the salute.

Now he is dead and neither Montreal nor Canada will see his like again, but the record of his bravery and devotion will long live in other men's minds. It is a memorable and glowing chapter in the annals of Canada.

"Fighting Mac": The Old Chieftain

By C. B. Topp

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MACDONNELL

IT was in July, 1917, after a thoroughly disagreeable tour in that part of the front line which wound its tortuous way through the tumbled ruins of Avion that the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch), thankfully took over Vancouver Camp in a pleasant grove near the Chateau de la Haie. Here it was, too, that the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade said its farewell to a very gallant and much loved commander, then Major-General A. C. Macdonnell, who had been its brigadier from the time of its formation in the autumn of 1915.

General Macdonnell was born in Windsor, Ontario, served with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as a young man, had his first experience of active service in South Africa where he was dangerously wounded and awarded the Distinguished Service Order, had come to France as Commanding Officer of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) and had quickly become one of the most colourful figures in the Canadian Corps. Courageous almost to a fault he was constantly in the forward area checking dispositions, chatting with the troops, seeing to their welfare and generally satisfying himself that all was in order. He was even known, when in the front line, to join in the unseemly glee of young subalterns as they observed the odd five-nine dropping in the vicinity of brigade headquarters.

Sir Arthur Currie had just taken over command of the Canadian Corps from Sir Julian Byng and General Macdonnell replaced him as General Officer Commanding the 1st Canadian Division. While rejoicing in his promotion, all ranks of the brigade felt a sense of personal loss with his departure. He was himself deeply moved and asked that the brigade might be paraded for him when it left the line.

The parade took place at Chateau de la Haie two weeks after the change of command and was a memorable occasion. Drawn up in a hollow square on a broad, sunlit field, the four splendid battalions — the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 42nd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) and 49th Battalion (Edmonton Regiment) — presented an inspiring sight. In the distance a small group of horsemen appeared, led by General Macdonnell on his familiar white charger. As they cantered towards the parade with the red divisional pennants fluttering from the shafts of the orderlies' glittering lances, a sharp command was given and the brigade presented arms. Sitting his horse in silence, the old brigadier looked upon his former command for a moment, then without a word wheeled abruptly and galloped away.

"Not many of us will forget that day at Chateau de la Haie," wrote Major, now the Reverend Dr. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O., then chaplain of the 42nd, "when our brigadier — afterwards Major-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., LL.D.— bade us farewell as he went to assume command of the 1st Division. In silence we waited for his coming, in silence we listened for words that somehow would not come; and then, as he put his horse to the gallop and left us, the brigade burst into cheers, and there was more love, more honour in those cheers than words could ever have told. Thus the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade said good-bye to him who had lived with us and for us, alternately raged upon us and praised us, and in all things led us through foul and fair for over eighteen months.

"It is not sentiment, but simple fact, to say that he was loved and honoured — the grey old chieftain of the clans, a bonny fighter and a born leader. Do you remember how he would ride down upon us mounted on that venerable steed Casey (Note "Casey" in the Gaelic tongue means "Son of heroes"), and, having observed some unfortunate whose kilt hung awry, would straightway make the wearer realize the enormity of his offence and then pass on with a word of praise for this one and the next? We were his men and he made us realize that he expected great things of a Highland Battalion.

"In moments of great pressure he was prone to utter strange words, which he assured us were Gaelic— though they might have been Chinese, for all our Sassenach ears could tell. And if perchance you visited H. Q. on a quiet night, you would hear strange tales of the long ago, with a special and lurid anathema upon the Campbells. 'Fighting Mac,' they called him, in tribute to the great spirit and unflinching loyalty of a soldier and gentleman."

High command in war is a lonely and often thankless task. But more often than is realized, a bond of deep affection exists between the commander and his men. Certainly it did in this instance, and we of the 7th Brigade, C.E.F., still look back with pride on those days in France when we served under the stern eye of the Old Chieftain. □

"Hail and Farewell" to Wilfrid Bovey

"AND SO HE PASSED OVER, AND ALL THE TRUMPETS SOUNDED FOR HIM ON THE OTHER SIDE"

By John Hundevad
Editor-in-Chief, The Legionary

"WILFRID Bovey is dead!" Over the radio, through the newspapers and by word of mouth the sad tidings from Montreal spread on October 11 to the far corners of the land.

The end did not come unexpectedly. He had been ailing for a long time and in June was obliged to enter the Queen Mary Veterans Hospital. Watching the course of his illness, his friends feared that, at 73, he was fighting his last battle. And death won; but not until that strong spirit in an enfeebled body had gallantly fought to the end.

So Wilfrid Bovey is gone — a shining symbol of the old, and first, Canadian Corps, a splendid champion of ex-service men and women, an accomplished historian, a distinguished educator and writer.

From first to last he lived as a true Canadian, proud of his country, understanding it and serving it as few men have done. It was the distress of his friends that his later years were beset with illness. But his keenness never failed him. It was for him a final challenge of the spirit, and he met it, as he had met all others, with courage and fortitude.

• • •

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Wilfrid Bovey, O.BE., Q.C., LL.B., LL.D., D. Litt., F.R.S.C., M.L.C., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Dominion Honorary Counsellor on Education for the Canadian Legion, was born on December 13, 1882, at McGill University where his father, Dr. H. T. Bovey, was Dean of Applied Science for more than 30 years and where he also was to carry out the greatest part of his life's work. He was graduated from McGill in Arts and then studied for a law degree at Cambridge University. Called to the English Bar in 1906, he became a member of the Quebec Bar the following year and practiced law in Montreal until 1914.

As a militia officer of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada) Wilfrid Bovey volunteered for active service immediately on the outbreak of the First World War. Because of his special training and talents he was soon selected to serve on the staff of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, both in England and France, and readers of THE LEGIONARY will recall the fascinating series of articles on his wartime experiences which were published last year in this magazine. He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and mentioned in despatches several times for his work as a staff officer and returned to Canada in 1919 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1923 Wilfrid Bovey left his law practice and became principal secretary to his wartime chief, General Sir Arthur Currie, who by this time had become head of McGill University. Four years later he was appointed director of Extra-Mural Relations of McGill, presiding over the expansion of the university's night courses. He remained with McGill until his retirement as chairman of the university's extension courses in 1948.

But Wilfrid Bovey's work went far beyond McGill. His was a vigourous and diversified life in many fields — as president of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Reddy Memorial Hospital; as vice-president of the Canadian Society for Commercial Education and of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra; as director of the Department of Education of the Montreal Board of Trade; as a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, and as a prolific writer of books and articles, particularly on national, historical and educational subjects.

The late Wilfrid Bovey

Most of all, perhaps, Wilfrid Bovey will be remembered for his work on behalf of Canada's war veterans. Down through the years he had been in the forefront of that considerable group of distinguished officers of the First World War who, in good times and bad, have remained firm supporters of the Canadian Legion and done much towards helping in peace the men who served under them in war. As chairman of the Montreal district council he had guided the Legion in the Metropolis through a crucial period in its formative years. Then, in 1939, on the outbreak of World War II, came his great inspiration. He proposed, received sanction for, and with tireless energy and enthusiasm proceeded to organize the Canadian Legion Educational Services. Under his leadership and expert guidance C.L.E.S. became, numerically, the largest educational establishment in the world, with a total of more than 250,000 servicemen and women enrolled as students. The value of that service to those who took advantage of it, as well as to the Armed Forces, was enormous. It also enhanced immeasurably the prestige of the Canadian Legion in the eyes of the government, parliament, press and people of this country. Many a veteran of the Second World War owes his promotion in the Forces and his post-war civilian success to the fact that during the war years he was afforded an opportunity by Canadian Legion Educational Services under Wilfrid Bovey's direction to obtain junior or senior matriculation or even a university degree.

Last year, on October 25, the Canadian Legion expressed in tangible form its gratitude and appreciation of Wilfrid Bovey's great services to the organization. At a Dominion Command reception in Ottawa for Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Britain's First Sea Lord and Grand President of the British Empire Service League, he was presented by Lord Mountbatten with the Legion's Meritorious Service Medal. It was a moving sight when he, a victim of a recent heart attack, gallantly struggled to his feet from the wheelchair in which he was sitting to receive the medal from the admiral. Previously, the Very Rev. John O. Anderson, then Dominion President of the Legion, had read the citation covering the award which had been unanimously approved at the last meeting of the national executive council. The ceremony took place in the presence of many old friends and admirers, including Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent who had made a special effort to be there and graciously offered his congratulations.

• • •

On Saturday, October 13, Wilfrid Bovey was laid to rest in Mount Royal Cemetery which overlooks the city of his birth and the waters of the St. Lawrence river upon which, 42 years before, he had embarked on the greatest adventure of his life. The funeral service was held in Christ Church Cathedral and was attended by high officers of State and Church, by representatives of McGill and the many other institutions and organizations with which he had been connected.

Highland Dress

CLOTHIERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEENS BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND
(Royal Company of Archers)

TAILORS AND KILT MAKERS

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V

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I. F. CHRISTIE
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Cadet Pipe & Drum Band of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada shown during their visit this summer to the Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta. The young pipers make a striking picture with the scenic grandeur of Banff Mountains in the background.

BRIGADIER AIRD NESBITT RETIRES

CHANGE OF COMMAND FOR 10TH MILITIA GROUP

In a colourful ceremony held in the Westmount Athletic Grounds last month, Brig. James Aird Nesbitt ADC. retired as commander of the 10th Militia Group and handed over command to Lt.-Col. Duncan Campbell, acting commander.

General Officer commanding Quebec Command Maj.-Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez presided at the ceremony which was attended by 200 members of the local militia. Brig. Nesbitt took the departing salute from the troops as they marched past following the change of command.

Prior to the hand-over, Gen. Bernatchez lauded the retiring officer for his "great and unselfish service in the Canadian Army" and traced Brig. Nesbitt's "brilliant" career during and after World War II.

UNITS ON PARADE

Parade included the 6th Duke of Connaught; Royal Canadian Hussars and its band; the 17th Duke of York Royal Canadian Hussars and its band; the 34th and 37th Field Regiments, the 2nd Medium Regiment, the 51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, the 3rd Locating Battery, the 2nd Anti-Aircraft Observation Rgt., the Montreal Royal Canadian Artillery band the 11th Signal Regiment; the Canadian Grenadier Guards the 3rd Battalion Black Watch of Canada and its band; the Royal Montreal Regiment and its band; the 1st Medical Battalion, and the 53rd Dental Unit.

Also on parade were the Black Watch cadet corps and the Macdonald High School Cadet Corps.

MEN OF THE BLACK WATCH (RHR of C) RECEIVE FREEDOM OF CITY AT CEREMONIES IN PHILADELPHIA

Commemorates 250th Anniversary of Birth of Benjamin Franklin

This year the City of Philadelphia, Pa., is celebrating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. Through the entire year events to commemorate the life of this great American writer and statesman are taking place. Philadelphia is the City where most of Benjamin Franklin's life was spent and where he earned by his life works the reputation of being the greatest American of his day next to George Washington.

Early this summer The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada were invited to visit Philadelphia and take part in these celebrations. A strong unit from the regiment headed by the Commanding Officer Lieut.-Col. I. R. McDougall, their famous Pipe and Brass Bands paid a three day visit and were royally entertained. This famous Highland unit took part in what has been described as one of the most remarkable scenes in the post war history of the city and was highlighted by a series of displays and ceremonies that captured the hearts of Philadelphians, accustomed though they are to the color and glamour of their own United States Marine Corps.

In a ceremony which jammed Rayburn Plaza where Mayor Richardson Dilworth awarded the Freedom of the City to Lieut.-Col. McDougall with the City's Flag and an assurance that the Canadian regiment could recruit men for their unit in the city.

During 1917, the Black Watch conducted a recruiting campaign throughout the Eastern United States, when in 28 days some 2000 men enlisted with the Canadian unit, many of them from Philadelphia.

Following the freedom ceremony, the Black Watch accompanied by units of the U.S. Marine Corps marched to Independence Hall and placed a wreath on the Statue of George Washington. The Canadians also attended a Church service and placed a wreath on the grave of Benjamin Franklin and then performed a changing of the guard ceremony to wind up their memorable visit.

The battalion made a striking picture as it assembled in Rayburn Plaza, forming one side of a hollow square facing the First 155 mm. Howitzer Battalion, and the Second Depot Supply Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps. The mayor of Philadelphia, with officials and senior naval and military U.S. officers occupied a third side of the square, gathered in the Plaza's band shell, while the fourth side was occupied by The Black Watch bands.

The crowds thronged thickly on all sides as mutual courtesies of a military character were exchanged. The Black Watch band played the national anthems of both countries. The dark green tunics of the Highlanders were set off by the white spats, white belts and sword straps with a splash of red here and there of sash, and above all the red hackles surmounting the Highland Balmoral and bearskin. Medals glinted and swords flashed from time to time as the pace of the ceremonies developed, and the fine bearing and smartness of dress of the Canadians brought spontaneous applause from the spectators.

Mayor Dilworth, presenting the City's flag, described the Black Watch as one of the most distinguished regiments in the world today.

Col. McDougall presented a letter to Philadelphia's mayor from Mayor Jean Drapeau, in which the latter expressed his satisfaction at the close, friendly relations existing between the two cities and the two countries. The colonel described the event as an honor "which will take a prominent place in the annals of our regiment."

To the best of his knowledge, Col. McDougall said, such an honor had been given to no other Canadian regiment by a city in the United States and, perhaps, to no other foreign military unit.

Col. McDougall said the Philadelphia flag would be placed in the Black Watch's headquarters alongside the treasured Stars and Stripes given to the regiment by the City of Boston in 1917.

Lt.-Colonel Ian McDougal
Commanding Officer
3rd Battalion Black Watch (RHR)
of Canada, Militia.

Mayor Gets Sword

The commanding officer also said it was an honor for the Black Watch to be able to parade alongside the U.S. Marine Corps. As a momento of the occasion, he presented claymore (sword) for the city archives.

All the traditions of a Highland banquet were observed that evening when the Black Watch acted as hosts at a dinner at the Union League of Philadelphia. The haggis was piped in and cut with a dirk (dagger) by the colonel, and later the snuff was passed around the table by subalterns carrying the huge rams' heads used as snuff-boxes. The bandmaster also was toasted by the commanding officer, and the pipers were afterwards similarly honored as they stood at the head table for a drink from the quaich (cups). A series of presentations brought the dinner to a close.

There were more large crowds on the streets Sunday, when the Black Watch paraded to church with full band and pipers and drummers giving the people a taste of Canadian military music with a Highland flavor.

In the afternoon solemnity reached its zenith as Col. McDougall placed a wreath on the grave of Benjamin Franklin, close by Independence Hall. The ceremony was carried out in the highland tradition as Pipe Major Hannan played a lament in the circle of troops fringed by the faces of hundreds of spectators.

The Warrant Officers and Sergeants

of the

3rd Battalion

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

extend to you

their Heartiest Greetings

and wish you the Compliments of the Season.

Christmas 1956

New Year 1957

The [illegible]

The Pipes and Drums

of the

3rd Battalion

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

extend to you

their Heartiest Greetings

and wish you the Compliments of the Season.

Christmas 1956

New Year 1957

"Nollaig Chridheil agus Bliadhna Mhath Ur"

With best wishes for a

Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year

Commanding Officer and Officers
1st Bn, Black Watch (RHR) of
Canada

Kilts An 'Insult To Dignity,' 15 Trainees Refuse To Parade

Gazette Jan 7/57

(New York Times Service)

Melbourne, Jan. 8. — Fifteen trainees of the National Citizen Military Forces told a special court in Sydney today why they refused to report for parades. They objected to wearing kilts. The garb was an insult to their dignity, they said.

The trouble began six months ago when they were drafted to the Black Watch Regiment at North Sydney at the end of their national service training. In this regiment the wearing of kilts is compulsory. The youths sought transfers to the Citizen Military Force unit at Leichardt where standard uniforms are worn.

The army told them they were in the Black Watch to stay. So the youths, who are from the Balmain-Rozelle district, failed to turn up for training. Today Private Neville McCarney, 20, of Balmain, put their case to a special court magistrate who heard charges against them of having failed to parade.

The magistrate did not agree with McCarney's submission that the kilt was an insult to his dignity. He ordered the youths to complete their 42 days national service at Holdsworthy camp. Army trucks took the youths from the court to the camp to begin their time today.

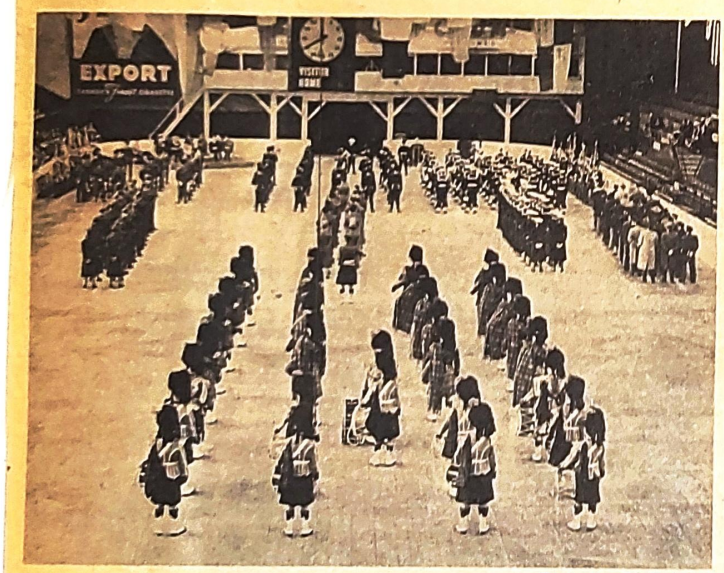


Photo by C. Tucker

Halifax's Festival Of Remembrance

SOMETHING new for Halifax, N.S., in the way of Remembrance Day ceremonies was the Festival of Remembrance, an impressive and ambitious project undertaken with outstanding success by Cornwallis Branch.

Some 3,000 persons saw the display in the Halifax Forum, including the Hon. Alistair Fraser, M.C., lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; Rear-Admiral Bidwell; Major-General E. C. Plow, Senator G. B. Isnor, and the city's deputy mayor.

Bands of the three armed forces added a colourful touch to the proceedings. The parade of veterans was followed by a religious procession in which the city churches were represented. The spectators took part in the community singing portion of the program and felt the solemnity of the occasion when the Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Ryder, assisted by the Rev. D. M. Sinclair, conducted the memorial service.

Plans are being made to repeat the festival next November, when branches in the province will be invited to participate. □

Legion, Jan '57

Parents Back Soldier In Stand Against Kilt

Star Jan 11/57

Reuters

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 11—Angry parents of 15 Australian soldiers rallied yesterday to the support of their sons, penalized for refusing to wear the kilt when training with the New South Wales Scottish Regiment.

The parents said the kilt "embarrassed" the youths.

Newspapers and radio have taken up the kilt controversy. Television carried a program contrasting the Scottish and Irish types of kilt and ending with a rousing skirl of bagpipes.

The 15 men, so determined they would not wear the kilt that they refused to attend training parades, now are wearing regulation army slacks.

One Long Stretch

But they are in Ingleburn military camp concluding their national service army training in a solid 42-day stretch instead of being allowed to do it in weekend parades over a two-year period. The 15 also were fined sums up to £7 for not attending parades. It was reported erroneously earlier that they were sentenced to 42 days' detention.

The youths already have done 98 days' training under the National Service Act. Once the 42 days' training is completed, the trainees will have fulfilled all their obligations under the act.

Parents Speak Up

Parents said their sons had a duty to complete their army training, but thought the lads should have a choice of uniform.

Patrick Burns, father of one of the rebels, said his son is a 182-pound waterfront worker.

"Personally, I think it's a bit tough to force young fellows to wear a kilt," he remarked.

Mrs. Jean Brennan said her son, Barry, had refused to wear the kilt in public.

"Luckily, he had a mate who used to call for him in a car," she said.

The Melbourne Evening Herald says it may be true that this kilted militia unit includes a sergeant-major by the name of Patrick O'Toole who says, 'I've been wearing a Scottish kilt for nine years, and if an Irishman can do that, anyone can.'

"But he misses a point," it adds. "There is a traditional Irish kilt, as well as a Scottish. It may be easy for a bare knee to graduate from one to the other, but for those with Australian generations of trouser-wearing behind them, the prospect is understandably breezy."

I740-45. A Highland Piper & Drummer, The Black watch, 1740-44.
Authorities:-
Engraving by Sebastian Muller.
Extract from Stewarts sketches of the Highlanders of Scotland.
" The ~~Pipers~~ Pipers wore a Red Tartan of very bright colour (of the pattern known by the name of the Stewart or Royal Tartan).
When a band was added, plaids (belted), of the Pipers pattern were given them."

I742. Private Soldier, The 42nd Regt.

I751. Grenadier-42nd Regt, from a painting in Windsor Castle.

1757. Private Soldier-The Black watch, from a painting by David Morier, in Windsor Castle. The figure is shown wearing the Grenadier Fur Cap of the period. I have shown this Private wearing the Reglt Bonnet~~x~~ of the period.

I768. Grenadier-The Black watch.

-I775. Offieer-The Black Watch.
Authy:- Circa 1775. Taken from an oil painting of Captain Valentine Chisholm, 42nd. Lieut. 42nd Regt. 10th Dec:1768 to 1777. Army list 23rd July 1762.

1791. Field Officer-42nd Regt- Circa. 1791.

1799. Officer-42nd Regt of Foot, The Black Watch, from a plate in, "British Military Library".

I80I. Officer & Private Soldier-42nd Regt, Alexandria, I80I.

I802-8. Officer-The Black Watch, from a coloured print entitled, "Uniform of the 42nd Regt," by J. Smith.

I8I0-I2. Officer & Private Soldier-42nd Regt, Peninsula period.

I8I2-I5. Grenadier & Private Soldier-42nd Regt of Foot-I8I2-I5.
Authy:-Dress & Manners of the English. Ill Aitkinson I8I4. Plate in, Costumes of the British Empire, by, C. Hamilton-Smith, I8I4.

I823-24. Officers-42nd Regt.

R.T. Macdonald
1931

R.T. Macdonald
1930

Gazette - Apl 6/57

Obituaries

F. S. Mathewson

The funeral service for Lt.-Col. Frank Stanton Mathewson, D.S.O., E.D., well-known figure in financial and business circles in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, will be held at noon today in the Jos. C. Wray & Bro. Chapel, 1234 Mountain St.

Col. Mathewson died in Ottawa Thursday night at the age of 66.

At his death, Col. Mathewson was Ottawa branch manager of the Montreal brokerage firm of L. G. Beaubien & Co.

He was chairman of the Montrael Stock Exchange in 1930-31.

Born in Winnipeg, Col. Mathewson, came to Montreal with his parents as a child and was educated here. At the outbreak of the First World War, he enlisted as a private in the 13th Battalion of the Black Watch, was commissioned on the field, rose to the rank of major, and received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

In the interval between the wars, he served in the Black Watch (RHR) rising to the command with the rank of lieutenant-Colonel. When the Second World War broke out, Col. Mathewson assumed command of a reinforcement depot overseas.

An active member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, he was a partner in the firm of Thomson Mathewson & Co. He joined the Beaubien company in 1947 to direct the Ottawa branch.

He is survived by his wife, the former Hilda Merrett; a sister, Mrs. Everett Bristol of Toronto; and a brother, Hugh, of Majorica.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Red Hackle April 1957

THE MESS JACKET OF THE BLACK WATCH*

Sir— A query about the facings of the mess jacket worn by the officers of the regiment was raised in a letter in the last issue of the Red Hackle.

This jacket has been worn without change for over half a century while the story of its evolution goes far further back than that. It is to be found in the history of the regimental dress and forms part of this aspect of regimental tradition.

In the early years of the last century the only form of undress coat for officers was a blue frock-coat and in the evening this was worn with trousers (Trews came in 1829) and buckled shoes. In 1849 a red shell jacket was introduced in the army for drill purposes. This was buttoned up to the neck and showed the colour of the facings only on the stand up collar and the cuffs. It replaced the frock-coat for wear in mess also.

In 1866 the frock-coat was replaced by the blue patrol jacket and the 42nd, alone of the Highland regiments, adopted it for wear on drill order parades, instead of the shell jacket, when the men wore white. They retained the shell jacket for wear in mess only. It was worn open for ease in mess, and a waistcoat, blue and fastened up to the neck, was introduced to cover the spread. The tartan waistcoat came later. About this time the 42nd took to wearing the jacket not only open but with the collar turned or rolled down and the lapels turned back. This was the more easily done as the jacket was no longer worn by them on parade. It is not known if this style was approved by authority or merely tacitly allowed. There is no mention of mess dress in the Dress Regulations of that period. The drill jacket was obviously padded over the chest to avoid wrinkles and this accounts for the quilting on the faces when lapels were turned back. It also explains why they are not coloured blue.

The first mention of mess dress in Army Regulations came in 1874. Then the jacket was called the shell jacket, and later known as drill and mess jacket. The orders for Highland regiments merely stated "as for Line," i.e. with a stand up collar and no turn back. The 42nd continued to wear their own style for two years longer.

In 1876 they reverted to the official pattern (probably under compulsion) and this remained the army pattern until the end of the century.

It may be noted that after the 73rd became the 2nd Bn. in 1881 their new dress order was "shell jacket with trews."

However the Black Watch continued to hanker after the old pattern with roll collar and turned back lapels. Permission was eventually given about 1890-91. It is said that Colin Macrae (Colonel Sir Colin Macrae who died in 1952) who joined as a 2nd Lt. in 1891 was the first to get the new jacket. Both battalions were wearing it by the time of the South African war but with quite a few variation in detail. The pattern as now worn was finally fixed the same for both by agreement after the return of the 1st Battalion to Edinburgh in 1902. A small hook and eye at the edges of the bottom of the collar in front still survived in jackets of this period although the collar was never fastened up.

Two variations seen at this period by the writer may be mentioned here. One showed quilting right up to the edge of the lapel on the right side. This style was reminiscent of the original form of the jacket. The other had only three buttons sewn on below the lapel and none behind it. This showed that the original purpose had been forgotten.

*Owing to an error in correcting proofs for the Red Hackle in January it was stated that our Colonel-in-Chief had discussed our mess kit. In fact, she had made no reference to it.

14

BOB SHERWOOD

Thirty Years in the Theatrical Career Of a Serious-Minded Comedy Writer

By BROOKS ATKINSON

IN 1927, Robert E. Sherwood began his theatre career with a sardonic comedy entitled "The Road to Rome." Thirty years later, and one year, two months after his death, his theatre career has been concluded with "Small War on Murray Hill," which closed last evening.

It has been pointed out generally that the two plays have one thing in common. "The Road to Rome" conjectures that Hannibal did not take Rome, which was at his mercy, because he was trapped, not unwillingly, by one of the enemy's most brilliant women. In "Small War on Murray Hill," General Howe, commander of the British Army in the American Revolution, did not complete the destruction of the armies of General Putnam and General Washington because he was trapped, not unwillingly, by the brilliant wife of Robert Murray on a farm in a part of Manhattan now known as Murray Hill.

Although "Small War on Murray Hill" was an intelligent, speculative comedy with an amusing central idea, it moved at a plodding pace. It lacked the exuberant humor that characterized Sherwood's work until the period when he wrote "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in 1938 and "There Shall Be No Night" in 1940. The urbane droll who wrote "Reunion in Vienna" in 1931 and "Idiot's Delight" in 1936 grew into a serious writer as the world began to go to pieces at the end of the Thirties. He never recovered the gaiety of his early years. Although he had his mind on "Small War on Murray Hill," his heart was not in it; and what he left us was a workmanlike comedy that lacked luster and bounce.

Sober Thinker

As a matter of fact, he was always a serious man. Nothing ever changed except the manner of his writing. Read the long preface to "The Road to Rome." It is a serious study of Hannibal's brilliant and baffling career, motivated by curiosity about the reasons for Hannibal's behavior. Only the preface to that worldly, iniquitous comedy, "Reunion in Vienna." It is black with despair about the moral collapse of the world—"a prospect of unrelieved dreariness."

In the midst of "The Petrified Forest" (1935), which was a rousing, rollicking melodrama, he portrayed the modern intellectual as an obsolete, futile member of society. Alan Squier (the part acted so luminously by Leslie Howard) is trudging around the world in search of something to believe in. The only contribution he can make to society is to die—rather ostentatiously. Although Sherwood's early plays were light in manner, they were germinated in a sober mind.

The jester's mask fell of its own weight when, as it seemed to him at the time, Western civilization was beginning to break up. Then he wrote the two plays that can be most directly out of his own character, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and "There Shall Be No Night."

In Lincoln's tragic spirit and colloquial humors, in his reluctance to make decisions and in his fortitude in acting on them once they were made, Sherwood found a congenial character. There was no change in Sherwood; he never any pose bled about anything, never dissembled himself. But it was impossible to know him without perceiving that he had Lincoln's kind of mind and spirit.

His honesty consisted in acting on principle promptly without equivocation. In 1940 "There Shall Be No Night" seemed dangerous to some people. A writer who had been an active pacifist up to the time of "Idiot's Delight" in 1936 was denounced as a warmonger four years later. In "There Shall Be No Night" Sherwood spoke his mind with a candor, sobriety, faith and completeness that he never equaled again.

Read the preface to that drama, which was provoked by Russia's war on Finland. It is the stoic record of his own anguish through the years, and it shows how a genial writer of comedy became a grave citizen. The pessimist who wrote the preface to "Reunion in Vienna" in a mood of disgust emerged as a believer in "man's unconquerable aspiration to dignity and freedom and purity in the sight of God." Although his judgments had changed, his ideals were the same.

War Activities

During the war he acted on principle with all the ability he had, and dropped everything to devote his talents to something in which he passionately believed. He helped to write President Roosevelt's speeches; he headed the overseas branch of the Office of War Information. After the war he wrote "Roosevelt and Hopkins" (1948) which turned out to be basic history. In 1949 it brought him a Pulitzer Prize (his fourth, incidentally) and the Bancroft Prize for historical writing.

When he returned to the theatre, now a man of exalted reputation, everyone leaned on him and expected him to solve the theatre's problems. The demands were impossible. A selfless man, he never said "no." In the theatre we have never had a man of Sherwood's stature, probity and good will.

"Small War on Murray Hill" was below his level. It was a good-natured study of General Howe's distaste for the American Revolution and an attractive portrait of a cultivated gentleman. It portrayed Mrs. Murray as a sharp-witted lady who beguiles a British gentleman with her dainty manners sententious conversation and charm.

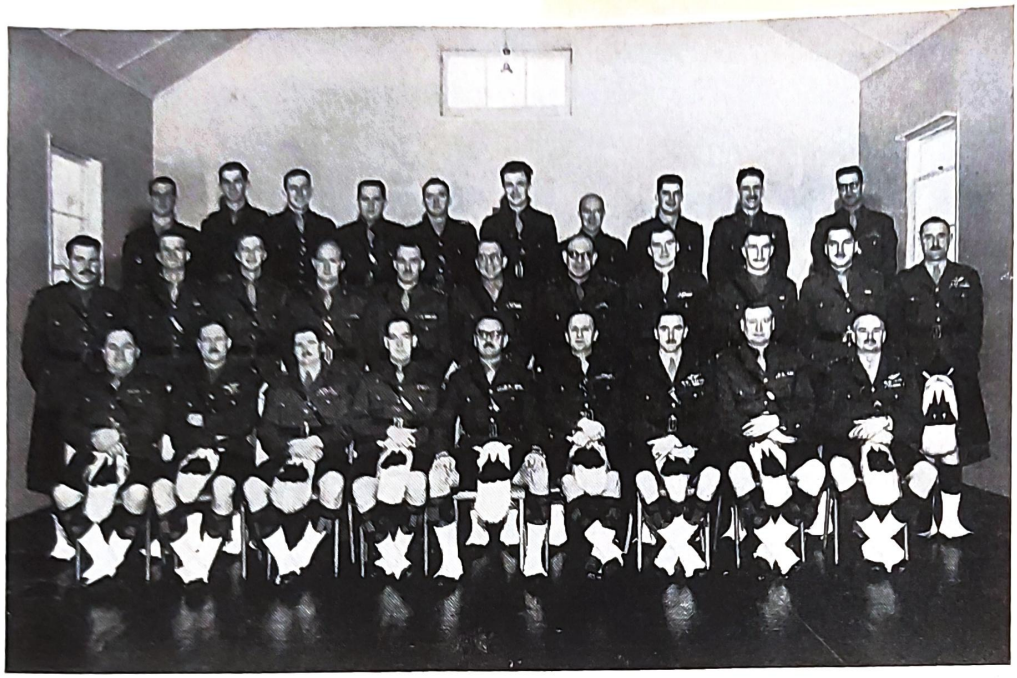
Under Garson Kanin's direction, it was beautifully produced. Boris Aronson's immaculate setting of a lovely Colonial drawing room and Irene Sharaff's glowing costumes gave the production an inviting appearance. And the acting of Leo Genn as General Howe, Jan Sterling as Mrs. Murray and of Daniel Massey, Nicholas Joy, Stefan Schnabel, Patricia Bosworth, Joseph Holland and Francis Compton was neat, skillful and personable.

But the spirit of comedy did not repossess Sherwood in his final years. He could not assume the light touch again.

The Pipes and Drums of the First and Second Battalions at the City Hall, New York City.

Pipe Major Duncan Rankine at the St. Andrew's Ball, November 30th, 1956.

Handover Parade I H.R.C., 7th Nov., 1956, Lt.-Col. W. H. Seamark to Lt.-Col. J. M. E. Clarkson, M.C., C.D. Beer in the Drill Hall after the parade. L. to r.—Pte. Bilow, Pte. Gignac, L/Sgt. Paxton, Pte. Kelly, W.O.2 Warnock, Sgt. Pugh.



Officers of the Second Battalion, December 1956.

Handover Parade 1 R.H.C., 7th Nov., 1956, Lt.-Col. W. H. Seamark to Lt.-Col. J. M. E. Clarkson, M.C., C.D. Maj.-Gen. E. C. Plow, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D, inspecting "A" Coy. with Maj. E. M. Murray, C.D., and the two Commanding Officers.

RED HACKLE DINNER, JANUARY 5th 1957, TORONTO

Left to right: J. Reilly, President of the Association, Piper Fred Patterson, Mr James Stewart, C.B.E. and General Sir Neil Ritchie.

MONTREAL BRANCH

Another year has gone by and it is again time to bring our members up to date with our annual letter and report on the activities of the association.

Night of Highland Music and Dancing.— This evening, held in April, was very well attended—approximately 1000 persons squeezed into the Armoury. We did hear some comments about too much hot air that did not get into the pipes, but from all reports it was a successful "do" and will probably bear repetition another year. If so, our experience last year will be a helpful guide for those who will have to make the arrangements. While the idea of sponsoring this event was to provide an evening which might appeal to our members, it was gratifying to find afterwards that it had also provided a welcome increase in the bank balance.

Annual Regimental Church Parade in June.—As usual, the Association (about 150 strong) joined the 3rd Bn. Black Watch Cadet Corps and Bishop's College Cadet Corps in the parade. The turn out was good, but I am sure I could count as many one-time "Men of the Watch" on the side line as I could on parade. May is not far off, so please keep this one in mind—we will send you all a notice by mail and also advertise in the Montreal Star.

Annual Meeting, October.—This was attended by some 50 members, who received very satisfying reports from all Committees, which will be summarised later. One member present suggested that membership fees be doubled and made $2.00. After some discussion, this motion was defeated for while all appreciated that the thought behind the suggestion was to aid the Association funds, the meeting as a whole felt we should put more pressure on getting and keeping more members, which would be the same thing and, in addition, strengthen the Association in every way.

Obituary—It is with deep regret that we report the deaths of the following members since our last News Letter was written:

From the 5th Royal Highlanders.—Major-Gen. J. G. Ross.

From the 13th Bn.—Messrs. R. Armet, Charles Black, John Burns, James Clark, Edwar Fitt, L. H. Layzell, J. Osborne, James Ross and R. Stewart.

From the 42nd Bn.—Messrs. E. Bleasdale, Jim Bulloch, Thomas Dixon, J. Easson, Ed. Fairbairn, A. Cooke Grier, J. S. Ireland, H. Miner, J. M. Stephen, Thomas Walton and Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie.

From the 73rd Bn.—Messrs Henry Brewer, P. J. Bush, Rev. J. Jensen, S. L. Joss, Andrew McTavish, George F. Sim J. V. Welsh and Major F. T. St. George.

From the 1st Bn.—Messrs. G. E. Banks, James Jarvie and John S. Whitman.

Regimental Museum

The Regimental Museum Committee has continued very active and in recent months has made a number of changes in the Museum. The lower display cabinets, formerly housing small arms, have now been converted to contain distinctive items of uniform as worn by our 13th, 42nd and 73rd C.E.F. Battalions and the Regiment prior to World War I.

There has also been installed a number of exhibits commemorating the long service with the Regiment of our late revered Honorary Colonel including his scarlet doublet as a Lieutenant and his final khaki service jacket as a full Colonel.

A further new item of interest placed in the Museum is an original commission granted to Ensign Lachlan MacKay of the 42nd Foot in 1811.

The Committee is anxious to obtain more personal weapons for the annex, more items having to do with World War II and a diced Glengarry as worn originally by 13th R.H.C. The Committee would also welcome gifts of badges of the Canadian Corps World War I to fill the blanks in the collection of such badges.

The Battle of Orthez

"From 'A Military Life' by James Anton, late Quartermaster, Fortysecond or Royal Highlanders."

This account may be compared with that given in "The McNiven Diary" which was published in the Red Hackle in January 1938.

"Early on the morning of Sunday, the 27th, we marched down the left bank of the Pau, passed on a pontoon bridge, and directed our course upon the main road up the valley towards Orthez. Two divisions of the army were already on the road before us. The heights on our left appeared to be in the possession of the enemy, and as our movements were plainly to attack his centre or his left, which was posted in and above the town, corresponding movements became necessary on his part, and his rank were seen advancing along the ridge parallel with ours. As the mountain approaches that place where the road to St. Severe passes over it from Orthez, there is a downward bend of about a mile; it rises, however, to a considerable height on the east side of that road, and commands the town and its approaches. On our coming near this bending, our brigade was ordered to move to its left; several enclosures were in our way, but this was no time to respect them, as the enemy was welcoming us with round shot and shell. The gardens and nurseries were trodden down in an instant, and a forest of bayonets glittered round a small farm-house, that overlooked a wooded ravine on the north side.

The light companies, which had preceded the brigade, were keeping up a sharp fire upon the enemy's skirmishers, and our grenadier company was ordered to take post along the bank overlooking the ravine, and commanding a narrow road below. No place seemed less practicable for cavalry to act, but the enemy were determined to make every effort to re-establish their lines on the heights from which they had been driven by the light troops, and some of their squadrons were seen approaching to drive back our advance, which by this time was reinforced by the grenadiers; but the more effectually to repel an attack, two additional companies were despatched to reinforce those already sent, and these had scarcely been formed when the charge of cavalry was announced: it was met and repulsed; men and horses were tumbled over the steep bank on the narrow road below, skirting the ravine The gallant young officer who led that charge, passed through the ranks like a lion pouncing on his prey, and was made prisoner by M'Namara of the grenadier company. This man, if my memory serves me well, gave the horse and sword to one of our captains, who was afterwards appointed brevet-major; but poor M'Namara who was more of a soldier than a courtier, rose not to corporal; he is yet to be seen, not like the Sidonian, whom the messengers of Alexander found weeding his garden when they sought him to be king, nor like the Roman cultivating his little field, when he was requested to take charge of an army, but employed in the humbler avocation of making wooden dishes, and occasionally selling them on the market street of Newry.

After this repulse of the cavalry, we passed through the ravine, and moved towards the road that passes over the bending of the hill. The light-infantry companies of the brigade, under the command of Major Cowell (afterwards brevet lieutenant-colonel), were skirmishing in front. The major was severely wounded and carried to the rear.

The hill rises rather abruptly on the east side of the road, and slopes gradually towards the north side, to which our advance was directed, in order to turn the enemy's right, which had fallen back as we advanced. The main road now defined the direct line between both armies; the enemy's left at Orthez, his centre on the south ascent to the summit of the hill, and his right from the summit descending to the fields on the north side. There is a small village, consisting of one street on that brow of the hill towards the north, upon which the enemy was driven back, and from this kept up a destructive fire of musketry from garden walls, windows, and loopholes. Our regiment was ordered to drive him from that annoying post, which I may say had now become the right of his position. The bearer of this order was Lieutenant Innes, who was then acting brigade-major to Sir D.

Attack by French Chasseurs on 42nd Royal Highland Regt. at the battle of Orthez, near Caesar's Camp, 1 p.m., Feb. 27, 1814.

Pack; he preceded the regiment, and may be said to have led it on. The word of command to advance at the charge, was received with loud animating cheers.

No movement in the field is made with greater confidence of success than that of the charge; it affords little time for thinking, while it creates a fearless excitement, and tends to give fresh impulse to the blood of the advancing soldier, rouses his courage, strengthens every nerve, and drowns every fear of danger or of death; thus emboldened, amidst the deafening shouts that anticipate victory, he rushes on and mingles with the flying foe.

In an instant the village was in our possession, and the fugitives were partly intercepted by the advance of the second division of the army, under Lord Hill, which had passed the Pau above Orthez, and was now approaching round the east end of the heights.

The enemy, thus dipossessed of his last position of any importance, commenced a hasty retreat through some enclosed fields and young plantations, through which his columns directed their course, until impeded by intersecting ditches, which induced them to take the main road; there the ranks were broken, confusion ensued, and a complete route was the consequence.

Fortunately for them the sun was nearly set, and although the pursuit continued for several miles, they succeeded in keeping the lead; and having reassembled during the night, continued their retreat towards the Adour.

The loss of the regiment in this battle was four officers, six sergeants, and eighty-eight rank-and-file.

I have already mentioned, that Lieutenant Innes (our adjutant) was doing the duty of brigade-major. It was near the close of this day's contest, that he carried the orders of the general for the regiment to drive the enemy from the village, situated on the north brow of the hill; he might have retired after delivering the orders, without throwing a blot on his good name, but his heart was with the regiment, and he advanced to the charge in person; not with a fearful heart or a half-shut eye, to watch the distant motions, but spurring forward his steed in the blazing front of battle, led the way to victory. It was amidst the animating shouts which rose around him, that the last hostile and fatal bullet pierced his brain, and laid him in the dust. He fell amidst our foremost ranks, and breathed his last betweeen the saddle and the ground.

We left behind us our dead, our dying, and our wounded; the former, careless who shut those eyes that looked up to heaven from their gory bed, or who should consign their naked limbs to a grave in the field of a strange land. But our dying are sometimes left to the mercy of strangers. Shall some good Samaritan bind up their wounds, and afford them protection under some hospitable roof, in the country which their invading feet have trod, and while their hands are still reeking with the blood of its bravest defenders! or shall some sanguinary wretch put an end to their life and pain at once! Perhaps this might be the most welcome to the toil-worn soldier; but, alas! a harder fate awaits many. The midnight plunderer shuts his ears to mercy's call, strips the helpless, bleeding, dying sufferer, and leaves him naked to breathe his last beneath the frosty sky, on the field saturated with his blood.

Night suspended hostilities, and the army bivouacked in columns on the fields, bordering the road leading to St. Severe.

Field Marshal Earl Wavell's Silver Dagger

Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Smith, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., late Coldstream Guards, and Chief of Staff to General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander in Chief Middle East Forces 1939-1941, has informed the Colonel of the Regiment that he intends to leave to the Black Watch a silver dagger presented to him by Lord Wavell.

The dagger, which has a jade handle and a silver blade, has the twelve campaigns which they fought together inscribed on the blade in Lord Wavell's handwriting: (These campaigns are—Egypt, Palestine, Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa, Libya, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Greece, Crete, Iraq, Syria).

Even today few people realise what General Sir Archibald Wavell and Major General Arthur Smith achieved between them. As we hope Sir Arthur Smith will be spared for many years and that the dagger will not come to the Regiment for a generation, I am writing this very brief account of the events in the Middle East during the period 1940-41 for the benefit of the present and future generations.

In the autumn of 1940 the Italian Army numbered 215,000 in Libya and 200,000 in Abyssinia; a total of 415,000 compared to 85,000 British and Indian troops in the Middle East. In the first six months of 1941 Sir Archibald Wavell's forces were engaged in no less than seven campaigns: Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Greece, Crete, Iraq and Syria, all of which required months of preparation and three of which were conducted at the same time.

When Italy declared war on Great Britain Sir Archibald Wavell, with very few resources, decided to attack on the Cyrenaica front. As a result the enemy suffered 3,000 casualties in the first few months at a cost of only 200 casualties to ourselves.

In December 1940 the Western Desert offensive was launched under Lieutenant General Dick O'Connor who had been the Second Battalion's divisional commander in Palestine. By the following April he had captured no less than 130,000 prisoners, besides inflicting other casualties. Our casualties were 2,000. In the middle of this battle Sir Archibald Wavell withdrew one of the two seasoned divisions from O'Connor's force because he wanted it for future operations against the Italians in Eritrea! It was difficult for O'Connor's Staff to understand this decision.

Afterwards this division, taken from O'Connor's force, together with another division from India, both under the Command of Lieutenant General William Platt, captured Eritrea. During all these operations Lieutenant General Alan Cunningham had advanced from Kenya with South African and native East African troops, and by March, 1941, had accounted for 200,000 Italians in Abyssinia.

After this success in the Western Desert two divisions and one armoured brigade were sent to bolster up Greece. They were driven out of Greece and shortly afterwards out of Crete, but not before they had delayed the German attack on Russia by six weeks, and severely handled the German parachute troops in Crete. It was in Crete that the Second Battalion met and defeated the first major parachute attack in history. The Second Battalion had previously taken part in the evacuation of British Somaliland in August 1940. One of their chief memories of that campaign was the shooting down of an Italian Aeroplane on August 12th with a Bren gun.

The remaining two campaigns were:

(a) Iraq, a country which had in these difficult times started to co-operate with the Axis Powers, and
(b) Syria, which was occupied by the Vichy French.

Iraq was subdued by Habforce and two brigades with some armoured troops; and Syria by an Australian Division and a few odd brigades of Free French, Czecks and Indians.

COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS

Commanding Officer—Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker-Baker, D.S.O., M.B.E. (Reg.) (Pipe President).
Second-in-Command—Maj. N. G. A. Noble, M.C. (Reg.).
Adjutant—T/Capt. A. B. D. Gurdon (Reg.).
Intelligence Officer—Lt. J. C. F. Campbell (Reg.).

Attached

Unit Paymaster—Capt. J. Crossley, R.A.P.C. (E.S.C.).
Chaplain—Rev. J. S. McIvor, C.F., R.A.Ch.D. (S.S.C.).
Medical Officer—Capt. R. L. Grant, R.A.M.C. (N.S.).

Headquarters Company

Company Commander—Maj. R. F. Willet (Reg.). (P.R.I., Band President).
Quartermaster—Maj. (Q.M.) G. W. Gillies (Reg.).
M.T.O.—Capt. J. G. Moncrieff (Reg.).
Assistant M.T.O.—2/Lt. R. Arbuthnott (N.S.).
Assistant M.T.O.—2/Lt. C. P. Burton (N.S.).
Signals Officer—Lt. R. T. T. Gurdon (Reg.).
Administrative Officer—2/Lt. P. J. D. Allen (N.S.).

"A" Company

Company Commander—Maj. C. M. Moir (Reg.) (Sports President).
Second-in Command—Capt. C. A. MacDonald-Gaunt (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—Lt. J. D. Bengough (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. H. J. Arbuthnott (N.S.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. C. T. Scott-Dempster (N.S.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. C. J. K. Campbell (Reg.).

"B" Company

Company Commander—Capt. I. R. Critchley (Reg.)
Second-in-Command—Lt. T. N. McMicking (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—Lt. G. H. LeMaitre (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—Lt. A. H. B. Wedderburn (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. F. K. Robertson (N.S.).

"C"' Company (Training Company)

Company Commander—Maj. E. S. Walker (Reg.) (P.M.C.).
Weapon Training Officer—Lt. N. D. A. Chalmers (Reg.).

"D" Company

Company Commander—Maj. J. B. F. Fortune, M. C. (Reg.)
Second-in Command—Capt. R. J. Haw, M.C. (S.S.C.).
Platoon Commander—Lt. E. D. Cameron (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. I. C. MacRae (N.S.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. T. G. Usher (Reg.).
Platoon Commander—2/Lt. N. D. Craig (N.S.).

Support Company

Company Commander—Maj. P. G. Buchanan, M.B.E., T.D. (Reg.).
Second-in-Command—Capt. B. M. Hamilton (Reg.).
Mortar Officer—Lt. C. M. Parker (Reg.).
Mortar Platoon Second-in-Command—2/Lt. P.J. M. Prain (N.S.).
Machine Gun Officer—Lt. W. R. Dudgeon (Reg.).
Anti-Tank Officer—2/Lt. A. H. Gilroy (N.S.).
Assault Pioneer Officer—2/Lt. A. S. Templeton (N.S.).

Sergeants' Mess April 1952

TYNESIDE SCOTTISH.—Captain Schofield sends the following particulars of the dress of 670 L.A.A. Regiment, with which he served after his return from Korea until 1953. The Regiment was, until 1947, the Tyneside Scottish.

No. 1 Dress: As R.A. R.A. cap badge, Tyneside Scottish collar badges.

Officers' Service dress: As R.A., with fawn Balmoral bonnet. The former commanding officer, whose tenure of command expired last year, liked the Black Watch kilt to be worn, but this is now no longer done.

Battledress: Officers wear the Balmoral bonnet, other ranks the tam-o'-shanter, both with Black Watch hackle. All ranks wear R.A. designations and the A.A. command sign, with the Black Watch tartan flash (as for infantry) on the left sleeve.

Pipers wear the Royal Stuart tartan, drummers that of the Black Watch.

Operation "Mickey Finn"

RAIDING TACTICS IN THE NIJMEGEN SALIENT, DECEMBER 1944

By
Major T. M. Hunter, Historical Section,
Army Headquarters, Ottawa

This account is based mainly on information obtained by the writer while he was serving as Historical Officer with Headquarters 2nd Canadian Infantry Division (1944–45).—Editor.

* * *

Most studies of military campaigns focus attention on the dynamic phases—the preliminary manœuvres, the great battles and resulting retreats or pursuits. Thus, British and Canadian accounts of the North-West Europe campaign of 1944–45 have generally concentrated on the planning of the invasion, the fierce battles in Normandy, the pursuit through northern France and the Lowlands, the arduous Battle of the Scheldt and, thereafter, the Rhineland offensive and the crossing of the Rhine, leading to the final phase in Germany. There is, however, much to be gained from a close study of operations in less spectacular phases, such as the long static period in the winter of 1944–45 when the 2nd Canadian Corps held the Nijmegen Salient.

The 2nd Corps took over Second British Army's responsibility for the Salient on 9 November and, simultaneously, the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division relieved the 43rd (Wessex) Division in positions opposite the western end of the Reichswald (Forest). The division remained in this sector throughout most of the next three months with formations rotating in the front line and reserve. Each of the two forward brigades had two battalions in the front line with one in immediate reserve. At the beginning of December, the 2nd Division opposed the bulk of the 190th and the left wing of the 84th German Divisions, then under the command of First Parachute Army.

Between the heavily-wooded area south-east of Nijmegen remaining in our hands and the Reichswald was an extensive no man's land—open, undulating ground, some two miles wide, strewn with the remains of gliders which had been wrecked in the great Allied airborne attacks of the previous September. Some of these gliders were booby-trapped and there were many mines in the area. Numerous rough roads and tracks criss-crossed the open ground, connecting hamlets and isolated farms. Each side enjoyed good

92nd HIGHLANDERS, VICEREGAL GUARD, DUBLIN, 1847

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1957
Gazette

COL. W. S. M. MacTIER

Black Watch Gives Colonel Honorary Post

Col. William Stewart M. MacTier, MC, VD, (retired), has been appointed honorary lieutenant-col-

onel of the 3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada (Militia), Montreal, army headquarters announced yesterday.

He succeeds Brig. Kenneth G. Blackader, CBE, DSO, MC, ED, CD, who has been appointed honorary colonel of the regiment.

Col. MacTier was born in Montreal in April, 1888, and was commissioned in the Black Watch in 1913. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force from 1914 to 1918 and was twice wounded in action. He attained the rank of captain and was awarded the Military Cross.

He again served with the Black Watch from 1921 to 1934, attaining the rank of colonel as commander of the regiment which then consisted of two non-permanent active militia battalions. In 1940 he was appointed to command the 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade (Reserve Force), also in the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity until 1946.

THE 92nd HIGHLANDERS IN 1847

By Major P. D. Clendenin

The coloured frontispiece to this number is a reproduction of a water-colour by Michael Angelo Hayes. The original is now in the Officers' Mess of the Depot, The Gordon Highlanders.[1]

The Marching Order with packs and spats of the rank and file, coupled with the Review Order full plaid of the officer worn with Marching Order spats, can only mean an officers' guard mounted for a Very Important Person.

Michael Angelo Hayes did most of his work in Ireland. We also know[2] that the regiment was inspected for the first time by Major-General H.R.H. Prince George (later Duke) of Cambridge on the 18th October, 1847, in Dublin. It would be safe, therefore, to assume that this picture depicts the guard for Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, for this occasion.

This is the only known picture of an officer of the 92nd wearing the full plaid, and it will be noticed that he is wearing a plaid-brooch also. The brooch shown appears appreciably larger than the pattern worn from 1856 to 1881 (a stag's head "cabossed" within an ivy wreath, all on an annular disc with corded edge).

There is in existence a larger brooch consisting of a plain annular ring with an ivy wreath thereon and, within the wreath, the figures "92" under a small stag's head and neck arising from a ducal coronet. This brooch has never been satisfactorily explained or dated and no photographs or sketches showing it in wear have been found. The late Major I. H. Mackay Scobie and I finally agreed that it must have been a pattern submitted for approval but not accepted, despite its definite signs of wear. In view of this picture it is possible that this might be the pattern worn at this date.

As the officer is wearing epaulettes it is obvious that the guard is drawn from a Battalion Company. The sergeant is wearing rank chevrons on both sleeves. This was normal practice in all the Highland regiments at this period. It would be interesting to know why his hose are shown turned down over the garters while all the other figures show the full garter. Photographs taken in Edinburgh in 1852 show all the hose turned down in this way.

[1] The plate is reproduced by kind permission of the Regimental Museum of the Gordon Highlanders.

[2] "The Life of a Regiment," p. 48, Vol. II. (The Regimental History.)

MONTREAL GAZETTE
MONDAY, MAY 27/57

Facts and Fancies

Harriet Hill Says:

Her Honorary Degree —Pride in Her Family

Conversation Piece

WITH A HUSBAND AND AN ONLY SON graduating from McGill University on Wednesday, Mrs. W. F. Shepherd looks over the past four years and realizes that she herself has had a liberal education.

"I have always had the sneaking suspicion that wives and mothers of students should receive some sort of honorary degree," she told us the other day at her home, 431 Mt. Stephen Ave. "In fact they do receive one in the terrific satisfaction and joy the family has in a job well done."

The husband, W. F. Shepherd receives his master's degree in social work, and their son, Gyde V. Shepherd, his arts degree with honors in history and economics. The husband graduated from McGill in arts in 1926 and has been executive director of the Shawbridge Boys' Farm for the past 18 years except for war service with the Black Watch. He has taken the two years master's course in social work in four because he has retained his post with the boys' farm.

☆ ☆ ☆

VERDICT on the four years just past given by Mrs. Shepherd is "great fun." "I was proud of my men," she says, "and perhaps.. just a tiny bit envious. It reminded me of the three years I spent at the Sorbonne and I began to see I could have finished my course if I had worked a little longer."

Mrs. Shepherd assisted her husband and son by doing a great deal of typing and a not inconsiderable amount of research work.

"It helped having a good reference library at home," she says. "And the librarians in the Westmount Library and the Mechanics Institute could not have been more cooperative."

All the studying at home of course meant sacrifices — the Shepherd's social life was cut to a minimum and study continued unabated over the holidays.

☆ ☆ ☆

BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY father and son who have graduated from university at the same time, the two graduations were not planned to coincide in advance. The father for years was eager to obtain his master's degree in social work because professionally he is a social worker. He realized, however, that with his professional duties he could not complete the course in the regular two years. But, Mrs. Shepherd says, both are delighted that they are graduating together.

☆ ☆ ☆

WAS IT DIFFICULT to go back to studying after years of professional work? Mrs. Shepherd said her husband found it difficult at first but he soon was in the swing of studying. "All the family reads a great deal," she says, "and this helped."

Mrs. Shepherd has done practically all the reading in the courses herself.

"With all this work there were periods of tension," she told us, "but there always was humor. Without this humor the task might have been impossible. I think the job was done with humor and good coffee at three in the morning and, of course, nourishing meals.

Her husband wrote his thesis on the history of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and Mrs. Shepherd's interest in the council has been widened. "As a family we naturally have been interested in social work but thanks to my husband's text books I now know a great deal more about it."

Her son, Gyde, will have a job this summer and in the autumn go to Oxford. A summer holiday the family had planned abroad has been postponed until Christmas and parents and son will spend it together in Europe. They are accustomed to working and playing as a unit.

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Please address communications to this column to Facts and Fancies, The Gazette, or telephone after 2 p.m. week days.

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3 BN THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

ADM INSTR COVERING PERIOD FRI 31 MAY to SUN 2 JUN 57, INCL.

FRI 31 MAY

1.	5:30 p.m.	Mount Royal Hotel. Brig-Gen.Knowlan, Lt-Col.Eaton, Lt-Col. Peck, C.Konnedy Allan arrive via POMC. To be met by CO, 2i/c, PMC, Adjt. Dress: Mufti.
2.	8:30 p.m.	Armoury. Battalion Smoker: all Active Offrs to attend. Dress: Mufti. (USMC offrs will not attend)

SAT 1 JUN

1.	Early a.m.	Main body of USMC Offrs arrive Mount Royal Hotel via POMC.
2.	10:15 a.m.	Following Offrs report to Armoury: CO, 2i/c, Adjt, Majors Rennie, Macfarlane, Gibb-Carsley, Huggett, Captains Aitken, Macaulay, Maclean, Lt.Brown (Ord Offr).# Dress: Blue balmoral, service dress, trews. # Add Majors Chambers & Moore.
3.	10:20 a.m.	Depart for Mount Royal Hotel via DND tpt (2 staff cars, 1 MTC bus).
4.	10:40 a.m.	Depart Mount Royal Hotel with USMC Offrs.
5.	11:00 a.m.	Civic reception, City Hall.
6.	11:30 a.m.	Depart for Ste. Helene's Island.
7.	12:00 a.m.	Civic luncheon.
8.	3:00 p.m.	Visit Montreal Military Museum, Ste. Helene's Island.
9.	4:00 p.m.	Return USMC Offrs to Mount Royal Hotel.
10.	4:15 p.m.	3 RHC Offrs dismissed at Armoury. Release DND tpt.
11.	6:45 p.m.	Mess Dinner. All Active Offrs report to Armoury. Dress: Fd Offrs - Scarlet Mess kit; other Offrs - green coatee, white waist belt, white spats OR buckle shoes.
12.	6:45 p.m.	Ord Offr (Lt Brown) meets USMC Offrs at Mount Royal Hotel and departs via taxis for Armoury. Dress for Ord Offr: Green coatee, white waist belt and cross strap, red sash, claymore, white spats, white gloves.
13.	7:00 p.m.	USMC Offrs arrive at Armoury. (See separate instr re Mess Dinner details).

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE

Sunday Afternoon, June 2nd, 1957

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Church Parade. We offer a special welcome to the members of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada Cadet Corps, - and also to the detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps. We are most pleased to see many representatives of The Black Watch Association.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude

The congregation will stand when the choir enters the sanctuary.

The Procession of the Colours
A Psalm of God's Help: 74 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "St. Anne"
God Save the Queen
The Prayer of Approach and the Lord's Prayer - (Repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Psalm 96: 1-13
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 538 - Verses 1, 2, 5 - - - - - - - "St. Gertrude"
The Address: "ON PARADE"
The Lament
The congregation will bow down.
The Last Post and the Reveille
The congregation will stand.
A Hymn for our Country: 648 - - - - - - - - - - - - - "O Canada!"
The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude

The congregation will remain standing until the choir and chaplain have left the chancel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It was good to see another of Colonel Wallace's authoritative contributions on regimental dress in the April "Red Hackle." Since extraordinary misconceptions such as he was answering arise quite soon after an article of dress has been abolished, I suggest it would be useful and instructive if his various contributions through the years could sometime be put together in easily readable form for the instruction of future generations. The pipe bands alone now maintain the traditions of the old full dress uniform (which I have unfortunately only worn for levees and weddings) and I fear that in a few more years no one will realise how proud one must have felt parading with a battalion so dressed, and even what a light and comfortable headgear the feather bonnet was and how the swing of its tails when marching contributed to the martial air so often commented upon by spectators of the old Highland Regiments.

I should like to elaborate a little on that part of Colonel Wallace's last letter which refers to the necessity to buy the expensive shell jacket in 1902. He says the introduction of the officers' white jacket the following year "saved the situation" and he does not know if any officer obtained a jacket of Colonel Duff's pattern for wear both on parade and at Mess. In the context, it therefore appears doubtful that the shell jacket was obtained at all.

Whilst I was stationed at Fort George in 1928, Mrs. Clark, widow of Colin McLean (who served in the regiment 1893-1910) offered me anything I wanted out of his old uniform box. He had been a much bigger man than I, so that everything was unfortunately far too big for me, but amongst the uniform I found a brand new and beautifully-made jacket exactly like our Mess jacket except that hooks at the collar and lack of an apparent turn-back to the lapels indicated that it was intended to be worn buttoned to the neck.

This jacket interested me enormously as the apparent origin of the Mess jacket, but neither Mrs. Clark nor the pre-1914 officers then serving with the 2nd Bn. seemed to know its purpose. It was finally suggested by someone that it had been worn e.g. for breakfast on full dress days, to save being encumbered by the doublet, plaid, etc., which would be put on afterwards. This "extraordinary misconception" appeared reasonable, and it also seemed reasonable that a turn-back version of the jacket had been developed for wear with a boiled shirt for Mess, so I accepted it for fully 20 years till I happened to mention the garment to Colonel Wallace and learnt its true purpose.

I then realised that McLean's drill jacket had considerable interest and asked Mrs. Clark to present it to the museum, but unfortunately her grandchildren had meanwhile been at the uniform box for dressing up and the contents had disappeared. It is therefore now impossible to say whether it had been Colonel Duff's dual purpose version. I can only say that I realised it would require very little alteration to convert it for Mess use.

In conclusion, I remember that in my early regimental service there developed a tendency for certain tailors to make Mess jackets with false buttonholes, at least on the lapel part, till a commanding officer (probably N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton) pointed out that this was a break with tradition (which included the "test for fit" I had undergone from the Adjutant upon joining, a proper fit being proved when the jacket was fully buttoned) and ordered that all buttonholes were forthwith to be made real. I hope that C.O.'s will insist upon this point as long as Mess kit lasts.—Yours faithfully,

A. D. J. STEWART.

Pentlow House,
Pyrford Heath,
Woking,
17th May, 1957.

Red Hackle - July 1957

MUSEUM NOTES

The following exhibits have been received during the past quarter:—

Paintings.—Oil painting, depicting a Black Watch Sergt. on leave, 1914-18. Presented by Mrs. T. H. Peddie (widow of the artist) Fairmount, Melville Terrace, Glenfarg.

Album.—Photographs of 2nd Bn. in India, 1905. Presented by A. D. Simpson, J.P., Esqr., 23 Westminster, Bexley, N.S. Wales, Australia.

Glassware.—Glass rinsing bowl, engraved "XLII" (of early 19th century). Presented by John Watson, Esqr., Pickett's Hill House, Salfords, Pedhill, Surrey.

Medals.—(2) Peninsula and 8 bars—Waterloo, of the late Corpl. David Kay, 42nd R. Hrs. Presented by his great-grandson, Dr. W. A. Mills, Flat 1, 11 Chine Crescent Road, Bournemouth.

Masonic Regalia.—Embroidered Masonic apron and sash of the late Corpl. David Kay. Presented by donor of medals above. Note.—In the old days some Regiments had their own Masonic Lodge, as did the 42nd, whose Lodge was instituted in 1811 as "Lodge St. Andrew, 42nd Regiment, No. 310," later renumbered 239. It was removed from the roll in 1848 (see Red Hackle Magazine—Oct., 1948, page 5). The above apron is believed to be one of the original aprons worn by the Lodge, as is the sash. Corpl. Kay was serving in the 42nd in 1811, and therefore presumably joined the Lodge at the time of its institution, or shortly afterwards.

Pipe Banner.—Of the late Maj.-Gen. T. G. Rennie, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. Presented by Mrs. H. E. Richardson, 73 Hepburn Gardens, St. Andrews, Fife.

Visitors

The following visitors visited the Museum during the quarter:—Scotland, 41; Germany, 2; France, 1; Uganda, 2; Malaya, 4; Nigeria, 2; South Africa, 2; Vietnam, 1; Trinidad, 1; Japan, 1; Jamaica, 1; Burma, 1; Ghana, 1; Egypt, 1; Australia, 3; others, 10; total, 74. Recruits squads also visited the Museum.

Governor-General for Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

LORD DALHOUSIE

The Earl of Dalhousie, M.C., has been appointed to be Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in succession to the late Lord Llewellin, G.B.E., M.C., T.D. Lord Dalhousie is taking up his appointment in the autumn.

The 16th Earl of Dalhousie, M.C., D.L., LL.D., is 42. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and joined the Territorial Army in 1936. He served with the Black Watch throughout the war, rising to the rank of Major. In June, 1944, he was awarded the Military Cross for services in the field in Italy. He was Member of Parliament for the County of Angus from 1945 to 1950 and was a Conservative Whip from 1946 to 1948. He succeeded his brother in 1950. In 1940 he married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Archibald and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling of Keir. They have three sons and two daughters his eldest son was born in 1948.

The Earl of Dalhousie's ancestor, the 10th Earl, was Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.

Gazette - July 1, 1957

BULLDOGS OF THE ARMY: The Regimental Sergeant-Major, whose mighty pacing stick and husky voice brings fear to many new recruits, often has been called "the backbone" of the infantry battalion. These are the field RSM's of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division now training in Camp Gagetown, N.B. Here divisional senior RSM Ron Finnie, right, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Kentville, N.S., "barks" orders to warrant officers who "give the orders." Said RSM Finnie, "When the divisional RSM's get together, it is no different. We bark orders at each other as well as at the privates."

(National Defence Photo)

1st BN. ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

Headquarter Company

Coy. H.Q.

Capt. H. D. Watson, O.C. H.Q. Coy., recently returned from the Company Commanders' Course held at the R.C.S. of I. The company was ably administered in his absence by the Signals Officer, Capt. G. A. Ross.

C.Q.M.S.

"Charlie" Sluggett has been posted to "C" Coy. Best of luck in this soft touch, Charlie. The dusty red carpet is rolled out for S/Sgt. Blackwell, who has just been burdened with the C.Q.'s job of all C.Q.'s jobs. Need I say welcome?

Coy. Clerk

L/Cpl. Campbell, after a successful ten weeks of junior N.C.O.'s training, is now busy talking to himself and wondering why he has to type when he could be route marching. Too much initiative is often dangerous, Hughie boy.

Everyone is looking forward to the Gagetown concentration. If far away fields are greener, let's hope they are less muddy this summer.

C.S.M.

"Knobby" Clarke is busy with the Bn. Rifle Team in preparation for the D.C.R.A. and Army matches. These matches are being held in Ottawa during the second and third weeks of August. The Bn. Small Bore Team carried off the Eastern Command Shoot by eleven points, fifteen scores counting and, at the time of writing, the Bn. Rifle Team has just won the Eastern Command Rifle Meet. The success of our Rifle Team is in no small part accountable to the skill and diligence of C.S.M. Clarke.

B.H.Q.

There have been a few new arrivals of late and, sorry to say, a few departures as well. In the arrival column is Sgt. Fordeczka, the new "Sheriff" has just come in from Fort Churchill. He still hasn't thawed out yet, but welcome to the 1st. On the departure side we lost Sgt. Sears, the old Paymaster's Pistol. Hal was posted way over yonder by the fire hall, the 2nd Bn. Pay Office no less. Pte. Acker has also left Pay, but he has adopted a more permanent posting, for when you read this Ack will be on civvy street (not literally of course). The best of luck to you both in your new establishments. There have been quite a few courses of late, with Lt. Kerr, our I.O., going to the C.S. of M.I. on a week-long refresher. Sgt. Hughes of the I. Section was at Rivers for a Photo Interpretation Course and returned none the worse of wear, from all reports the course was quite successful, could it have been because of those "quick dips" home, Sgt. Hughes? Two more Intelligence Corporals, Cpl. Young and L/Cpl. Ley, were at Camp Borden on a Battle Intelligence Course. Sgt. Marsh of the B.O.R. is now on course and should be back by the end of the month. People do the silliest things—for example, Pte. Fralick got married.—All the best from all of us, Dune, to you and the Mrs. Would you like another example?—Pte. Hartlen re-engaged.

Signal Platoon

Since the last issue, the Platoon has been busy running another course. In addition to qualifying, twenty N.C.O.s and W.O.s (including R.S.M. Finnie, despite phonetics) we added twenty-three signallers to the Unit this winter. We have just finished our annual refresher with a grand finale "Exercise Wind Up". Operators from the rifle coys. and support were located at points on opposite sides of the Annapolis Valley with 510 sets. Control and Sigs. Office who were established in camp and line parties did their best to link up sub-stations. This was no mean test, considering stations were up to seven miles away.

Among our newcomers is Cpl. Otto Eby, back from Indo-China, and only fifty-three pounds overweight. Pte. Finnie, late the 4th Cdn. Gds. and "C" Coy., has joined us. Pte. Ray Morris, who was attached as a Radio mech. to the 1st Highland Bn. in Germany in 1952, has returned to us from civvy street and has turned in his trousers for good. Ptes. Cec Biggar, George Harkness, Carl Branton, C. A. Francis, Doug Grover, Ralph Hartlen, "Mac" McPhee, Gus Morrison, Carl Olsen, Lou Reashore, Don Reid and Hal Scott from the Rifle Coys.; Pte. Frizzell of Pipes and Drums, and Pte. "Out-again, in-again" Bailey, have all recently joined our ranks. Recent departures have been Ptes. Mel Deacon, Jim DeCoffe, and B. E. Matchett, taking one of the Camp switch-board operators with him.

Capt. Ross has himself a new man Friday, in the person of Officer Cadet J. C. Hunter, who is striving valiantly to learn the trade, seemingly overburdened with T.E.W.T.s, etc. Chin up—just wait until Gagetown.

We have just learned that Pte. Glenn Marshall was found to have tuberculosis by the recent X-ray clinic. He is now undergoing treatment at the Kentville Sanatorium. Best of luck, Glenn.

Transport Platoon

Since last reporting, we have had some changes in Transport. We welcome officially Ptes. Dargavel, Robichaud, Russel, Foster, and Cfn. Dempsey. Ptes. Dargavel and Russel came to us from "A" Coy. after fighting the wars along with Major Murray and Coy. Pte. Foster came to us from Liverpool, N.S., via "B" Coy. Pte. Robichaud of Metegan, N.S., adds to the international flavour, coming from Charles Coy. Cfn. Dempsey recently re-entered the Army after a short stay in civilian life. We hear that formerly he was known as "Dempsey, terror of Wainwright."

The Transport worked hard and managed to please the G.O.C. on his recent inspection and all ranks are to be congratulated on their fine performance. Gagetown looms large on the horizon these days, and everyone is involved in drawing the increment vehicles. The old compound is bulging with vehicles and the R.C.E.M.E. are working at full blast to prepare them for the summer sojourn on the New Brunswick Riviera.

"A" Company

Guard of Honour—Major-General Rockingham

On 29th April this Coy. provided a 50-man Guard of Honour for the visit of Major-General Rockingham, G.O.C. 1 Cdn. Inf. Div., to H.Q. Eastern Command, Halifax, N.S. Our Regimental Pipe Band accompanied the guard, and it did look outstanding in its full dress.

Following the inspection, Major-General Rockingham spoke to the guard and congratulated all ranks on their excellent appearance and smart drill movements.

Exchange of Coy. Sgt./Majors

Perhaps this particular paragraph should be [illegible] in black." After serving "A" Coy. for three years, C.S.M. "Bob" Warnock has been cross-posted to "Sp." Coy. We are indeed sorry to lose him. "A" Coy. was always tops in drill, thanks to Warnock's untiring efforts and skill. We wish him the best of luck and we want him to know that tea is still available every half-hour on the half-hour in "A" Coy. Orderly Room. (After all, it was his idea in the first place.)

We take this opportunity to welcome C.S.M. Smith to "A" Coy. "Smitty" is no stranger to us because we first met him back in 1952 with 1 Cdn. Highland Battalion in Hanover, Germany. He has already settled in and is now a part of our team. We are pleased to have him with us.

Inter-Platoon Rifle Competition

Although we have six members of "A" Coy. on the Unit Rifle Team and have many more marksmen and first-class shots in our ranks, we were unable to capture the Waterloo

THE OFFICERS' MESS

ADVANCE MESS NOTICE

September 30th.,1957.

ANNUAL REUNION DINNER
November 2nd,1957

The Regimental Annual Reunion Dinner will be held in the Armoury on Saturday, November 2nd, 1957.

The Guest of Honour will be Brigadier K.G.Blackader, C.B.E.,D.S.O.,M.C.,E.D.,C.D. This will afford the members of the Mess an opportunity to honour Brigadier Blackader on his recent appointment as Honourary Colonel of the Regiment, and to learn from him some of the many important events which have taken place in the life of the Regiment in recent years and the problems which face it today.

Brigadier Blackader has had a most distinguished career since he was gazetted in the Regiment in 1916. He served with the 13th Bn R.H.C., rejoining the Regiment on reorganization in 1921, and was in command at the outbreak of war in 1939. He assumed command of the 1st Bn and was subsequently promoted to Brigadier and commanded the 8th Infantry Brigade at the Normandy landing. He commanded the 3rd Canadian Division in the actions leading to the breakout at Falaise.

It will be of interest to Mess Members to know that arrangements are being made to have the dinner terminate at an earlier hour to afford more time to meet their friends.

A further notice will follow.

J. F. Macfarlane, Major
President, Mess Committee.

INVERGARRY CASTLE

Report on Preliminary Repairs.

I sent Messrs. Wm. Arnott McLeod & Co. a detailed Specification of the various methods for repairing ancient buildings including method of removing ivy and tree roots, also instructions to commence work at the beginning of August on cutting down trees and removal of ivy and fallen debris in and around the Castle.

Workmen arrived on the Site on 9th August and I visited the work some days later and gave further instructions as how one could get better access to examine the conditions.

The workmen travelled from Fort William daily and worked ten hours a day, thus saving on transport charges and for the same reason as many men were sent as could reasonably work on the site.

The work ceased during the last week of August and the following is a report on work done.

To gain access to the site a large fallen tree had to be removed from the roadway. Small Scrub surrounding the Castle was cleared, Trees growing on the remains of the fallen walls were cut and roots poisoned to prevent further growth. The roots where penetrating the walls will be removed when the masonry is repaired and secured.

Fallen stones in entrance and on top of vault were removed and laid aside for reuse.

There was a deep accumulation of fallen masonry vegetation and earth on this vault.

When this and the entrance was cleared it was possible to define the floor level of the inner courtyard.

This Courtyard or rather the basement floor of the Main Keep was filled several feet deep with heavy boulders and fallen Masonry, bound together by tree roots. The trees were cut and excavation commenced at entrance and gradually cleared. This was a laborious task as the large stones had to be man handed and could not be barrowed out in many cases, these were dumped over the lower portion of the walls.

The Scrub and vegetation removed was burned and the useless debris filled into hollows in the surrounding ground forming a level approach and access path round the castle.

The cost of the above works is £350.

Considering the nature of the work the amount done is reasonable and will allow a scaffold being erected for the Mason Works to proceed in due course. From my examination I believe the Staircase which is of considerable interest can be saved and not pulled down as suggested in the Ministry's report.

Should it not be possible to raise funds for the complete repairs as suggested in the report I believe the building could be made safe and attractive for a further £250 - £350, viz. secure the Staircase and make the vaults reasonably watertight to exhibit a plan etc. If the work is to continue I recommend that it should be commenced about May when there will be little chance of frost.

(Sgd.) J. WILSON PATERSON

T. Bowhill Gibson & Laing,
Architects,
6 Manor Place,
EDINBURGH.

30th August, 1957.

THE CLAN DONALD SOCIETIES OF SCOTLAND

GLASGOW EDINBURGH ABERDEEN.

INVERGARRY CASTLE FUND

Dear Subscriber,

This is an interim report on the state of the Fund, the work already undertaken and completed, and the future possibilities.

Early this year enquiries were started to find how best to go about commencing the work of clearing the site and repairing the Castle. The County Architect was approached for help in this. He promised to help with advice and in other ways, and sent a list of contractors who, he thought, were suitable. All these, save one, were approached. Only one was at all interested. This was Messrs. Arnott McLeod of Edinburgh. It was decided to discuss the matter with them. At a meeting with their directors they said they could tackle the work only on a time and material basis, as work on old buildings of this kind, as they knew from extensive work done by them on Dunvegan Castle, might lead to all sorts of unseen difficulties. They did express the opinion in a letter to us that it was possible that our targets of £400 and £1000 (see the M.O.W. Report already in your hands) for Immediate Work and Necessary Work respectively, "could be achieved. This seemed hopeful, especially as the M.O.W. Report was not very recent, and prices of everything have gone up in the meantime. We, therefore, employed an architect to act for us. This step was necessary as none of us here have the time nor the knowledge to do this part of the work. Mr. J. Wilson Paterson of Edinburgh was asked to act for us. He was chosen for the following reasons:- (a) he worked for some years on the M.O.W. Ancient Monuments Dept., and knows much about old buildings of this kind (b) he is supervising work on Dunvegan Castle and passes by Invergarry on his way thither. It may be mentioned too that he supervised the repairs to Castle Tirrim between Wars done on behalf of Mr. Wiseman Macdonald of California, the owner. £800 was spent there and reports from visitors prove that the work was well done, and that Castle is not likely to decay for some time to come.

As soon as the state of the Fund warranted it, the work was commenced - on the 9th August - and continued till the last week of August. You will see by the attached report from Mr. Wilson Paterson that the first target headed "Immediate Work" in the M.O.W. Report has been achieved all but the erection of stone piers, which will not be necessary if the repairs to masonry proceeds next year.

The contractors bill for the work detailed in the report is £350 approx., which is £50 less than the M.O.W. figure.

It is hoped that the Fund will be in such a state next year that the further work projected by the architect can be put in hand.

To sum up: target "A" (Immediate Work) has been reached. Target "B" (Necessary Work) will need much more money. A preliminary object, as set down in the architect's report, may be reached by raising another £350.

The state of the Fund as at 1st September 1957 was £342: 9: 0 less £18: 7: 0 spent on printing and postage to date.

I hope this report will be accepted as satisfactory, and encourage further subscriptions to enable the next step to be taken.

Yours sincerely,

DONALD J. MACDONALD

Hon. Secretary

The Invergarry Castle Fund.

Royal Ballet and Black Watch Benefits To Aid Manhattanville Centers in Fall

Two autumn benefits are being planned for Manhattanville Community Centers, Inc. The first will be the Oct. 1 performance by the Royal Ballet of John Cranko's new ballet, "The Prince of the Pagodas," at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The other will be appearance on the afternoon of Dec. 1 of the Black Watch at Madison Square Garden. This will include a parade by the Scots Guards, the Royal Highland Regimental Band and massed pipers and Highland dancers.

Mrs. Frederick R. Rinehart and Mrs. Carl Goldmark Jr. head the benefit committee for these events and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower has accepted honorary chairmanship.

Serving also on the committee are Mrs. Stewart T. Beach, Mrs. Frank S. Hogan, Mrs. Thomas J. Blake, Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. Mathieu V. Boutte, Mrs. Grayson Kirk, Mrs. Russel Crouse, Mrs. John E. Moseley, Mrs. Abner J. Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Rheinstrom and Mrs. Weston Vernon Jr.

Tickets for either or both of the events may be obtained at the beneficiary, 514 West 126th Street.

Manhattanville Community Centers conducts programs for all age groups in the area it serves as well as a day nursery at 71 Old Broadway for children of working mothers. The work of the settlement house will soon be expanded to take in a children's day-care center in the new General Grant housing development.

The beneficiary is sponsored by thirteen educational, religious or medical institutions. They are: Barnard College, Columbia University, Teachers College of Columbia; City College, Juilliard School of Music, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, the New York Cathedral (St. John the Divine), Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, Riverside Church, International House, St. Luke's Hospital and the Suydenham Society, Inc. Representatives of these institutions are aiding with plans for the benefits.

N.Y. Times - Aug. 957

Eisenhower 'Captured' During War

Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—A member of a famed kilted regiment related yesterday how President Eisenhower, then a general commanding Allied forces, was captured by his unit 15 years ago.

Resplendent in the full dress uniform of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, Maj. Claud MacBeth Moir told this tale that occurred in November, 1942, shortly before the Allied landings in North Africa:

"Gen. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander for the secret preparations and was working from secret headquarters in one of the tunnels on Gibraltar. He was in civilian clothes for security reasons, and incognito.

"Strolling alone one day, he entered a British area, forbidden to civilians, and was arrested by a Black Watch sentry of the Fourth Battalion.

"The sentry took him to the guard room and the Supreme Commander was confined for 3½ hours. In due course, the commanding officer heard that an irate civilian was in the guard room demanding to be released.

"An officer was sent down, Eisenhower's identity was discovered and he was released."

Details of Eisenhower's incarceration, Moir said, are contained in the regiment's official history.

"It is on record," Moir said, "that the Supreme Commander's good humor prevailed."

Black Watch Regimental Band Will Appear in Boston on Oct. 1

TRUMPET FANFARES, rumbling drums and the stirring skirl of the Massed Pipers of the famous Black Watch Regimental Band will be heard in Boston Oct. 1. That evening, the Boston Branch of the English-Speaking Union will sponsor the first and only appearance in this city of Her Majesty's Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment. More than a hundred performers will present a spectacle of marching ceremonies, exhilarating Scottish dances and martial music. Preliminary plans for making this a gala evening were laid at the English-Speaking Union this week by the co-chairmen, Mrs. George S. West and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, and their committee. Members of this committee include Dr. Claude M. Fuess, the G. Peabody Gardners, the Hugh O. Henckens, Mr. and Mrs. William White Howells, the Henry A. Laughlins, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr., the Henry Newells, the Ronald Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bemis, Col. and Mrs. Ronald V. C. Bodley, the William G. Constables, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Davis, the T. Jefferson Coolidges, the Dows Dunhams, Mrs. Richard C. Floyd, Mrs. Allan Forbes, the Richard S. Wests, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., the Perry Rathbones, the Hamilton Osgoods, Mrs. John G. Palfrey and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Perry.

Toy Soldiers on Parade

Maj. Claud MacBeth Moir, a member of the Black Watch, displays toy soldiers representing British regiments which will tour the U.S. He is in New York as forerunner of the 100-bearskin-hatted bandsmen, dancers and pipers from Scotland who will begin tour Sept. 19. They are due in Montreal Sept. 24.

Black Watch Bands to Fill U.S. Dates

Star Canadian Press Sept 27/57

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 — Seventy-five kilted members of the Black Watch of Canada's regimental brass-reed and pipe bands will take part in official ceremonies during the visit of the Queen and Prince Philip to Washington next month.

Army Headquarters announced yesterday that the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) bandsmen will leave their base at Aldershot, N.S., by RCAF aircraft Oct. 15 and return to Canada Oct. 21.

While in the United States capital the 33-man pipe and drum band from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the regiment and the 42-man regimental brass and reed band will face a strenuous schedule.

On Thursday, Oct. 17, the bands will participate in a two-mile parade. They will be on hand at a reception and garden party for the Queen Oct. 18, play at a staff reception and investiture at the British Embassy and participate when Her Majesty lays a cornerstone for the new British Embassy building the next day. On the 20th they will appear at a United States Army retreat review.

Black Watch Sets Service Honoring Dead

Gazette May 31/57

The Black Watch announced yesterday that plans are underway for the installation and dedication of the Black Watch War Memorial Tablet, Oct. 6 in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

A memorial church parade will be held on that day, rain or shine, to honor those who lost their lives on active service with the regiment in both world wars.

It is expected that a large number of ex-regimental members and next-of-kin will attend.

It is planned to have a detachment from the regular army battalions parade with the 3rd Battalion, the regimental association and affiliated cadet corps.

The committee in charge of the parade has organized a ticket-seating plan. Next-of-kin, living in Montreal and elsewhere, have been asked to write for tickets to the Memorial Church Parade Committee, the Black Watch Armory, 2067 Bleury St.

The Bagpipes Are Coming

One hundred soldiers of The Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment, will journey here next month to perform their traditional Scottish dances, bagpipe music and marches in fifty-nine cities of this country and Canada. Currently stationed in Berlin as part of the British Occupation Forces, The Black Watch was signed for the tour by S. Hurok, who sponsored the Scots Guards' visit in 1955. New Yorkers will get to see the regiment at Madison Square Garden Sept. 21 and 22.

FORMATION — The Black Watch marches outside the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, where this regiment is now assigned with other British troops. The Watch was founded in Scotland in 1725.

FOOTWORK — Cpl. Brian Linnell dances the Highland Fling, accompanied by Pipe Major John McNicol. They are two of the men of the regiment due here next month.

FOURSOME—Soldiers step lively in the Argyll Broadswords, which dates back to the nineteenth century. The Black Watch will perform in America for eleven weeks.

Black Watch Service Set

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada announced today there is still plenty of accommodation for next-of-kin at the regiment's memorial service, Oct. 6.

Applications for tickets should be addressed to the Memorial Service Committee, The Black Watch Armory, 2067 Bleury street.

Highlight of the service will be the unveiling of a plaque to more than 3,000 members of the regiment who were killed or reported missing in both World Wars. The service will be held in the Church of St. Andrews and St. Paul and will be conducted by Capt. Rev. R. J. Berlis, the regimental chaplain, who served overseas in World War II.

Unveiling of the plaque, which bears the crest of Canada's most famous Highland regiment, will be carried out by Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, assisted by the honorary colonel of the regiment, Brig. K. G. Blackader.

Black Watch Will Honor War Dead

A plaque honouring over 3,500 members of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, who made the supreme sacrifice in two World Wars will be unveiled at a memorial service Sunday in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

In all, more than 17,500 officers and men served in the four battalions on active service overseas. A total of 1,032 decorations for bravery in the field were awarded members of the regiment. These included six awards of the Victoria Cross, all in World War I.

The parade, which will include the current 3rd Battalion, and detachments from the 1st and 2nd (active force) Battalions, will march from the Bleury street armory to the church. The veterans, forming the Black Watch Association, in addition to the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps and the 3rd Battalion's cadet unit with its Boys' Pipe band, will accompany the troops.

The service will be conducted by Capt. Rev. R. J. Berlis, minister of the church and regimental chaplain. The plaque will be unveiled by Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, assisted by the honorary colonel, Brig. K. G. Blackader.

Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the next-of-kin who will be supplied with tickets on application to the memorial service committee at the armory, 2067 Bleury street.

The parade will be held regardless of weather conditions, and at the close receptions will be held in the armory. Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, the officer commanding the 3rd Battalion, will be in charge.

THE PAGEANTRY OF BRITAIN RETURNS TO AMERICA!

S. HUROK PRESENTS

FROM THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

THE REGIMENTAL BAND AND MASSED PIPERS OF THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT

WITH HIGHLAND DANCERS

A Fabulous Spectacle of Marching Ceremonies, Rousing Music and Thrilling Dances!

ONLY ONE CONCERT

FORUM AMPHITHEATRE

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24, 1957 at 8:30 P.M.

TICKETS: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 incl. tax.

Canadian Concerts and Artists Inc., 1822 Sherbrooke W.

Sight & Sound

Gazette By Thomas Archer Sept 25/57

The Black Watch

The Forum was packed last night for the visit of the Black Watch, the second British Regiment, after the Scots Guards two years ago, to give us a full dress display of rhythm and music in army terms in the Imperial style. It falls within the theatre review section in those terms of rhythm and music and the magnificent visual performance with the aid of expert Forum lighting, but it contains a great deal more.

Old soldiers must have gone back to Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and Piper Laidlaw who played them across No Man's Land at Loos in September 1915 and won the V.C. for the job. Laidlaw, I believe, was with the Black Watch, which distinguished itself at Loos and subsequent battles in the war that started it all.

The Black Watch Band puts on a great show from the raising of the colors to the very moving performance of the Lyte-Monk Abide With Me with the Last Post as a accompaniment. As one observer put it, "it reminds the people of their heritage and doesn't overdo it."

What we had was the alternation of a very first-class military band with a superb band of pipers. And you can add to that all that recruit drill has done in mark time, slow march, quick march and proper saluting. As a Sassenach I could appreciate the traditional slow march to the old familiar tune traditionally associated with it.

The Black Watch Band, a big unit, carries with it eight dancers that any of the competing ballet companies on both continents would be glad to have as members. Some of us would have liked more from them. Their sword dances kept us checking them step by step, not critically but in sheer appreciation of their technique.

The production was a wonderful blending of all theatre except speech, which was taken care of by sparing use of the traditional sharp orders according to regulations.

Musically everyone, I suppose, felt the impact of such tunes as Highland Laddie, Thick Lies the Mist on Yonder Hill, All the Blue Bonnets, The Deil Among the Tailors, Kate Dalrymple and Wha Saw and 42nd. "These tunes are part of one of the great folklores of Europe.

Visually there was the parading, timed to the second in British Army tradition, the sight under the excellent lighting of the green and black tartan of the regiment as against the familiar Stuart colors which is the privilege of the pipers alone to wear.

All this added up to the contrast between a beautiful past and a grim present in which these great bands are playing less and less of a part. Britain has preserved them as part of her tradition and she could not have sent us a finer example of it as a theatre spectacle which still preserves the dignity and the tradition of what historians may yet claim to be the greatest army the world has had since the Romans.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CHURCH PARADE

The Regiment will parade on Sunday, October 6th, to the Regimental Church for a Memorial Service. The parade will be held rain or shine.

A Memorial Tablet will be dedicated to all those who gave their lives in the service of their Sovereign and Country, while serving with one of the Battalions of the Regiment, during World War I or World War II.

It is anticipated that many members of the Regiment and next-of-kin will wish to attend. Therefore admission to the Church will be by ticket only.

Those wishing to obtain seats should apply before September 21st, stating their connection or relationship with the Regiment, to:—

The Memorial Service Committee,
The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal.

THE PIPES AND DRUMS AND REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT

WITH

HIGHLAND DANCERS

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SUNDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN AT
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

MEMORIAL SERVICE . . . October 6th, 1957

List of Hymns

1) A Traditional Psalm: *74* . . . . . ST. ANNE

1. O God, our help in ages past,
   Our hope for years to come,
   Our shelter from the stormy blast,
   And our eternal home:

2. Under the shadow of Thy throne
   Thy saints have dwelt secure;
   Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
   And our defence is sure.

3. Before the hills in order stood,
   Or earth received her frame,
   From everlasting Thou art God,
   To endless years the same.

4. A thousand ages in Thy sight
   Are like an evening gone,
   Short as the watch that ends the night
   Before the rising sun.

5. Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
   Bears all its sons away;
   They fly forgotten, as a dream
   Dies at the opening day.

6. O God, our help in ages past,
   Our hope for years to come,
   Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
   And our eternal home. Amen.

2) A Psalm of the Hills: *109* . . . . . SANDON

1. Unto the hills around do I lift up
   My longing eyes:
   O whence for me shall my salvation come,
   From whence arise?
   From God the Lord doth come my certain aid,
   From God the Lord Who heaven and earth hath made.

2. He will not suffer that thy foot be moved:
   Safe shalt thou be.
   No careless slumber shall His eyelids close,
   Who keepeth thee.
   Behold, He sleepeth not, He slumbereth ne'er,
   Who keepeth Israel in His holy care.

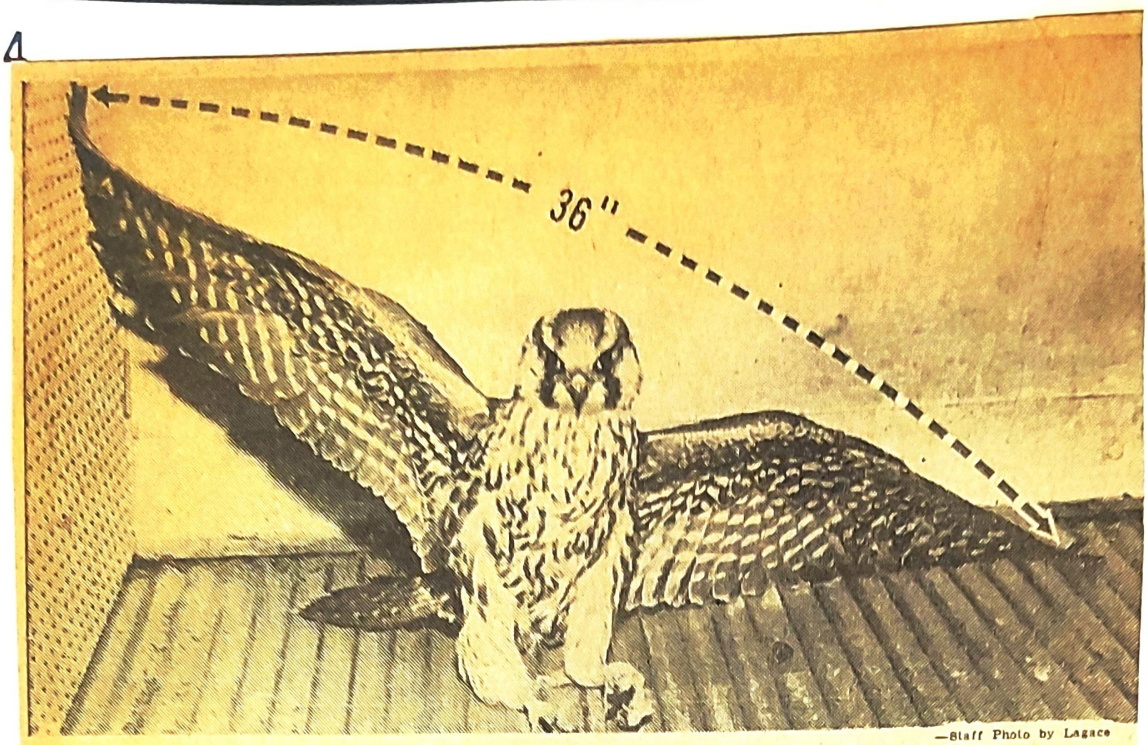
The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

MEMORIAL SERVICE

3 P.M. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1957
CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW & ST. PAUL
SHERBROOKE WEST AT REDPATH STREET

ADMIT ONE

64



—Staff Photo by Lagace

Peregrine Falcon Found on Apartment Roof

This young peregrine falcon, with a 36-inch wing spread, was found on the roof of a Cote des Neiges apartment building. An SPCA official says it has a broken leg and will have to be destroyed.

First Since 1952 Star Oct 11/57

Peregrine Falcon Is Found in City

A young peregrine falcon was found injured on the roof garden of a Montreal apartment house recently — the first of these birds to have been found in the city since the famous family disappeared from the top of the Sun Life building in 1952.

The young falcon was found crouching on the roof of the Gleneagle apartments in Cote des Neiges unable to fly, by a housewife who called in J. D. Cleghorn, curator of zoology at the Redpath Museum.

Mr. Cleghorn confirmed that it was definitely a peregrine falcon, and since he did not have his falconers' gloves with him, he called in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take care of the bird.

To Be Killed

They found the bird had a broken leg, and an official said it would have to be put to death.

Mr. Cleghorn said many reports of falcons having been seen in the city had been made in the last few years, but most of the birds turned out to be hawks or something else.

Montreal has been a falcon-conscious town ever since 1936 when two peregrine falcons took up residence at the top of the Sun Life building. Every spring the two birds returned to their same perch, until they failed to appear in 1953. They have not returned since, and although there have been isolated reports of falcons being seen in or around the city, Mr. Cleghorn says this is the first time since 1953 that one has been caught.

Returned To City

Experts believed that from 1936 until 1952 the same female falcon returned to the Sun Life building every year. She was accompanied at different times by about four or five different mates. No one was ever able to get close enough to her to put a ring on her, but ornithologists watched her behaviour closely through those years.

Mr. Cleghorn said the falcon found on Cote des Neiges was probably born about April this year. It was almost fully grown, but immature.

Frank Worthington, Professional Fighter

Star Sept 17/57

FRANK WORTHINGTON was a familiar sight stalking around the tank harbors, a prized Armored Corps beret tugged over his grizzled scalp and looking somewhat like a bull terrier in battle dress. He was an equally familiar sight at Arnprior, Ont., nosing around the Civil Defence College he'd nursed like a baby. Now, at 68 and with two careers under his belt, he's ready for a third. Maj. Gen. Franklin Frederick Worthington, MC and Bar, MM and Bar, Canadian Army 1914-1947 and Federal Co-Ordinator of Civil Defence 1948-57, is going to try his hand at private industry.

It's hard to say which of his first two lives had more obstacles. He fell in love with armored cars in the First World War. Rising from the ranks, he stayed on in the impoverished service life between wars, scheming mock-up tank training with monsters of cardboard and tin. He devoured the writings of German and Russian experts on tank warfare, only to find they deferred to a military thinker he personally knew and respected, Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart. Prior to 1939 he was on the mat for acquiring a bunch of antiquated U.S. Army tanks, but at least they provided training tank for earlier Canadian soldiers. Even up to 1941 these museum pieces were clanking around Camp Borden.

Civil Defence must have been just as infuriating for him. His step-child department came under the wing of National Health and Welfare, which never really wanted it, and it was annually given a measly $7,000,000 appropriation on which to survive. CD's attempts to get public support were regularly greeted with a groundswell of apathy, especially in Quebec. The general often brooded in his office in the Daly Building, thinking black thoughts about the mentality of Montreal's city fathers and their attitude to CD. Now that's all behind him. No doubt he'll bring the same quizzical, crusty approach to private industry as he did to federal service for 43 years.

Charlotte Square 1822 — *from the original by J. G. Rennie*

THE AGE OF ELEGANCE . . .

Charlotte Square was completed in 1820. Today you can see it almost as King George IV saw it in 1822, the finest example of its kind in Europe, its architectural unity unchanged save for the mellowing of the passing years.

Be Proud to Serve in Your Own Regiment

The West Nova Scotia Regiment

[MG] [M]

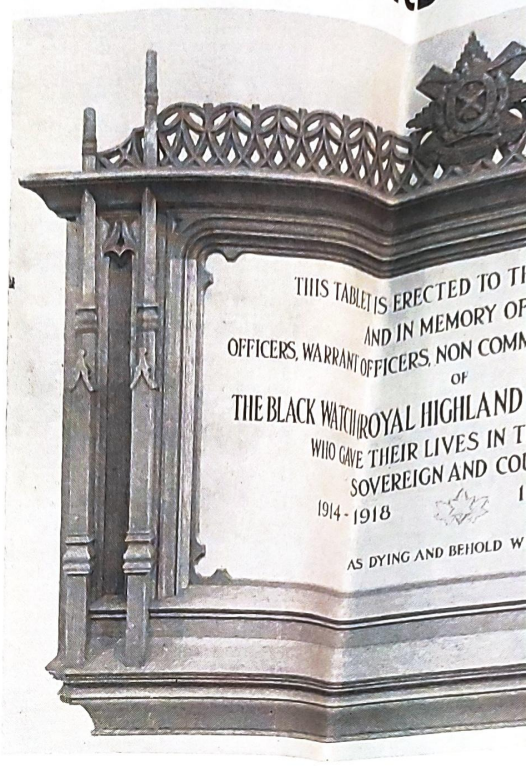
AS HISTORICAL AS NOVA SCOTIA ITSELF

The battalion was born at Port Royal when eight companies were founded following the British seizure of Nova Scotia in 1710, and designated as the Fortieth Foot. Four of these companies were the garrison force at Annapolis Royal, the other four being stationed at Placentia. Between the years 1717 and 1751 this regiment was known as Phillips Regiment, called after their first commanding officer (Col. Phillips later became lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia), but in the year 1751 again became the Fortieth Foot by Royal Warrant. The Fortieth Foot, under Major General Wolfe, took part in the attack on Louisburg in May 1758, following the outbreak of the Seven Years War. The Grenadier Company of the Fortieth participated in the attack on Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. The battalion also participated in the assault of Montreal, which ended their active service in this war. Following the Seven Years War the army disbanded with many of the soldiers taking up land. History records that many part-time citizen forces doing short periods of training each year were formed, and several of these companies bore the name of The Fortieth Foot. In 1869 the government introduced the Militia Act. Annapolis County was authorized to raise one battalion, and the 69th Regiment was formed. On the 12th of August, 1870, Lunenburg County raised the 75th Regiment. During the First World War both these battalions lost their county identity, but in 1922 the old 69th was re-organized as the Annapolis Regiment, and the 75th became the Lunenburg Regiment. These battalions were brigaded and worked side by side until 1936 when, under the general scheme of re-organization of the Militia of Canada, these two regiments were amalgamated under the name of the West Nova Scotia Regiment. On September 1, 1939, the battalion was mobilized at Bridgewater for Active Service, and left from Camp Aldershot on the 22nd of December, 1939, for overseas service with the First Canadian Division, seeing service in England, Italy, France, Holland and Germany. They were returned to Canada for demobilization on the 15th of December, 1945. The 2nd Battalion was de-activitated in 1946 — the West Nova Scotia Regiment (R) was reformed in 1946 under Lt. Col. T. M. Powers, who was succeeded by Lt. Col. K. A. Harrison in 1949, and he in turn was succeeded by Lt. Col. J. S. Leefe in 1954. At the time of the re-organization in 1954 the Regiment was re-organized as a Machine Gun Battalion.

LT. COL. J. S. LEEFE, C.D., COMMANDING OFFICER

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	A COMPANY	B COMPANY	C COMPANY	D COMPANY	E COMPANY
CAMP ALDERSHOT	.... MIDDLETON	BRIDGETOWN	DEEP BROOK	BRIDGEWATER	CAMP ALDERSHOT

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET DEDICATED TO



THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA HONOR THEIR FALLEN COMRADES OF WORLD WARS IN MEMORIAL SERVICE

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED AT CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW & ST. PAUL

Chaplain of Regiment Delivers Address

A memorial tablet honoring the fallen comrades of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in two world wars was unveiled last month. In a sombre service of dedication, past and present members of the Regiment assembled in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to remember more than 3500 who made "THE SUPREME SACRIFICE."

Unveiling was performed by Major General G. E. McCuaig, CMG, DSO, VD, assisted by Brigadier K. G. Blackader, CBE, DSO, MC, ED, CD, the honorary colonel of the regiment.

Conducting the service was Captain Rov. R. J. Berlis, Minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul and Chaplain of the regiment. Captain Rev. Berlis served with the regiment overseas.

On parade were members of the Third Battalion of the Black Watch detachments from the active force battalions, the First and Second, from Aldershot, Nova Scotia, the regiments veterans association, the Bishop College School Cadets, affiliated with the regiment and the Black Watch Corps with their pipe band.

Before the unveiling ceremony the chaplain, Capt. Rev. Berlis gave the memorial address to the large gathring.

The Chaplain's Address

"BY THESE THINGS MEN LIVE"

Isaiah 38:16: "O Lord, by these things men live"

On such a day as this, we gather within these walls in a spirit of special reverence. We have come to keep tryst with a host of memories, memories that are very precious yet very poignant.

In a profound sense, this Black Watch Church is a memorial Church. We have only to lift up our eyes — and we see a gothic window where a Black Watch soldier stands proudly among the knightly warriors of all the ages. Or, we look upon the Honour Roll — on the Chancel wall — bearing the names of those members of the 42nd Battalion who died in World War 1. Or, we look up again — and there are battle flags — hanging quietly in the still air, reminding us of heroism when the air was strident with battle. Yes, there are many memories in such a place as this . . .

And now, presently, a curtain of flags will be drawn aside, and we shall unveil another, and a more comprehensive memorial. Here, we shall do honour to all our comrades who nobly fought and nobly died in both World Wars. This latest tablet is austere in design, restraining in wording, as you would expect a memorial to be — when it is linked with a Scottish Regiment — or the Scottish tradition. But it speaks to you and me with quiet eloquence, of what ? It speaks of loved ones, and friends, who lived, and and live forevermore. There was a nobility in their living, a heroism their dying, which will not let us rest.

Once, in the stirring days of the Old Testament, a Warrior King, itating on the mystery of life, cried out:— "O Lord, by these things live!" In this latter time, on this day of our remembrance, we realize there were certain qualities in our loved ones and friends, which their lives eternally important. What are these qualities ?

1) For one thing, there was love in their living. In days when hearts of many were grown cold, they lived richly and reckle They loved home and family, country and kinfolk, the goodnes woods and hills and green streams, the grace of friends and companions. Aye, there was love in their living and we have warmed and nourished by that love.

2) And there was loyalty in their living. In days which tested m devotion to the uttermost they were loyal to certain imperial id and convictions. They had heard the command:— "Honour all m love the brotherhood, fear God; honour the King." Hearing t command, they obeyed readily and proudly. There was loyalty their living, and we have been blessed by that loyalty.

3) And there was courage in their living. For most of them, it was courage which came in spite of the natural fears which lurk in

BIRKS

Our Craftshops take pride

in having had the privilege

of designing the

Memorial Tablet

placed in the Chancel of

St. Andrew's and St. Paul's

by the

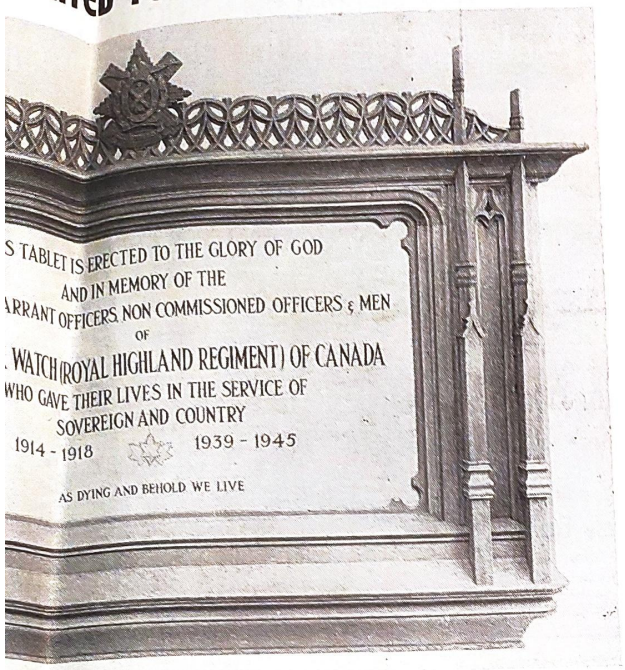
Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)

Sunday, October 6th, 1957

BIRKS

JEWELLERS SILVERSMI

DICATED TO MEN OF THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA



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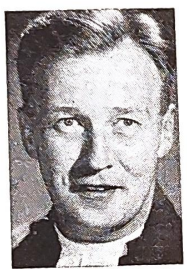
Regimental Chaplain



Capt. Rev. R. J. BERLIS
Minister of the Church of
St. Andrew & St. Paul in
Chaplain of the Regiment.

human flesh. Once, Sir Francis Drake, perhaps the boldest of the Elizabethans, stood on his quarter-deck just before a battle. He was observed to tremble, and it was noticed that his knees were shaking. Whereupon, Sir Francis remarked:— "My flesh trembles at the many dangers into which my resolute heart will lead me!" So, with our honoured ones, their flesh trembled at the many dangers into which their resolute hearts led them. But, always it was the resolute heart which was in command. There was courage in their living, and we have been inspired, and rebuked, by that courage.

4) And there was faith in their living. They were men of faith. Perhaps they did not put their faith into words. Rather, they put it into deeds. You see, they had faith in God — that this world was designed by God for peace and justice and freedom. And they had faith in their country, that it was worth fighting for and worth dying for.

And they even had faith in us! They cried:—

"To you from falling hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep . . ."

So, they threw to us the bright torch of their dreams — their dearest faith. And we are forever haunted — and humbled — by that faith.

By these things, by love and loyalty, by courage and faith, our brothers lived. And they died. Gallanty, with their face to the foe, their hearts unconquered, they died. "And dying — they live!" So, it is graven upon our Memorial Tablet. Is that true? By God's Grace — they live on now in the Highlands of Heaven. We know that. But do they live on in us, and in our world? They live on in us, only if we, like them, give ourselves recklessly to love, to loyalty, to courage, to faith. This is the price of their immortality in this present world. "By these things — men live!"

A total of 11,954 officers and men in three battalions of The Black Watch served overseas in World War 1, of whom 2,613 were killed in action, In World War 2 in which only a single battalion was in action, 5,621 officers and men served of whom 33 officers and 428 other ranks were killed.

BIRKS

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by the

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Sunday, October 6th, 1957

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Col. P.P. Hutchison

November 25, 1957.

Brigadier K.G. Blackader,
507 Place d'Armes,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Ken:

Val Traversy, who will be out of town this week, asked me to write to you regarding the proposal of printing the proceedings of the Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner.

Briefly, the situation is as follows: Bob Gardner has taken the speeches off the tape recorder and they have turned out very well indeed. The script runs to some 8,000 words and the only adjustments which have been necessary are on the talk given by General Bernatchez. However, these adjustments have in no way affected the content of the talk. The list of officers attending the dinner has been added and you will note from the attached copy that they have been listed according to rank. Both Val Traversy and Gardner feel this is perhaps the best way to handle the listings since it avoids complications. It was my view that for sentimental reasons it might be interesting to list the names under the respective active service battalions in which the officers served. I now agree that this would be somewhat difficult to resolve. The Gazette has agreed to reprint 500 menus with an over-print reading as follows: "Report of Proceedings of the Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner". The cost will be approximately $90.

In regard to the printing of the proceedings themselves, which will be in 8 point type, I asked Mr. Fred Giroux of the Production Department of Cockfield Brown to approach the typesetter best equipped to handle the job on the basis of the keenest price he could get. He advised that McLean Brothers will take on the typesetting and will run off 500 sets of these proceedings, print them on a small press they have available and staple them into the menu covers for $200.

Bob Gardner, of course, should receive $50 for the work involved in transcribing the material from the tape recorder and the typing involved. Actually he spent two week-ends doing this job. We therefore come up with a total cost of about $350.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

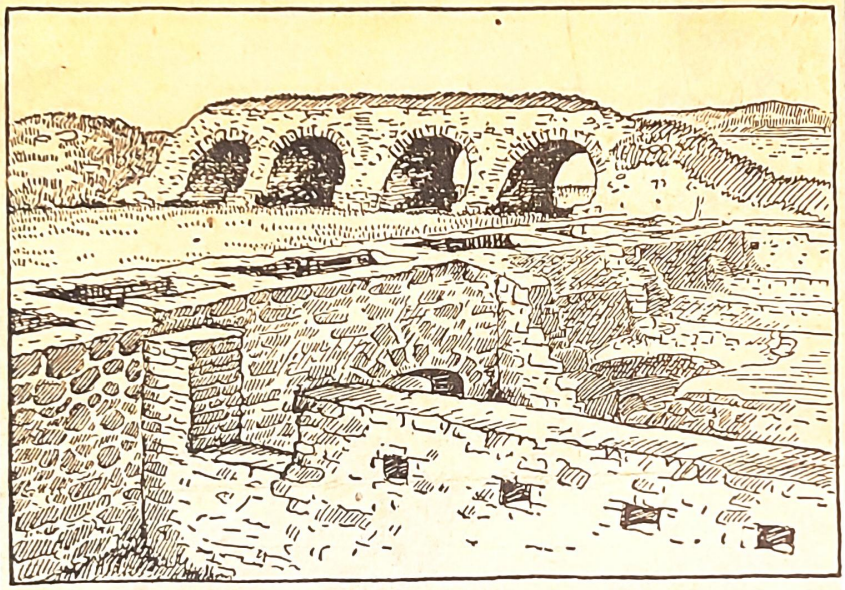
By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

HE WAS ONE OF FRASER'S HIGHLANDERS

Old James Thompson at Quebec was so interesting a man that the governors-general would invite him to their residence, the Chateau St. Louis, to have him tell them of his service under General James Wolfe.

He had been a non-commissioned officer in Fraser's Highlanders, and when the regiment had been disbanded, he stayed in Quebec. One by one these veterans of Fraser's Highlanders had died, and James Thompson was the last of them. As he lived into his nineties, he became, to later generations, like a voice from the past, recalling, as vivid in his memory, events that were for others, only pages in history.

So it was when he would tell of coming ashore, in 1758, in the assault on Louisbourg, the fortress built by the French to guard the route to the St. Lawrence. The landing had to be made in small boats, rowed in the face of the enemy's batteries. So many of the boats were shattered and sinking, that General Wolfe was seen, standing up in a boat, waving his cane as the signal for them to draw back. But some of the boats made a landing, and the attack was then pressed forward.



ONLY RUINS NOW: Nothing now remains of the great fortress of Louisbourg but these ruins. Yet the assault on Louisbourg in 1758 was the first of General James Wolfe's great triumphs. And the last survivor of his army in Canada, old James Thompson of Quebec, would tell how the little boats were rowed to the attack under the grapeshot and musket fire. His boat would have sunk, had not the men of Fraser's Highlanders plugged the holes with their plaids.

It was one thing to read this story, as a matter of history. But it was quite another to hear old James Thompson tell it, as something he had experienced. Thompson had been in one of those boats. With him had been his friend, Lieut. David Baillie. Their boat was being towed by another, commanded by a naval officer. They could see the smoke bursting and rolling from the fortress, and could see the grape shot striking the water, or crippling the boats. Musket balls, too, were flying at them.

Old James Thompson would say: "Lieutenant Baillie sat opposite to me, in the stern sheets of the boat; observing that he leaned his head on the shoulder of the man who sat next to him, I imagined that he did so in order to shelter himself from the enemy's shot; but he was dead!

"The shot came so thick, that had it been any other description of troops they must have gone to the bottom, but the Highlanders stopped the shot-holes with their plaids, and thus kept the boat from filling. The shot coming so thick from the French batteries decided the naval officer to cut the painter loose, and thus leave us as a mark for the French to fire at.

"Numbers were killed at the landing. A red-hot shot came in at the stern of the boat, and killed and wounded several. It passed under my 'hams,' and scorched me to that degree that it was near twelve months before I quite recovered from its effects. It tore away the sword-hilt of the officer who was seated on my left and carried it into the thigh of the man who was at the helm, and the shot itself stuck fast in the sternpost of the boat."

Those who reached the shore were formed into line of battle. But almost at once the men of Fraser's Highlanders began to show their independence of spirit. One of them, Neil McLeod, seeing the French outside their fortifications, threw aside his musket. He drew his broadsword, broke from the ranks, and ran at the French.

His captain ordered him back. "What," asked McLeod, "am I to stand here, and see there those rascals of French, and not try to bring away a prisoner?"

Nothing his captain said could stop him. He went forward, and the greater part of the regiment followed him.

The English officers of General Wolfe, seeing the ranks of the Highlanders breaking in disorder, spoke their contempt. Only a few years before the Highlanders had been the rebels of Bonnie Prince Charlie. And now one of these English officers remarked: "I expected nothing less of these Highlanders. They are a set of rebels."

But it was not long before the rebels came back. Each of them had a French prisoner by the "skraff" of the neck. The French (as was afterwards learned) had mistaken them for savages, for they had never seen such fantastic uniforms before.

Old James Thompson used to chuckle over that memory. The Fraser's Highlanders were never an easy regiment to discipline. He himself, as a non-commissioned officer, had known that.

Once he was criticized by a captain of the regiment — Capt. Donald Macdonald — for being too familiar with the private soldiers. He had replied: "Sir, how come you to think that to be wrong in me, when you yourself know that it is impossible to act otherwise? Our men, you know, are not like those of other Regiments. They were all acquaintances before they became Soldiers, and many of the private men are from as good families as the officers themselves."

Fraser's Highlanders were, indeed, a regiment apart, in many ways a law unto itself. But these very qualities, so formidable in the battles of Prince Charlie's Rebellion, had made them appear to the English authorities as being worth turning against the King's foreign enemies.

It was about ten years after the battle of Culloden that Prime Minister Pitt saw the possibility of making these rebels into some of the finest fighting men of the British Army. The Highland clans, as their distinguishing characteristic, had an unyielding loyalty to those who had placed confidence in them. The chieftains could be depended upon where their faith was engaged, and the clansmen would follow the fortunes of the chieftains.

It might have seemed, nevertheless, a daring experiment. The same Hon. Simon Fraser, who, in 1757, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Battalion, had taken part in Prince Charlie's Rebellion. His father, Lord Lovat, had been beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill. And the new battalion was to be raised upon the forfeited estates of his own family, then vested in the Crown.

Without estate or money, and without any influence beyond the hereditary attachment of his clan, Simon Fraser found himself, within a few weeks, the head of 800 men, recruited by himself. His kinsmen, officers of the regiment and the gentlemen of the country around, added 700 more.

The Government, wisely, made no attempt to equip these Highlanders with British uniforms. As soldiers they wore the Highland dress, with musket and broadsword. Many of the soldiers added, at their own expense, the dirk and the purse of otter's skin. The bonnet was raised or cocked, over one side, with a slight bend inclining down to the right ear, over which were suspended two or more black feathers.

As old James Thompson at Quebec used to recall, "with the exception of the Master Tailor," an Irishman, named Kananan, "the men were all strapping, brawny Highlanders."

(To Be Continued)

It's Kilt vs. Trews

By KENNETT LOVE

LONDON.

SCOTS wha hae the kilt are only a small minority. But those wha hae it and wear it are likely to feel very strongly in favor of it. Other Scots, many of whom would not be caught dead in a kilt, feel equally strongly against it.

It is a division of thought that knows no boundaries. Early this year fifteen Australian conscripts of the New South Wales Scottish Regiment flatly refused to wear the kilt as part of their regulation parade uniform. They said it was an insult to their dignity, causing them to be teased and whistled at. They were fined and given extra duty—but they did not wear "those flamin' skirts."

More recently a dispute over the kilt broke out as the result of a British Army order for the amalgamation of two Scottish regiments (along with other such consolidations). The units involved were the Highland Light Infantry (kilted) and the Royal Scots Fusiliers, a Lowland regiment wearing trews (tight trousers) for its dress uniform. The amalgamation meant that one outfit or the other must give up its distinctive nether covering. The result was a spate of letters to the editor and a massive protest parade in Glasgow, which considers the H. L. I. its own. Veterans of each regiment were angry at the idea of ending a long and honorable tradition. The H. L. I. goes back to 1777 and the Fusiliers to 1678.

But essentially the issue was narrowed to kilt vs. trews and the battle lines were so drawn (although it must be stated that some of the partisans were a bit confused as to where the lines were).

For one thing, Glasgow is not, properly speaking, a Highland city; it lies just south of the line running roughly from the Firth of Clyde on the west across through Loch Lomond and thence up the northeast coast about thirty miles inland from the sea, then swinging northwestward to meet the sea at Moray Firth. For another thing, the H. L. I.—nicknamed the "Glesga Keelies"—has been wearing the kilt only since 1948, after a lapse of many decades. (The "Fusil Jocks" have never worn it.)

Nevertheless, the kilt is clearly imbued with great emotional appeal. It is a symbol with ancient significance and a subtle but strong protocol attaches to it.

TO understand what the fuss is all about, it is important for Sassenachs—a Highland word for Saxon, Lowlander, Englishman and, loosely, all foreigners—to know a little history and a bit of etymology.

First of all, kilt is always a singular noun; it is as wrong to say "kilts" as to say "trouserses." The origin of the word, like almost everything else about the kilt, is uncertain. Some say it comes from the Danish "kilte," meaning "to tuck up." Others say it

(Continued on Page 20)

GARB OF HONOR—Two Highlanders display the full regalia of their uniform—pleated kilt, sporran, woolen hose, white leggings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

comes from the Irish or Gaelic "celt," an ancient word meaning that which conceals or protects.

No one seems to know how old the kilt is as an item of dress. It is believed to have developed from the animal skin dress of Celtic (and most other) savages. Ninth-century stone reliefs in the Highlands show men wearing the kilt and bearing shields and long spears. On the Isle of Skye, the "Creag an Feile" or "Rock of the Kilt," sculptured an undetermined number of centuries ago, shows the kilt as part of the Highland garb.

The ancient kilt was simply a long piece of cloth wrapped first around the waist, with the end thrown over the shoulder. Subsequently the piece thrown over the shoulder was detached and the remaining kilt was called the "feiladhbeag," or little kilt. The detached part is worn nowadays for dress occasions, thrown over the shoulder and fastened with a large brooch. It is called simply the plaid. Purists say that it is the only way the word should be used, referring to a piece of fabric or item of dress, and should not be used to denominate a certain pattern of weave, which is, properly, the tartan or, even more properly — according to the classicists — the "breacan," from a Gaelic word meaning checkered.

THERE are more than 600 "setts" or patterns of tartan which are officially associated in heraldic fashion with specific Scottish clans or their "septs," which are family groups paying allegiance to a clan for historical or military reasons but not necessarily related to the clan by blood ties. There are tartans for the clergy, for regiments, for Highland districts (which can be worn by tartanophiles having no clan affiliations), for Jacobite sympathizers and a general Caledonian sett. The Royal Family has one of its own, called the Balmoral, designed in gray and red by Prince Albert.

The kilt itself is no simple garment. Charles F. Gentry, kilt maker for forty-four of his sixty-four years, says the average kilt uses about eight yards of cloth. It contains thirty-four to thirty-eight pleats, finely stitched at the waistband so that horizontal lines in the pattern meet precisely at every fold. The length, Mr. Gentry says, "should be from the waist to the ground when kneeling and one inch off that." This brings the "foot" of the kilt to the center of the kneecap when standing. The kilt wraps one and half times around the waist and buckles at each side.

As any kilted soldier will tell you, the question he is most frequently asked is "What do you wear underneath?" His reply is either slightly ribald or a stiffly correct paraphrase of the War Office's "something we never answer." But Mr. Gentry says: "Strictly speaking, a man wears nothing under the kilt for day wear. Private soldiers are not allowed to wear anything under the kilt on duty, while officers are allowed to wear short trews of the same tartan." Highland dancers and kilted athletes wear something similar.

ALONG with the kilt go certain other traditional items. The sporran, or wallet, was probably originally a simple pouch for carrying food. Now for dress purposes it is a handsome thing of sealskin, goat hair, horse hair or—so it is said—nylon filaments. For ordinary use, Highland troops have a simple one of leather. The skean dhu, or black dirk and sheath, is worn tucked into the top of the knee-length hose. The handle of the dirk and the shoulder brooch of the plaid should be embellished with a cairngorm, a topaz-like semiprecious stone.

All these matters of folklore, in a country as fiercely proud of its past as Scotland is, come to bear in the present controversy. It is stubborn Scot against stubborn Scot. Something's got to give, but what?

Kilties Lose Battle

2 Generals Casualties In Scottish Army Feud

Canadian Press

LONDON, Dec. 5 — Two distinguished British Generals have become first casualties in the battle of the kilt versus the trews.

And despite a stubborn rearguard action by the kilt-clad Highland Light Infantry, it now is virtually certain the battle has gone to the trews.

The War Office announced that Maj.-Gen. E. Hakewill Smith and Maj.-Gen R. E. Urquhart have resigned as honorary colonels, respectively, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, which wear trews, and the Highland Regiment.

Their resignations were demanded by the Army Council after the two officers were unable to agree on a common uniform for their regiments, which have been ordered to amalgamate into a single unit under the army reorganization plan announced last summer.

The units have been asked to name new colonels. And just to make sure there is no further argument on the question of kilts and trews, the army council says "the wearing of the kilt by a regiment which would form part of the lowland brigade would be impracticable."

The trews-kilt amalgamation is part of a full-scale re-organization now under way in which 36 regiments are being combined into 18 units.

The Fusiliers, second oldest Scottish regiment of the line, formed in 1678, always have worn trews, tight-legged tartan trousers.

But the Highland Light Infantry, newcomers of 1777, never have been seen in anything but the kilt.

The War Office, seeking to save money with a slashed defence budget, told the two regiments to amalgamate or be disbanded. For five months, they have been fighting the order, marching in the streets, raising questions in Parliament and using every channel of protest.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

"WHERE'S THE HIGHLAND PIPER?"

"Where's the Highland Piper? Five pounds for a Piper."

Brig. Townshend was heard shouting these words amidst the roar and smoke of the battle of the Plains of Abraham. By this stage of the battle, Gen. Wolfe was dead, and Townshend was in command. The British line was advancing to the charge—the very moment when the wild call of the pipes was needed.

There was only one piper, and he had come with Fraser's Highlanders. But at the very moment when he was needed most, he was nowher to be found, though Townshend sent for him in all directions.

Perhaps it was not his fault entirely. The Piper had not been provided with arms, and he was made to keep aloof from battles for his own safety. Yet it was felt, in the battle of the Plains, that he had taken advantage of his defencelessness, and had withdrawn too far from the scene of danger, so that not even the commander's repeated orders could reach him.

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Old James Thompson, the last survivor in Canada of Fraser's Highlanders, used to recall what happened to the Piper after the charge had been made, and the battle had been fought and won.

"For this business," James Thompson would say, "the Piper was disgraced by the whole Regiment, and the men would not speak to him, neither would they suffer his rations to be drawn with theirs, but had them served out by the Commissary separately, and he was obliged to shift for himself as well as he could."

But the story did not end there. There was to be need again for the rallying call of the pipes before long.

After besieging and conquering Quebec, the British found themselves the besieged, and even wondered whether they might not, after all, be themselves conquered. The British fleet had left the St. Lawrence to escape imprisonment in the ice, and much of Wolfe's army had gone with it. A small force was left to spend the winter in Quebec, and to defend it as best it might against the gathering of the French forces still left in Canada.

The city had been battered into ruins by the long British bombardment. There was little food and little fuel. The garrison was cold and half-starved. Such food as it had—mostly salt provisions without vegetables — brought on scurvy. Brig. (later Gen.) James Murray, the Scottish officer left to command the garrison, reported that "before the end of April, 1,000 were dead, and about 2,000 of what remained, unfit for service."

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In that same month of April, Murray heard that powerful French reinforcements were arriving—10,000 men and 500 "barbarians," or Indians. It would be better, he thought, to march out what troops he could and do battle in the open, than to wait within the broken fortifications for the attack that would come.

Though Gen. Murray marched out the best of his troops, even these were sickly after the long winter. After a sharp fight with the French, they fell back in retreat. James Thompson admitted that "the Highlanders, who were a raw undisciplined set, were got into great disorder, and had become more like a mob than regular soldiers."

It was at this moment that the Piper, who could not be found at the battle of the Plains the year before, now came forward of his own will, without being sought or commanded.

Thompson would recall: ". . so soon as the Piper had discovered that his men had scatter'd and were in disorder, he soon recollected the disgrace that still hung upon him, and he likely bethought to give them a blast of his Pipes. By the Lord Harry! this had the effect of stopping them short and they allow'd themselves to be formed into a sort of order. For this opportune blast of his chanters, the Piper gain'd back the foregiveness of the Regiment, and was allow'd to take his meals with his old mess-mates, as if nothing-at-all had happened."

This battle with the French —now known as the battle of St. Foy — was inconclusive. Murray had inflicted on the

BRIG. JAMES MURRAY

enemy twice the losses his own forces had suffered. But he was less able than his enemy to sustain losses.

After the battle, the morale of Murray's garrison seemed almost broken. For several days discipline could hardly be enforced; the men were inclined to panic and despair. Meanwhile the French, recovering from their losses in the battle, made preparations to press the siege.

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Discipline was restored by Murray, not without some desperate measures. But the fate of Quebec had now reached the time of decision. All depended upon whether the British fleet could mount the St. Lawrence before the French could snatch Quebec back and render futile even Wolfe's great victory on the Plains of Abraham.

Two fleets were moving forward towards the St. Lawrence. A fleet of French transports, convoyed by a frigate, had been despatched from France, while a supply fleet, under Commodore Swanton, had been despatched from England. The sentinels from both the French and British forces at Quebec had been commanded to keep their eyes trained down the river for the first glimpse of a sail.

Of all the memories of old James Thompson, perhaps none had quite the concentrated drama of a moment as his memory of the coming of that first sail. He would bring back that moment in these words:

"On the 6th May, 1760, which was after we had been driven back to the town by the French, and while they yet lay in their trenches across that high ground where the martello tower now stands, there came a ship of war in sight, and she was for some considerable time tacking across and across between Point Levis and the opposite shore.

"We were at a loss to know the meaning of this, when the commanding Officer of Artillery bethought himself to go and acquaint General Murray (who had taken up his Quarters in St. Louis Street . . .) of the circumstance. He found the General in a meditative mood, sitting before the fire in the chimney piece. On the Officer acquainting him that there was a ship of war in sight, the General was quite electrified!

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"He instantly got up, and, in the greatest fury, order'd the Officer to have the colours immediately hoisted on the citadel! Away he went, but dev'l a bit could the halliards be made to go free until at last, a sailor was got hold of, who scrambl'd up the flagstaff, and, put all to right in a jiffy.

"All this time the ship of war did not show her own colours, not knowing whether the town was in the hands of the French or the English, but as soon as she perceived our flag, she hoisted English colours, and shaped her course towards the town, and was soon safe at anchor opposite the King's Wharf.

"Our men had been all the winter in bad spirits from coughs and colds, and their having been obliged to retreat from the French, didn't help much to mend the matter. However, when they heard that an English man-o-war was coming, it was astonishing how soon they became stout-hearted; faith, they were like lions, and just as bold!

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"The man-o-war proved to be the 'Lowestoffe,' which had been detached from the main fleet below, with orders to make the best of time through the ice, and take up the earliest intelligence of the approach of the fleet. Her sides were very much torn by the floating ice.

"Our having hoisted colours for the first time since the conquest, and a ship of war having made her appearance, led the French to imagine that there was something strange going on. Indeed they expected a fleet as well as ourselves, and this arrival brought them out of their trenches, as thick as midges; they appeared to us like so many pigeons on a roost! While they were gaping at us in such an exposed position, they received a salute from the whole line of our guns, extending from Cape Diamond down to the Barrack Bastion, and yet they went off almost like a single volley. It was fearful enough to see how they tumbled down in their intrenchments, like so many sacks of wool! . . .

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"That single charge disabled so many of our guns, that we had to get others then in the lower town, and our men were so weak that they could not drag them up, but which was at last done with the help of the sailors just arrived in the Fleet."

The British fleet had arrived in time. But it had not arrived a day too soon.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

THE SENTRY GUARDING THE MEMORIES

It is easy to understand why old James Thompson held such a unique place in the life of Quebec. Surviving, as he did, into his nineties, he moved as the living embodiment of history. His fellow-soldiers in Fraser's Highlanders went one by one to their graves. But he lived on, as a solitary sentry, guarding the memories of the past.

The old veteran of the attack on Louisbourg in 1758 had experienced the strange changes of the years. In Quebec, for instance, he knew a Dr. Lajuste. And yet it had been this same Dr. Lajuste who had first brought the news to Quebec that Louisbourg was certain to fall into British hands. He was then a surgeon in the French army. He had made his way, with an Indian guide, through the wilderness, to tell Montcalm that the great fortress at Louisbourg, built to defend the route to the St. Lawrence, was doomed, and that the siege of Quebec would soon follow.

This same surgeon, who brought this news to Quebec in 1758, was to serve James Thompson and his family for 30 years, and Thompson describes him as being "very clever".

This natural friendliness between the Scots and the French was shown by James Thompson through his life. The year after the fall of Quebec, Fraser's Highlanders were on their way to occupy Montreal. And Thompson would say ". . . we had a great deal of contrary winds which made the time pass tediously; we had liberty however to go on to the South Side of the Saint Lawrence to pass away the day. The inhabitants were friendly disposed, and we made it a rule not to molest them in any way, and to pay a reasonable price for any thing we wanted of them; they notwithstanding offer'd us any thing they had, without recompense."

It was an experience, itself historical, to hear old James Thompson recalling incidents of his service with Fraser's Highlanders in the middle years of the 18th Century.

The Quebec Chronicle, for December 8, 1860, in reporting the death of one of Thompson's sons, says:

"He told us that the Duke of Kent (who commanded the Royal Fusiliers in Quebec in the 1790's) took a great interest in everything in connection with the operations preceding the conquest, and learning that his father had been present, sent for him and made him describe what he recollected of the events in which he had been a participator. H.R. Highness continued during his residence in Quebec to treat with condescending kindness Mr. Thompson, and on several occasions invited him and his sons to breakfast with him at Haldimand House (at Montmorency Falls, later known as Kent House)."

Such attentions were flattering to old James Thompson, but they did not quite overawe his Scottish independence. Just how he received the condescension of the great personages of Quebec appears in his account of the day in 1818 when he was singled out for attention by a new Governor-General, the Duke of Richmond (whose wife had given the historic ball in Brussels before the battle of Waterloo).

Here is the incident, as James Thompson himself told it:

"The first or second Sunday after the arrival of His Grace the Duke of Richmond at Quebec, there was the usual parading of the Troops in the Garrison, and I must needs go to the Esplanade and see what sort of a looking man the Duke was.—

"It was not until the Troops had march'd off that I could get a sight of him, and then the Band of music began to play, when there was a broad circle formed by a party of Soldiers around them, and the Duke and all the great folks walked round and round the Musicians.—I got a squint of him several times as he passed round, and thought him a good wart of looking body enough.—

"Having satisfied myself in this way, I was going away about my business, for I did not care a copper for all the music. As I was sauntering away homewards, there came an officer after me, Col. Cockburn, the Quarter Master General, and he taps me on the shoulder, saying that His Grace the Duke of Richmond wanted to speak to me.

"Feth, I started at the idea, and thought myself, what the deuce can the Duke of Richmond have to say to ME? I had scarcely time to bethink myself however, when who did I see coming towards me thro' the crowd, but the Duke himself! and several of his young Ladies, and staff.—

"His Grace ask'd me if my name wasn't Thompson? I replied that it was, and I took off my hat to him as if he had been His Majesty himself (now, how the deuce, thinks I to myself, does he come to know anything about ME?)—

"'Mr. Thompson,' said the duke,' did you know General Wolfe?'

"'Yes, may it please your Grace,' I replied, 'I knew him to my sorrow!'

"'Aye,' says his Grace, 'how is that?'

"'Why, your Grace, only because he was a good friend lost to me!'

"'Were you not in Fraser's Highlanders?'

"'Yes, I was.'

"'What kind of a Regiment was it?'

"'Why, your Grace, they were a most honorable corps. To be sure they knew nothing about Parades — exercise, and figuring away with their fuzees (or muskets), and they could not be TAUGHT to Prime & Load, for every Mother's Son of them knew that from his infancy, and the only difficult matter to teach them was to 'form the Line', and then, it was just as difficult to make them keep it, that is to say, when they had an enemy in sight. As for the rest of the business, they could do just as well as other Soldiers.—'

"'Ay, Ay,' says the Duke, 'I understand, they were a fine Set of Men.'"

"By this time we were completely mob'd with people gathering around us, and I assure you, I felt within myself that it was no small matter to become acquainted with me. While I yet stood with my hat in my hand, His Grace walked away saying that he was glad to see me looking so well, and he wish'd me a 'good morning', altho' it was not far from Six in the Afternoon. I had some difficulty getting out of the crowd for the people were all staring at me as a matter of great curiosity."

Thompson's son, James, has written a note on this account by his father.. "My brother William and myself," he says, "were both at different places on the Esplanade at the time of the above occurrence. William under the impression that my Father was beset by the mob, forced his way thro' the crowd to near where the Duke was; from where I stood, I merely caught a glance of my Father's bare head, but it was at the moment of the Duke moving off the ground, which occasioned the mob to disperse, otherwise I should have remained ignorant of what was going on."

"DID YOU KNOW GENERAL WOLFE?": That was the question that the Duke of Richmond, the Governor-General of Canada, asked old James Thompson on the Esplanade of Quebec in 1818. The Governor-General had requested that the old veteran of Fraser's Highlanders be presented to him. A great crowd formed round, as the Governor-General went on to ask Thompson what kind of regiment the Fraser's Highlanders had been, and Thompson described them as the soldiers who would not keep in line when faced with an enemy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Mess Jacket and Red Drill Jacket

Sir,—The letters on the above subject in the July number prove that officers present with the 1st Bn. in Edinburgh after the South African War had to get the new red drill jacket then introduced, unlike the officers of the 2nd Bn. in India. But they also show that Colonel Duff's first suggestion that one jacket could be obtained for both mess and drill was not, or could not be, carried out, though it was made permissible in orders.

Standing orders for the 1st Bn., signed by Colonel Duff at Fort George on 27th Nov., 1905, ordered officers to have both jackets, even though by that time the white cloth drill jacket had come into official use for parade. These orders lay down the order of dress in which the jackets had to be worn—mainly by inference, i.e. white when the men wear white and red, with cross-belt and sash, when officers of the Line wear the frock coat, and by the orderly officer at mess. Thus the red drill jacket was relegated for use on courtsmartial, boards, or official social occasions.

I have had a letter from Lt.-Col. A. K. McLeod in which he states that he once saw this jacket worn, with trews, for a D.C.M. at the Curragh in 1908. I served in the 1st Bn. in Limerick in 1911 and never saw it worn, even by the Orderly Officer, while Captain Lloyd Rennie, who joined in 1912, told Col. McLeod that not only had he not got it, but he had never heard of it.

A copy of Standing Orders 1905 was given to me in 1911, and has the name of Col/Sgt. Bowden, "D" Coy., on the fly leaf. It was not amended. It looks as if the order to officers to get the red drill jacket was dropped soon after its issue; though the jacket continued in wear, for some purposes, by those in possession.

As regards E. S. W.'s references to the minutes of a Mess Meeting in the 1st Bn. in Oct., 1918, it is true that I had not seen this; but I would not have altered what I wrote. Whatever the agreement there recorded, no apparent steps were taken to carry it out until after the South African War. The evidence is to the contrary—neither tailors nor new officers were informed.

The late Lt.-Col. P. G. Skene and I joined the Details 2nd Bn. at Edinburgh Castle on 1st March, 1902. We had been to different approved tailors and while all the rest of our uniform was alike, our mess jackets showed two of the variations in quilting to which I have referred. Further, one of Colonel Duff's first orders in the winters of 1902/3 was to appoint Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer as regimental tailors to the 1st Bn. This was confirmed in the Standing Orders issued under date Nov., 1905.

The 2nd Bn. issued Standing Orders in May, 1904. It is a curious fact that the 1st Bn. gave a list of all the uniform, ornaments and equipment which an officer had to get, with the various firms and places where they had to be obtained: but, except as stated above, gave no details of the orders of dress in which they had to be worn. The 2nd Bn., on the other hand, gave detailed instructions on what was worn in each order of dress, but no indication of where the different articles had to be, or could be, obtained. The idea of a single regimental tailor came to nothing except for the 1st Bn. alone, and I am not sure that this was rigidly enforced.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. H. W.

Red Hackle-Oct 1957

Regimental Tunes

The following list of Regimental Tunes has been drawn up by the Colonel of the Regiment in conjunction with the Officer Commanding First Battalion and other officers. The authority for these records is Pipe Major Ross' manuscript book; Captain A. G. Wauchope's "The Black Watch 1725-1907"; Regimental Standing Orders 1926; records in the First Battalion; and recollections of officers still living.

Pipe Major Ross' book is in the Regimental Museum. He enlisted in the 42nd in 1839; was appointed Pipe Major in 1854, and Piper to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria in the same year. He presented his Book of Pipe Tunes to the Officers of the Regiment in 1883 and died at Windsor Castle while serving as First Piper to Her Majesty on 10th June 1891. Amongst other tunes he composed "The Queen's Salute."

"In the Garb of Old Gaul" was composed by Lieutenant Colonel Reid of the 42nd in 1770 and has been the regimental slow march ever since.

The dates given are not the dates of origin, but are the earliest dates that evidence can be found of the tunes being played on the occasions specified.

Occasion	Tune	Remarks	Date
Regimental March	The Highland Laddie		1780
Quick March (Band)	All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border	Played when returning in Close Column	1901
Regimental Slow March	In the Garb of old Gaul	Played by either Pipes or Band	1770
Royal Salute	The Queen's Salute	Played when no Band is present	1891
Royal Salute (Band)	The National Anthem		
General Salute	In the Garb of Old Gaul	Pipes or Band	1901
Regimental Lament	Lochabar No More		
The Charge	The Highland Laddie	Played in double time	1901
Reveille	Hey Johnnie Cope	Crimean Reveille played on 15th of each month	1901
Meal Pipes—1st	Brose and Butter		1921
Meal Pipes—2nd	Bannocks o' Barley Meal		1921
Long Dress	Loch Tummel Side		
Orderly Room	Loch Tummel Side		
Advance	Cam ye by Atholl		1901
Fall In—1st Pipe	The Lads wi' the Kilt	Officers Join Parade	
Fall In—2nd Pipe	The Gathering of the Clans	Officers Fall In	
Officers' Mess—1st Pipe	A March		1921
Officers' Mess—2nd Pipe	A Piobaireachd		1901
Retreat	The Green Hills of Tyrol		1921
First Post *	Scotland is my Ain Home		1921
Last post *	Scotland the Brave		
Lights Out	Donald Blue		1901
Orderly Sergeants *	Donald's Awa to the War		1939
Defaulters	A Man's a Man for a' that		1901
Fatigues	Miss Ainslie		
Sick Parade *	Dornoch Links		1921

* Normally sounded on the Bugle

On the 15th of each month the Crimean Reveille is played by Pipers and Drummers, the tunes being:—

The Soldiers Return	Slow Time	Miss Girdle	Reel
Johnny Crockle	Slow Time	Chisholm Castle	Slow Time
Sae Wull We Yet	Slow Time	Hey Johnny Cope	Quick Time
Johnny Crockle	Quick Time		

On returning to Barracks, or Camp, the Regimental March is always played and all ranks march to attention.

The Company Marches at present played in First Battalion are:—

H.Q. Coy.	The Road to the Isles	
"A"	Atholl Highlanders	1913
"B"	Lord Alexander Kennedy	1913
"C"	Nut Brown Maiden	1939
"D"	Scotland the Brave	1919
S.P.	Steamboat (S.P. Coy. now abolished)	

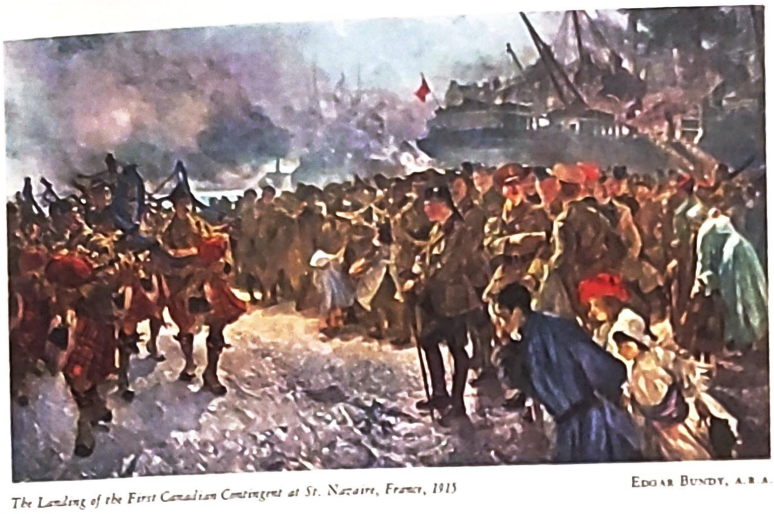
The Company Marches played by the 2nd Battalion in 1948 before amalgamation with the First Battalion took place were:—

H.Q. Coy.	The Highland Laddie
"A"	Bonnets o' Blue
"B"	Nut Brown Maiden
"C"	Lawson's Men
"D"	Miss Ainslie Grant Duff
S.P.	The Peaks of Arran.

PASSAGE OF THE GARONNE
By the Sixth Division under the Command of Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K.C.B.
[From a sketch taken on the spot by Lieut. T. McNiven, 42nd Regt., 4th April, 1814.]

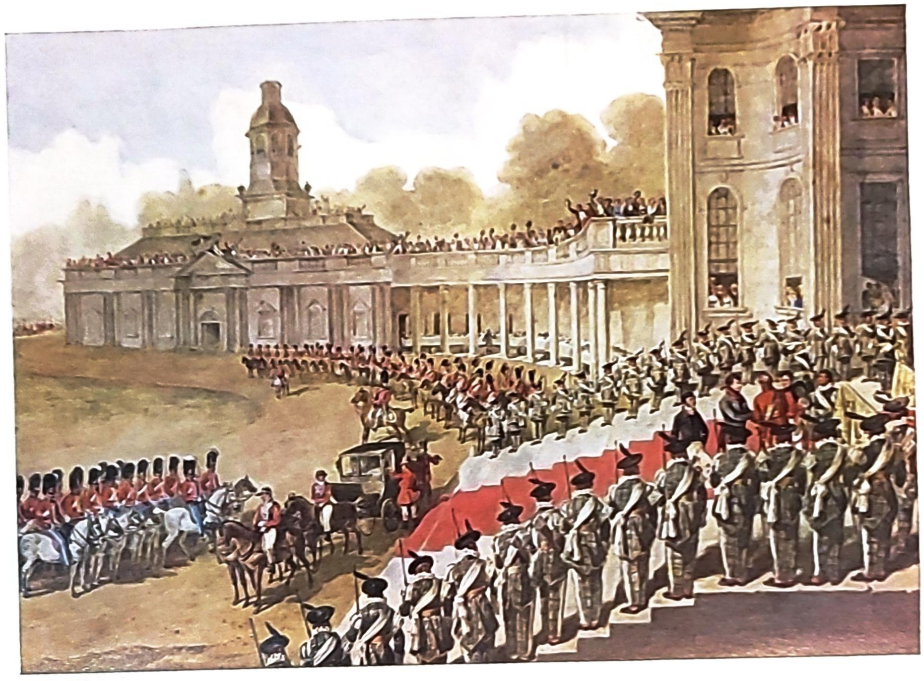
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE, 1957.
The Escort to the Colour and No. 2 Guard seen marching past in slow time after the Troop. The Parade was held in the Maifeld, Olympic Stadium, Berlin.

1st BN. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA.
Accommodation Area—Camp Gagetown, 1957.



The Landing of the First Canadian Contingent at St. Nazaire, France, 1915 — Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.

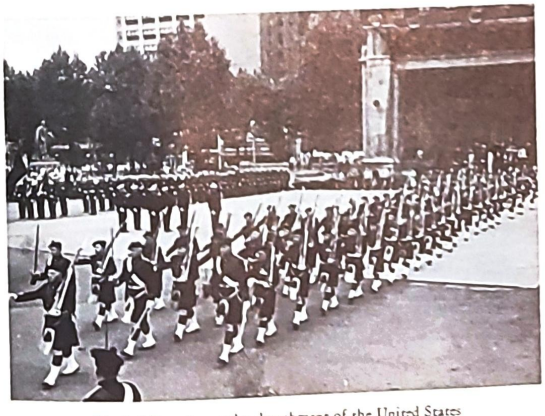
held in the



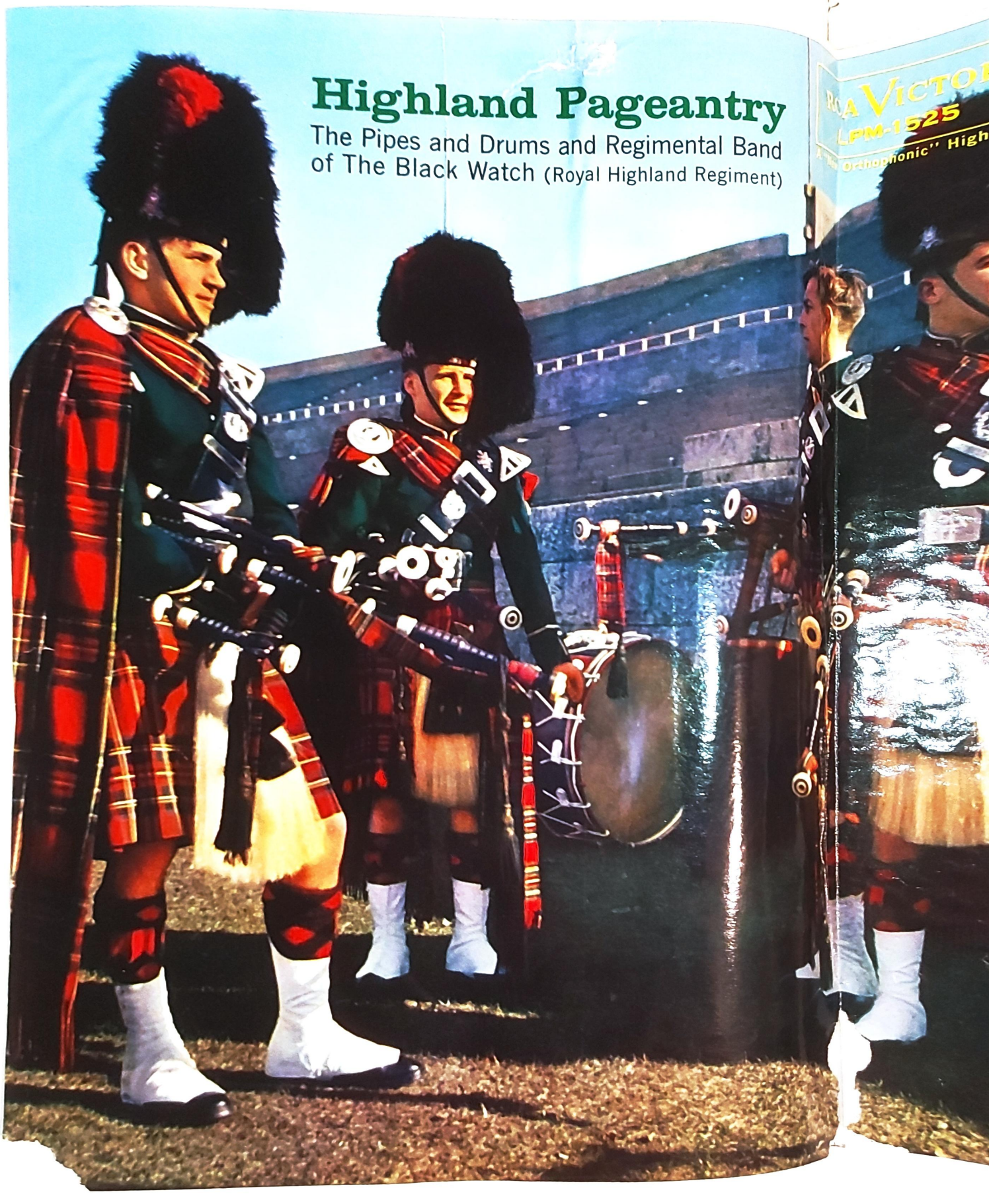
With best wishes for a
Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year

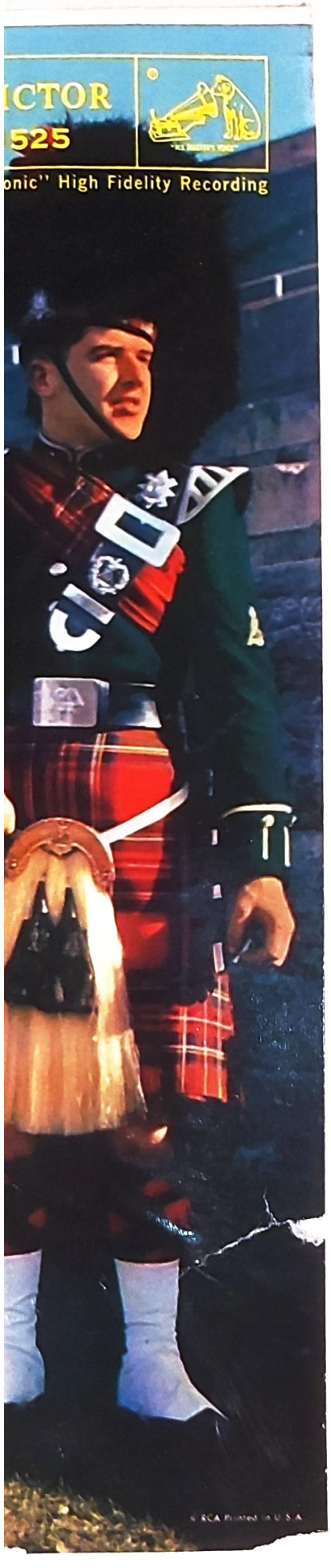
James and Ian

Officers' Mess
The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada
3rd Battalion
Montreal



The 3rd Battalion and a detachment of the United States Marine Corps on parade, Philadelphia, June 1956


Highland Pageantry
The Pipes and Drums and Regimental Band
of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)
RCA VICTOR
LPM-1525



THE SOCIETY FOR ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH 1921

OFFICER
THE CALGARY HIGHLANDERS

The members of

The Pipes and Drums

of the

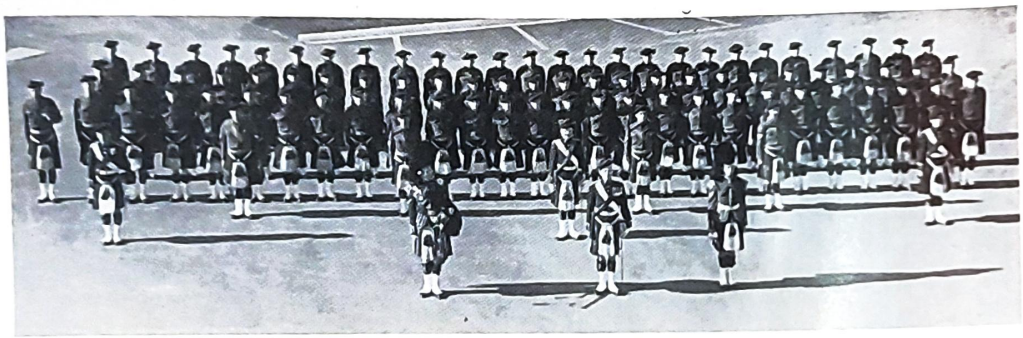
3rd Battalion

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

extend to you

their Heartiest Greetings

and wish you the Compliments of the Season.



Halifax Citadel Guard provided by 1 R.H.C., October 1956.

Cpl. N. P. Jackson being paid by Lt. E. M. Knorr, 1 R.H.C. Paymaster, in the Citadel, Halifax, Nova Scotia. This was the first pay parade to be held in the Citadel since 1859.

Director General of Pay Services, British Army, inspecting 1 R.H.C. Guard of Honour, Halifax, October 1956.

CASSINO MEMORIAL

Part of the Cassino Memorial and Monastery Hill, showing the rebuilt Monastery. The Cemetery and Memorial are only a short distance from the area over which the 6th Bn. fought so successfully on 13th and 14th May, 1944.

[P.R. Photo.

The following article has been contributed by Major-General R. K. Arbuthnott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

I was fortunate enough to be invited as an official guest to the unveiling of the Cassino Memorial, Italy, by Field Marshal Earl Alexander on Sunday, September 30th, 1956.

It may not be realised that the Memorial, of which a photograph appears in this number of the "Hackle," commemorates those members of the British Empire and Commonwealth Armies who fell both in the Sicilian and Italian Campaigns and have no known graves. It therefore has significance for those Battalions of The Black Watch which served in Sicily, as well as for the 6th Bn., which fought in Italy.

The Memorial takes the form of a formal garden with an ornamental pool in the centre from each side of which rise marble pillars on which are inscribed the names of those commemorated.

There are twelve pillars in all, with a panel on each side. The Black Watch names, of which there are 20, appear on Panel No. 8.

The Memorial is situated in the Cassino War Cemetery, where over four thousand British, Commonwealth and Empire dead lie buried.

The cemetery lies within a few hundred yards of the ground over which the 6th Bn. fought so gallantly and successfully from May 13th to 18th, 1944, during the Third Battle of Cassino.

Many of the officers and men of the Bn. are buried in the cemetery.

CURLING

The MacRae Cup

This trophy, presented in 1935, by the late Col. Sir Colin MacRae for annual competition between the Argylls and ourselves, again remains in our hands. We seem to be singularly fortunate in this encounter, having enjoyed unbroken success for the last ten years, generally by the narrowest of margins.

This year's contest took place at Perth on 7th Dec., after a stimulating lunch at the Ice Rink, the Argylls kindly allowing us to play rinks of 3 as two of our players failed to materialise.

After the match, by courtesy of the Depot officers, the teams repaired to the Barracks for tea—etc.

Details—No 1 Rink—B.W.: Lt.-Col. R. L. T. Murray, Capt. G. Phillips, Col. G. A. Rusk (skip), 8; A. and S.H.: Brig. H. J. D. Clark, Col. R. J. F. McAlister, Capt. Hewitt, Col. A. Irvine Robertson (skip), 11.

No. 2 Rink—B.W.: Maj. J. L. Stewart, Maj. H. Hall, Maj. A. R. Stewart (skip), 10; A. and S.H.: Col. E. P. Buchanan, Col. J. C. Church, Maj. F. Rowley Orr, Lt.-Col. J. G. MacKellar (skip), 5.

B.W. won by 18 shots to 16.

Museum Notes

The following exhibits have been received during the past quarter:—

1. **Dress**—Officer's Dress Epaulette—about 1850 period. This item, although having the 20th Foot button on it, is similar to that worn on the 42nd uniform, of the above period. On the epaulette is a Grenade in Wreath representing a Fusilier or Grenadier Regt. (20th Foot being the Lancashire Fusiliers). It is just possible that Grenadier companies in other Regts. wore epaulettes similar to this one. Presented by Mr. W. B. Wilson, M.M., Aberdeen.

2. **Medals.**—Queen's South African and 5 bars, King's South African and 2 bars, of the late Sgt.-Drm. A. W. England, 2nd B.W. Presented by Mr. M. G. England, Stravithie House, nr. St. Andrews, Fife.

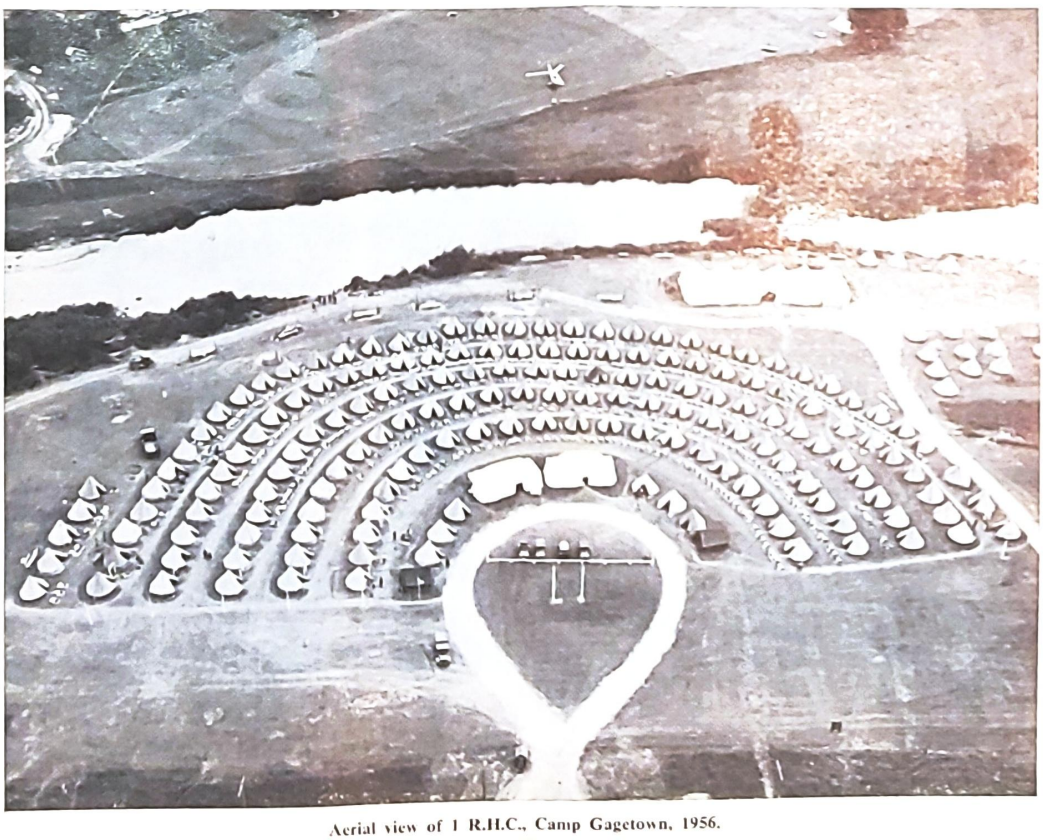
   D.S.O., O.B.E., Queen's South African and 7 bars—King's South African and 2 bars—1914 Star—Br. War, 1918—Victory, 1918, and Croix-de-Guerre, of the late Lt.-Col. J. D. G. Walker, D.S.O., O.B.E., and presented by Mrs. Kathleen Walker, Borve House, Harris, Isle of Harris, Inverness-shire.

   New Zealand, 1845-1865 (issued in 1869), Egyptian, 1882-4, and Khedive Star, of the late Major J. S. Walker, 40th Regt. and 42nd R. Hrs. Presented by Mrs. Kathleen Walker, Borve House, Harris, Isle of Harris, Inverness-shire.

3. **Plaid Brooch.**—74th Regt. (H.L.I.), inscribed with battle honours. Presented by Mrs. Kathleen Walker, Borve House, Harris, Isle of Harris, Inverness-shire.

4. **Swords.**—Regimental Sword (modern) in leather scabbard. Presented by Mrs. M. Pullar, Hasland, Glenfarg.

Other than Recruit Squads, no visitors visited the Museum during the quarter.



Aerial view of 1 R.H.C., Camp Gagetown, 1956.

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN 1954

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM 1ST JUNE 1954 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1957

R E C E I P T S

Total contributions pledged and received in full	36,106.53
Bank interest	631.48

D I S B U R S E M E N T S

Memorial tablet		2,111.34	
Regular battalions:			
Pipe band uniforms and equipment and Drum-Major's mace for 2nd Battalion	4,325.66		
Dining room furniture and candelabra for Officers' Mess of 1st and 2nd Battalions	14,970.00	19,295.66	
Cadet Corps - Uniforms and equipment		3,843.76	
Regimental Memorial Museum - Cabinets, etc.		2,615.36	27,866.12
UNEXPENDED BALANCE - 31ST DECEMBER 1957 (see note)			$ 8,871.89

Note: The only project on which no disbursements have yet been made is for colours of the 3rd Battalion, pipe banners and battle honours tablets.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1958

LACK WATCH CHANGE OF COMMAND: At a ceremonial parade in the armory of the 3rd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada (Militia) last night, **Lt.-Col. Ian McDougall** (right) retired as commanding officer and **Lt.-Col. William A. Wood** (seated) became the new commanding officer of the battalion. **Maj.-Gen. J. M. Rockingham** (left), general officer commanding, Quebec Command, inspected the battalion. Officers and men paraded in ceremonial dress, green tunic and regimental kilt. (Gazette Photo Service)

Handover Ceremony

On 7th Nov., 1956, Lt.-Col. W. H. Seamark handed over command of 1 R.H.C. to his successor, Lt.-Col. J. M. E. Clarkson, M.C., C.D. The colourful handover parade was seen by some six hundred spectators. Three sides of the parade square were lined by two hundred soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, making the ceremony a family affair. The final salute was taken by Lt.-Col. Seamark when the battalion marched by to the tune of "Lt.-Col. Seamark's Farewell to 1 Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada," composed for the occasion by Pipe-Major W. Maginnis.

Gazette Jan 29 1958

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF GREETED: Among those who met **Queen Mother Elizabeth** at Montreal Airport yesterday was **Lt.-Col. Ian McDougall,** former commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada (Militia). Her Majesty is colonel-in-chief of the Black Watch Regiment. (Gazette Photo Service)

One Guest Stood Out At Governor's Tea

By BILL BANTEY

The Governor-General of Canada gave a tea party yesterday for a highly-publicized group of notables — but all but one of the guests were hardly noticed by the public.

The exception: Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Not one of the other dignitaries objected. In fact, though they had been almost lost in the shuffle, they came away from the party calling the Queen Mother "radiant, beautiful, charming."

It happened like this:

The Queen Mother stopped here briefly on her round-the-world tour while her chartered aircraft refueled. All eyes were on her as she stepped down.

During the one-hour and 24-minute stopover, the Queen Mother and her official welcoming party proceeded to the Governor-General's private railway car for refreshments.

It was the same at the Dorval railway siding as at the airport terminal.

While she was entering the train, no one noticed the official welcoming delegation. These dignitaries embarked two cars down.

The Queen Mother, the Governor-General, an ADC and a lady-in-waiting remained in the car which they had entered.

The dignitaries left the car they were in and proceeded to the car ahead, adjoining that in which the Queen Mother and Governor-General were chatting.

Refreshments were served to the two separate groups during the conversation, which lasted about 10 minutes. These consisted of assorted sandwiches, hors d'oeuvres, fruit cake, liquor, coffee and tea.

Then, individually, Lionel Massey, secretary to the Governor-General, conducted the guests to the first car to meet the Queen Mother.

First went the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Fauteux. Then came External Affairs Minister Sidney E. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Municipal Affairs Minister Paul Dozois and Mrs Dozois, representing Premier Duplessis; Mayor Sarto Fournier and Mrs. Fournier, Mayor R. J. Pratt, of Dorval, Brig. K. G. Blackader, honorary colonel of the Black Watch of Canada; Lt. Col. Ian McDougall, and Lt.-Col. William A. Wood, outgoing and incoming colonel, respectively, of the Black Watch, and Geoffrey S. McDougall, manager of Canada BOAC.

J. A. McCordick, chief of protocol, was in attendance to the Governor-General during the presentation.

Each couple spent three to four minutes with the Queen Mother and the Governor-General.

Mayor Fournier said later:

"She is an absolutely wonderful person.

"My wife and I met her for the first time at a garden party in Ottawa during her 1939 tour. We had just been married.

"The Queen Mother asked if we have any children now. She smiled when I told her we had."

She inquired as to Montreal's present population and expressed disappointment that she couldn't stay here longer.

"I told her," Mayor Fournier said, "that Montrealers would cherish a visit at any time for we all hold a deep affection for her and indeed the entire Royal family."

The Queen Mother conversed somewhat longer with the officers of the Black Watch than she did with the other dignitaries, an aide said.

"She has a very special fondness for the regiment."

'Like A Family Gathering'

By LAUCHIE CHISHOLM

At an armory on Bleury St., last night, a small group of Montrealers exchanged civilian clothes for their militia uniforms and heard a message from the colonel-in-chief. The greetings were from Queen Mother Elizabeth, colonel-in-chief of the Black Watch Regiment.

The greetings were relayed to the 3rd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada by its commanding officer, Lt.-Col. William A. Wood.

Col. Wood was one of three local Black Watch officers who met the Queen Mother earlier in the day. The others were Brig. K. G. Blackader, honorary colonel of the Black Watch of Canada, and Lt.-Col. Ian McDougall, the immediate past commanding officer of the militia battalion.

They were the only three service officers invited to meet the Queen Mother during her brief stopover here.

The Queen Mother told the Black Watch officers to relay her personal greetings to all in the regiment. She told them, during a tea in the private railway car of Governor-General Vincent Massey, that she was sorry she didn't have time to visit the regiment.

"It was like a family gathering," Col. Wood said later. "The Queen Mother is keenly and personally interested in the regiment. Many of her immediate family served in it."

She recalled with Col. McDougall the visit of 28 Montreal Black Watch officer to Balmoral in 1950. It was an informal visit, he said, and he recalled it vividly. He was second-in-command of the regiment at the time.

"EDINBURGH CASTLE"

COMPLETE STORY UNDER CALENDAR PAD

"B" Company Guard crossing the drawbridge at the Citadel. Halifax, Nova Scotia, October, 1957. /RHC

"EDINBURGH CASTLE"

Edinburgh, affectionately known as "Auld Reekie", is dominated by its castle standing on Castle Hill overlooking this beautiful capital city of Scotland.

Much of the history of the city is centred about the old castle whose age is measured in centuries. Indeed, St. Margaret's Chapel, one of the oldest of the castle's buildings, dates back to the reign of King David I (1124-1153). As residence and fortress, the castle has played its part in the colourful history of Scotland's Kings and Queens. Today the castle is more of a national shrine, for here are deposited the "Scottish Regalia", the Royal Honours of Scotland; and near-by is the beautiful National War Memorial erected after World War I.

Our picture shows a view of the Castle from the esplanade, which served as a parade ground in the days when a garrison was stationed at the Castle. Of interest to Canadians is the fact that part of this ground is legally Nova Scotia! A curious legal fiction that dates from the time when King Charles I founded the Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia. The Baronets were granted their dignities on Nova Scotia soil within the Castle grounds!

The two Old Chums are shown with a piper of the Black Watch (The Royal Highland Regiment). The piper has relinquished his pipes to one of the Old Chums, who is obviously not too familiar with proper piping technique, but he is having a real try, to the amusement of his friends.

In the background a Guard of the Black Watch is being inspected.

The Black Watch (42nd Royal Highland Regiment) has had a long and honourable history. It owes its origin to the Independent Companies of Highlanders raised in 1729 to keep peace in the Highlands. Since that time the regiment has seen service in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, the Ashanti War, the Soudan, South Africa; other engagements in all parts of the world and, of course, World Wars I and II. Its association with Canada is a very close one. The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada bears the proud name of "The Black Watch".

In our picture the piper is wearing the plaid and kilt of Royal Stewart tartan; the soldiers in the background the famous Black Watch tartan. Their uniforms are, with very minor differences, the same as the Regiment wears today for ceremonial parades. The wearing of the Royal Stewart tartan is an honour confined only to the pipers of Royal Highland Regiments.

THE BATTLE OF CORUNNA

In order to widen the scope of the "Red Hackle," it is thought that readers might like to see accounts of the Battles for which Battle Honours have been won by the Regiment. It is proposed to deal with one Battle at a time, and, so far as possible, to select one which took place in that quarter of the year covered by each issue of the Magazine.

On the 16th January, 1809, the Battle of Corunna took place, and the following account, taken from the Personal Narrative of a Private Soldier, may be of interest:—

"Corunna is a fine sea-port town, with a strong wall round it. We were all quartered in the town. Our regiment was in a convent; and I hoped this might be the last time in my life that I slept in the mansion of monks.

It was proposed that the army should be embarked next day; but alas! all the transports had not arrived at Corunna to take us aboard. There were a few into which the sick, the baggage, and the cavalry horses that were good for any thing were embarked. The other horses deemed unfit for service were shot on the beach—an awful sight. It was some days before the transports got round from Vigo.

In two days the main body of the French army made up for Corunna. The vessels had not now come round. Sir John Moore was obliged to draw his men out of the town to stop the progress of the enemy, who had taken up a very strong position about three miles from Corunna. Sir John took up a position half a mile from the enemy. There were a few shots exchanged at the taking up of our position. Next day we were busied in erecting huts. That same afternoon the fleet came round into the harbour. Why we did not that night embark has always been my wonder.

Again, on the morning of the 16th of January, we could see the French getting into very large columns. I thought they had been strongly reinforced that morning. About ten o'clock they advanced with a few cannon in front of the brigade to which I belonged; it was the 1st brigade, and was composed of the 4th regiment of the line, about 800 strong, and the 50th, about 600 men, and the 42nd, about 800. This was our strength before the battle. The stragglers and weak men had got up to the army by this time.

We were looking at the French advancing with a few cannon in front of the 1st brigade; our men did not mind this till about twelve o'clock, when a few shots were fired from the enemy's battery. Some of their balls fell among our huts, and we were then very soon under arms. Five minutes sufficed. We had two field pieces at the right of our brigade. The enemy was then advancing, in two very large compact columns, down on our brigade: this seemed to be their planned attack. Sir John was soon on the ground where the attack was expected to be made. Our artillery fired a few shots, and then retreated for want of ammunition. Our flankers were sent out to assist the piquets. The French columns soon formed their line, and advanced, driving the piquets and flankers before them, while their artillery kept up a close cannonade on our line with grape and round shot. A few of the 42nd were killed, and some were wounded by the grape shot. We had not then moved one inch in advance or in retreat. Sir John came in front of the 42nd. He said, "There is no use in making a long speech; but, 42nd, I hope you will do as you have done before." With that he rode off the ground in front of us. Sir John did not mention Egypt; but we understood Egypt was the meaning of his expressions, as Buonaparte's Invincibles were the last the 42nd was engaged with. Sir John was about thirty yards in front of the regiment when he addressed us. I heard him distinctly.

I had thought nothing of battle till now; we were within reach of the enemy's shot. There was a kind of fear on me

Battle of Corunna.

which I think every man is struck with at first. I was never in a great battle before. Some other time I'll tell you more of this.

This ground, on which both the French and British were, was very bad for making an engagement, being very rocky and full of ditches, and a large valley between the two positions. The French army did not advance very rapidly, on account of the badness of the ground. Our colonel gave orders for us to lie on the ground, at the back of the height our position was on; and whenever the French were within a few yards of us, we were to start up and fire our muskets and then give them the bayonet.

They came up the hill cheering, as if there were none to oppose them, we being out of their sight: when they came up to the top of the hill, all the word of command that was given was—"Forty-second, charge." In one moment every man was up with a cheer, and the sound of his musket, and every shot did execution. They were so close upon up that we gave them the bayonet the instant we fired. The confusion that now ensued baffles all my powers even of memory and imagination—pell-mell, ding-dong—ilka man gat his birdie, and many of us skivered pairs, front and rear rank; to the right about they went, and we after them. I think I see the grizzly fellows now running and jumping, as the Highlanders, laughing and swearing, and foaming, stuck the pointed steel into their loins. We followed them down to the valley, and stopped not for general or commanding officer; but still on, in the rage and wrath of the Highlanders. When we had driven them in upon their other columns, we ourselves retreated, but not pursued, and took the advantage of a ditch that was in the valley, from which we kept up a constant fire on the enemy till dark.

All the time I was in that ditch I was standing up to the knee in mud. I had a narrow escape here; it was within a hair's breadth. In assisting a man that was wounded to the top of the ditch, we were no sooner upon it than a shower of grape shot was poured upon us, which killed the wounded man and my comrade, who was helping him up. I got the feathers blown out of my bonnet by one of the grapes: then I soon took up my old station in the mud-ditch.

There was nothing ever surprised me so much as the conduct of the French commanders that day: their men swarmed like motes in the sun; their columns might have eaten us up at a mouthful, so numerous were they, and so few and weak were we. Why did not Soult send his generals to devour us? to make us all prisoners? The fellows whom the poor weak 42nd put to the rout were ten times our number, yet they fled like a mob of women and children.

As we pursued them down the hill there was a poor Frenchman sorely wounded, and on his knees, his hands uplifted, and pleading for quarter. My next man, a robust Highlander, in his rage, exclaimed, "You Buonaparte man! she'll run her through." With a sudden jerk of my musket I threw his on his shoulder, and the poor fellow's life was saved: if he still lives, and could hear this, he would know that his preserver lives also. We were in full speed then of his comrades, and far past him, before my countryman brought his piece to the charge again. The Highlander thanked me many a time afterwards; and used to add, "The deed would have been done but for you, John—I was in such a rage at the time."

Sir John was killed a little after we charged the French: I think I was within 100 yards of him then; he was a little, as you would say, in rear of the left of the regiment, when he was struck with the fatal ball. I know nothing of his funeral at night; I never heard any of the regiment speaking about it; therefore, I conclude none of our men attended it. General Baird, next in command, lost his arm: the command then fell upon Sir John Hope.

We stopped in the ditch till about eight o'clock that night: we then retreated to our old position, where we staid till eleven o'clock, when we received orders to retreat to Corunna, and embark. We left behind us, however, two men of a company, to keep up large fires that we had kindled to deceive the French.

I was very happy to hear the orders for our embarkation, for sure I was that the enemy would renew the attack next morning, and give us a complete beating; but my heart was filled with sorrow by the news of our brave commander's death, and the loss the 42nd sustained.

Though, in a former part of my narrative, I have said there were but 150 of us into Britanzes, there were a great many who had lagged behind that joined us at Corunna before the 16th. We were, therefore, reinforced, as it were: but still we were not the heart-strong 1000 men that landed some months before at Tagus: and thus you will see how we could afford to lose 160, in men and officers, killed and

[Reproduced with the kind permission of Colonel Sir Alan Gomme-Duncan, M.C., M.P.

Colour/Sergeant William Gardener, V.C., 42nd Royal Highlanders. Saved the life of Colonel Cameron, C.B., when attacked by Gazhis at the Battle of Bareilly, 5th May, 1858, by killing three of them with his bayonet.

First Battalion

General

So far the reorganisation of the Army has had little impact on the Battalion, only two Officers and four O.R. having volunteered to retire under the terms offered. While we realise that difficult years lie ahead, we feel confident that those in authority will see the difficulty of abolishing conscription, while doubt as to the long-term future of the Regimental system remains. Meanwhile we are greatly heartened to hear that the Band, which recently seemed closely threatened, is likely to remain in existence at least until 1963.

Their three-month tour of the United States and Canada with the Pipes and Drums has proved a great success, well justifying the immense amount of detailed preparation by Brigadier Mick Baker-Baker. Exactly 100 strong, the party under Major Claud Moir covered the North American continent from coast to coast, visiting sixty cities and towns, and receiving a warm welcome everywhere. They have just returned as we go to press, so the details will appear in the next "Red Hackle." No mention of the tour would, however, be complete without thanking our many friends over there for all the kindness and hospitality shown to the party, among these we must mention particularly the U.S. Marine Corps and the Black Watch of Canada. Music played by the Band and Pipes and Drums has been recorded on two long-playing records by Decca and has sold well in America. The U.K. release is expected in February.

The other main event of the quarter has been our move from Berlin to Edinburgh. Preparations were somewhat hampered by fitting in the maximum possible amount of Battalion training before leaving Berlin, and by a sharp, but luckily short-lived, epidemic of Asian 'flu. However, the handover to the 1st Bn. The Border Regiment went exceptionally smoothly and on the 13th November the Battalion was given a hearty send-off by many good friends in Berlin.

In his farewell message the G.O.C. wrote:—

"I cannot allow the 1st Bn. The Black Watch to leave Berlin without expressing my sincere appreciation and admiration of the way in which the Battalion has done its duty here.

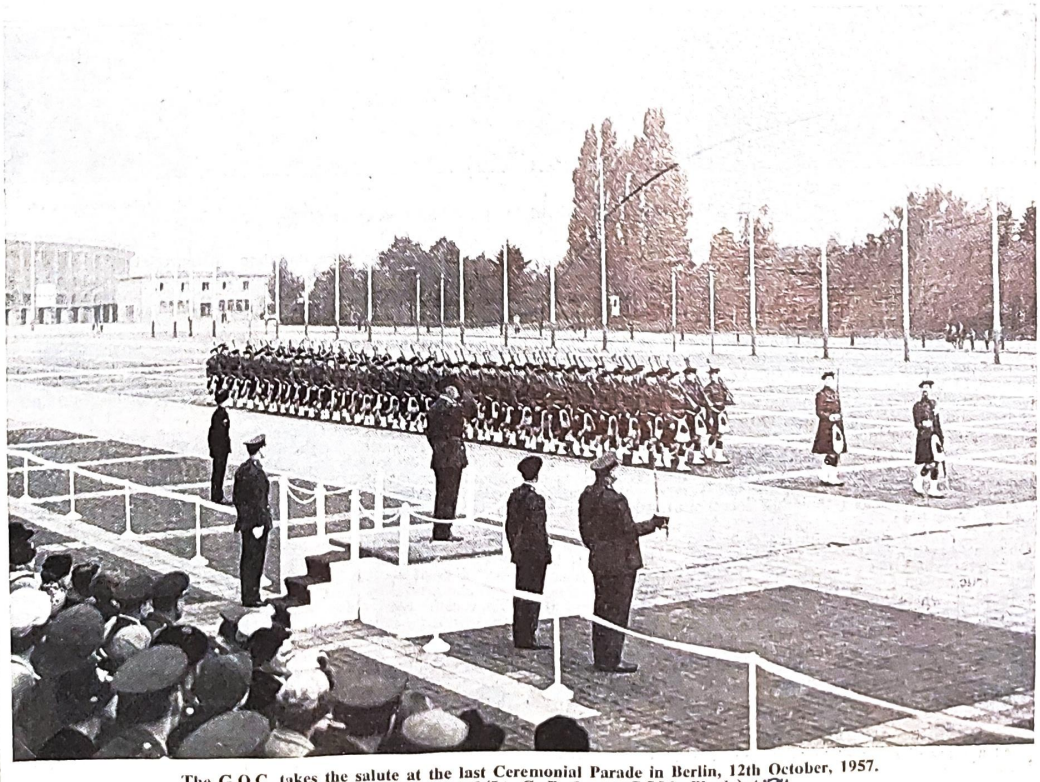
"You have always set a fine example and a very high standard for others to live up to.

"You will be greatly missed and long remembered by a great number of people of all nationalities in Berlin.

"I have always known that I could rely on you, with complete confidence to carry out efficiently and well all and any duties that might be required of you.

"I wish you all the very best of good luck and success in the future and will always follow the Battalion's fortunes with the greatest interest."

Here we much appreciated the welcome of the Colonel of the Regiment and the G.O.C. Lowland District, but even their presence hardly made our arrival in Gorgie cattle sidings at 2 a.m. on the 16th November a festive affair. Our first sight of the barracks, which have had no permanent occupants for nearly two years, fully justified the gloomy predictions of the Advance Party. Despite their good work, much remains to be done, but we are determined to enjoy our time in Edinburgh, and to maintain our standards no matter what difficulties we may meet.



The G.O.C. takes the salute at the last Ceremonial Parade in Berlin, 12th October, 1957.
(Capt. I. R. Critchley, 2/Lt. C. B. Innes, C.S.M. Playle) 1/534

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SUNDAY the 6th of OCTOBER, 1957

The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal

"By These Things Men Live"

These words formed the text of the address given by the regimental chaplain at the service held on October 6th, for the unveiling and dedication of a tablet to commemorate the supreme sacrifice of all members of the regiment who died in the two World Wars.

The tablet, surmounted by the crest of the regiment, is simple yet artistic. It bears the inscription: "This tablet is erected to the glory of God and in memory of the Officers and Men of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, who gave their lives in the service of Sovereign and Country, 1914-1918; 1939-1945. As dying and behold we live."

There are other monuments in this Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul which provide continuity to the history of the regiment in Montreal. On the opposite wall of the chancel is a memorial to men of the 42nd Battalion who fought and died in the first World War, while from above, the lights of a stained glass window which bears the figure of a member of The Black Watch shines down on the worshipers below.

These fragments of history certainly impressed the congregation which packed the church for the service, and which included in addition to a very large turn-out of veterans of the regiment, represented by The Black Watch Association, a considerable number of next-of-kin who were provided with special seating accommodation.

The parade from the armoury included not only the 3rd Battalion, with its pipe and military bands, but detachments from the 1st and 2nd active Battalions, and The Black Watch Cadet Corps with their pipers. The parade was under the command of Lt.-Col. I. R. McDougall, officer commanding the 3rd Battalion. The colour bearers were 2nd Lieut. S. R. Angus, Queen's colour; and 2nd Lieut. R. N. Southward, regimental colour.

The occasion was marked by one of those glorious "Indian Summer" days when a cool breeze gives relief

Brigadier K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., C.D., Honorary Colonel of The Black Watch (R.H.R.), of Canada, reading the "statement of purpose" at the unveiling and dedication of a tablet to men of the regiment who died in two World Wars, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal. Others in the picture, from left to right, are: Capt. Rev. R. J. Berlis, regimental chaplain, who conducted the service; Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Battalion; and Maj.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., who unveiled the tablet.

The march past following the service. The Black Watch Association, under Major Robert Miller, passes the saluting base. Brigadier K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., C.D., takes the salute. He is accompanied by officers representing Headquarters, Quebec Command, and members of the regimental advisory board. Included in this latter group are Lieut.-Col. I. M. R. Sinclair, Col. P. P. Hutchison, Col. I. L. Ibbotson, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Bourne, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Knox, Col. H. M. Wallis, and Col. A. L. S. Mills.

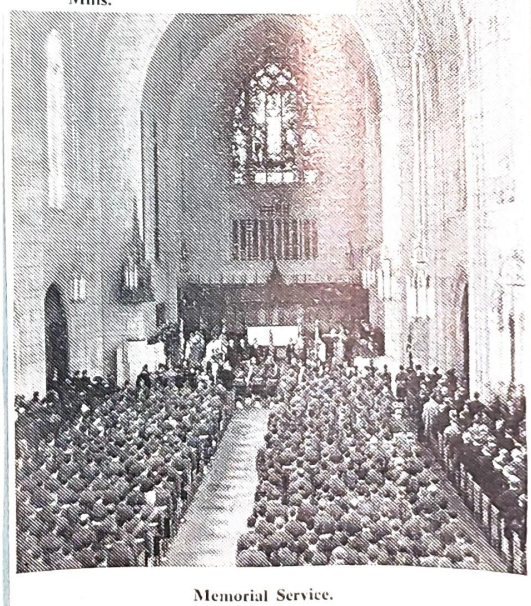
Memorial Service

The historic Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on Montreal's Sherbrooke Street was the scene of a stirring regimental memorial service on October 6th. On that day the famous Black Watch, Royal Higland Regiment, of Canada paraded, together with its veteran's organisation, The Black Watch Association, composed of former serving soldiers of the 13th, 42nd, and the 73rd Battalions of World War I and the 1st Battalion of World War II.

On parade were the 3rd Battalion with headquarters in Montreal and detachments from the active force battalions, the 1st and 2nd, now stationed at Aldershot, Nova Scotia. In addition, the Bishop's College School Cadets, affiliated with the Regiment, and the Black Watch Cadet Corps, with their Boy's Pipe Band paraded with the regiment.

Hundreds of next-of-kin of those who made the supreme sacrifice while serving with the regiment were seated in the church. Captain, the Rev. R. J. Berlis, C. D., the regimental chaplain, who served overseas in World War II, conducted the service. Col. W. S. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D., Honorary Lieut.-Col. of the 3rd Battalion, read the lesson.

The actual unveiling of the memorial tablet, as part of the dedication ceremonies, was carried out by Major General G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., assisted by the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., C.D.



Memorial Service.

Following the Church Service there was a ceremonial march-past. On return to the Armory, Lieut.-Col. I. R. McDougall, C.D., and the 3rd Battalion heldr a reception for those who atended the church service.

Major-General G. Eric McCuaig

Major-General G. Eric McCuaig will always be remembered as one of those Montrealers who were among the first officers to reach France in the First World War.

He had gone overseas in 1914 as captain and adjutant of the 13th Battalion of the Black Watch. His was one of the outstanding war records that marked those first officers. He was decorated with the CMG, and the DSO with Bar, was twice wounded and was mentioned five times in dispatches.

It was such men who kept alive the spirit of military service in the bleak period between the wars, when the interest had fallen off, and when hopes of peace proved unfounded, or when the will to support peace by strength was lacking. After the First World War he took over the command of the Black Watch, RHC, in Montreal. He was later to command the 12th Infantry Brigade and to be president of the Canadian Infantry Association.

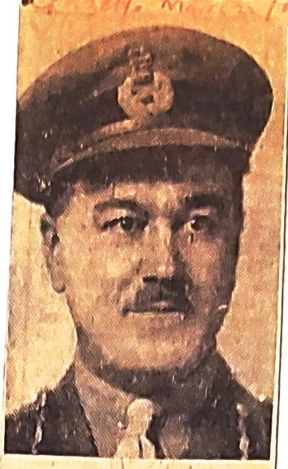
It was such men as this who were called back into service at the outbreak of the Second World War. To a new generation they stood for memories of such historic triumphs as that at Ypres. Such men, also, from their own success and experience in business, brought the practical qualities for administration.

Major-General McCuaig was placed in command of the Petawawa Military Camp and then of Canada's largest military camp—Camp Borden. For two years he served as chairman of the Officers' Selection Board, and no man could better judge the qualities of those needed for the enterprise and responsibilities of command.

It is a remarkable record of service. And yet it formed only part of his achievements. He early made a name for himself as a stock broker and carried on a lifetime of successful business. He served many welfare organizations, and in welfare campaigns. A McGill graduate, he kept his interest in McGill's development, and was one of the original representatives of the McGill Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors.

It was a life of great energy, guided by his sense of service. But perhaps it will be as one of that gallant company of "1914 men" that he will be particularly remembered and mourned.

Obituaries



Maj.-Gen. McCuaig

Maj.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., wartime commandant of Camp Borden and prominent Montreal businessman, died in the Montreal General Hospital March 21. He was 72. Funeral will be held at 2 p.m., March 24, from the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Gen. McCuaig was born in Toronto and came to Montreal with his family in 1891. He attended Montreal High School and graduated with a degree in civil engineering from McGill University in 1906. He was president of the graduating class.

He served on the staff of McGill for a year, followed the engineering profession for several years, then became a partner in the firm of McCuaig Bros. & Co. Montreal, where he remained—except for military service—until his retirement in 1950.

Gen. McCuaig enlisted in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada as a lieutenant in 1909. He went overseas with the 13th Battalion Black Watch as captain and adjutant in 1914, commanding the battalion from 1916 to 1918. He later commanded the 4th then the 1st Infantry Brigade with the rank of brigadier-general. After the First World War he commanded the Black Watch, R.H.C., in Montreal and later the 12th Infantry Brigade.

At the outbreak of the Second World War Gen. McCuaig was posted as Commandant of Petawawa Military Camp and in 1940 became commandant of Camp Borden. He retired in 1945 with the rank of Major-General.

He was decorated with the C.M.G. and the D.S.O. with Bar and mentioned in dispatches on five occasions.

A keen sportsman, he was a medalist runner in both high school and university. Gen McCuaig was one of the original representatives of the McGill Graduate's Society on the Board of Governors of McGill University and a past president of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

He served as chairman of th second Welfare Federation ca paign in Montreal and was pr dent of the Quebec Branch of Canadian Red Cross Society a number of years. He was active in many other mili and civilian welfare orga tions.

Major General McCuaig, deceased by two brothers, D. Rykert and Major Cl N., is survived by his wi former Claire Dingman; a daughter, Phoebe Anne Allan G. Magee); two n Hugh R. of Montreal and Toronto and two nieces M (Mrs. John Fowler Jr.), N.Y., and Mollie (Mrs. A. Johnston), San Franc

G. McCuaig City Broker Dies at 72

Major Gen. George Eric McCuaig, CMG, DSO, VD, one of Canada's well known soldiers and prominent in Montreal business and social welfare activities, died in hospital today. He was 72.

General McCuaig at the time of his retirement from business in 1950, was senior partner of McCuaig Bros. & Co. Ltd., St. James street stock-brokers.

He retired from military life in 1945, after a noteworthy career.

MAJ.-GEN. E. McCUAIG

At that time he was chairman of the Officers' Selection and Appraisal Board.

During World War II he was commandant of Camp Borden, Canada's largest military camp. For a few months prior to his appointment to Camp Borden, he was commandant of Camp Petawawa.

He devoted a great deal of time for many years to social welfare work, having served as chairman of the second Welfare Federation campaign in Montreal. He was president of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society for a number of years.

He was instrumental in organizing a number of military and civilian welfare organizations, and was active in several others.

Served in World War I

General McCuaig began his military career in 1909, when he enlisted in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada as a lieutenant. At the outbreak of the World War I he was posted overseas with the 13th Battalion Black Watch as captain and adjutant.

He commanded the battalion for two years, from 1916 to 1918. He then commanded the 4th and later the 1st Infantry Brigades, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mentioned in dispatches on five occasions, General McCuaig was decorated with the CMG and the DSO with bar.

Following World War 1, he commanded the Black Watch, RHC, in Montreal and later the 12th Infantry Brigade. He was also president of the Canadian Infantry Association for several years.

Born In Toronto

Born in Toronto in 1885, the son of the late Clarence James McCuaig and Emma Margaret Rykert, he moved to Montreal with his family as a boy.

He was educated at Montreal High School and McGill University. He graduated in civil engineering in 1906 and was president of his class.

An active sportsman, he was a medalist runner in both secondary and university levels. He served on the staff of the university for a year, following graduation. He then was engaged in engineering for several years until he became a partner in the family firm.

One of the original representatives of the McGill Graduates' Society to the board of governors of McGill, he was also a past president of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

Before he became ill a year ago, General and Mrs. McCuaig resided in Vancouver for four years.

He is survived by his wife, the former Claire Dingman, a step-daughter, Mrs. Alan G. Magee of Montreal, two nephews, Hugh R. McCuaig of Montreal and John McCuaig of Toronto, and two nieces, Mrs. John Fowler Jr. of Nyack, N.Y., and Mrs. Donald A. Johnston, of San Francisco.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p.m. from the Jos. C. Wray & Bro. chapel, 1234 Mountain street, to the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. A military service will not be held.

Black Watch Honors Late Top Officer

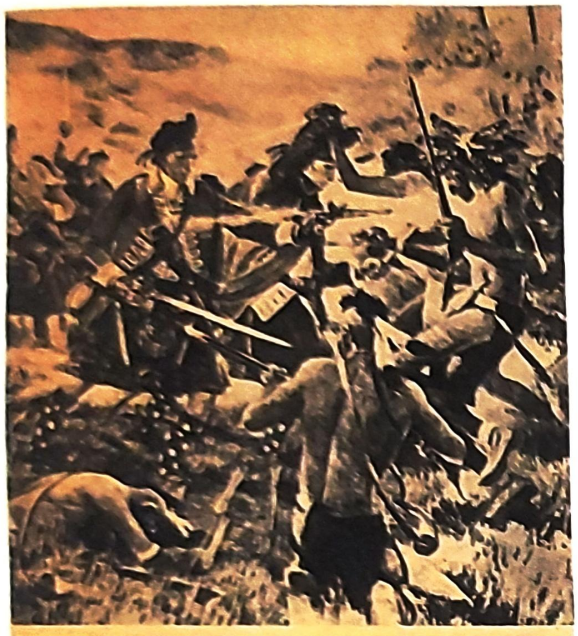
At its regular parade last night in the armory, Bleury St., the 3rd Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada honored the memory of Maj-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, the senior ranking officer of the regiment, who died last week.

"In war and in peace, General McCuaig's life has been one of service and is a shining example to all ranks," Lt.-Col. W. A. Wood, commanding officer, said in tribute before the officers and men assembled on the parade floor.

"The finest tribute that we can pay him is to ensure that the regiment should prosper and be strong."

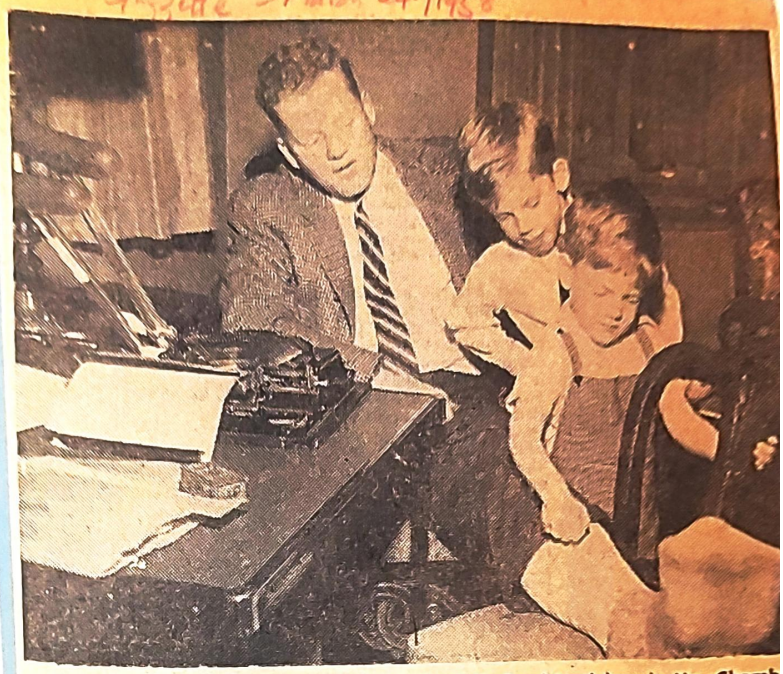
The tribute was composed by Col. W. S. M. MacTier, the honorary lieutenant-colonel of the third battalion. It noted that "there were few men who had more continuous front line service" during the First World War.

Following Col. Woods' address the battalion was brought to attention and the pipe major played the regimental lament "Lochabre No More."



From a painting by Nick Eggenhofer. Courtesy of the Home Insurance Company.
"... the time of the French and Indian Wars."

Gazette - March 24/1958



SOLID CITIZEN: Geoffrey, 5, and Michael, 3, sons of Egan Chambers, Progressive Conservative candidate in St. Lawrence-St. George, have shown keen interest in the cast which has encased Daddy's leg since he broke it playing baseball. As pictured here in Mr. Chamb home, young Michael appears to be chec what he calls the "cement" and doubtles concluding that Daddy is (at least in part solid citizen and sound candidate.

Lady Allan

Sir Campbell Stuart writes:—

The death in Montreal recently of Marguerite Allan brings back memories of the Montreal of 50 years ago in which this great lady played a part in Montreal society similar to that of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in New York. The Allan Steamship Line had brought great wealth to the members of the Allan family, and the great mansion, Ravenscrag, on the heights of Mount Royal, with its acres of garden, looked for miles across the broad St. Lawrence River. Under its roof every important visitor was received through the earlier years of this century, and entertainments were given there on a scale that has never been surpassed in this great metropolitan city. In the social life of Montreal an invitation to Ravenscrag was as much coveted as to Government House.

The great Scottish-Canadian families, who then played a leading part in the life of Montreal, with their fine houses and magnificent pictures, all gave way to the chatelaine of Ravenscrag as the leader of society. Those of us, now no longer young, who dined and stayed so often under that hospitable roof realize that with the passing of Lady Allan we have come into a new Canada, a Canada that is richer materially, and a Canada, thanks largely to the Canada Council, that will be richer culturally. But nothing will take away from the Canadians of Lady Allan's day the memory of her gift for doing the right thing always in the right way, and for the warm heart and public spirit of herself and her late husband, Sir Montagu Allan. All she loved best had gone before her. An only son killed in action, two daughters to go down in the Lusitania, and Martha, the last to go, and the most gifted of them all. Those who knew that time and were of that life salute the memory of our greatest hostess, the like of whom, in the world's changed circumstances, Montreal will never see again.

THE U.S.A. THE BLACK WATCH IN WASHINGTON: PIPE MAJOR J. MacNICOL BEING GREETED BY CAPTAIN J. HAGGERTY, U.S. MARINE CORPS, AT THE AIRPORT. The regimental band and pipers of The Black Watch arrived in Washington by air on September 13 to start an extensive tour of the United States. The regiment has not been in America since the Revolution, when one of its units helped to drive General Washington out of Brooklyn.

Illustrated London News - Sept 28/57

42nd HIGHLANDERS, 1856

42nd HIGHLANDERS, 1856

By Major A. McK. Annand

Through the kindness of the Secretary of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain it has been possible to reproduce, opposite, a photograph of four men of the 42nd Highlanders, taken by Joseph Cundall in 1856. According to a caption below a small reproduction of the same photograph which appeared in *The Red Hackle* (the journal of The Black Watch) for October, 1932, this was taken in Dover, where the regiment was in garrison with the 41st, 44th, 79th and 93rd Regiments,[1] and shows Piper D. Muir, Private A. Glen, Private D. McKenzie, and Colour-Sergeant W. Gardiner.

The uniforms worn by the men are of interest inasmuch as they are of the pattern taken into use in 1855 when the old coatee was discarded.

According to Dress Regulations for 1855, which of course refer only to officers, the jacket was scarlet, double-breasted, with collar and cuffs of regimental facings which, in the case of the 42nd, would be blue, and with two rows of nine gilt diamond-shaped buttons bearing the number of the regiment surmounted by a crown. In the main essentials, the jackets of other ranks would have been much the same. Dress Regulations for 1857 give the jacket as being single-breasted and thus the double-breasted vogue was very short-lived.

At the time of its adoption the jacket must have seemed a revolutionary change from the coatee, marking as it did the disappearance of epaulettes, wings and bars of lace across the breast, introducing, instead, plain shoulder-straps, a rounded collar and, in the case of Highland regiments, the clumsy, meaningless skirt flaps.

[a] It must be mentioned that an Army List of 1763 gives "white facings" but this may be a later alteration or even an error.

[1] "The Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Highland Regiments," edited by John S. Keltie, F.S.A. Scot. 1875.

officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cameron, who had been knocked from his horse by three Ghazis. Gardner bayoneted two of the Ghazis and was attacking the third when the man was shot by another soldier of the regiment. Gardner died in November, 1897, the last of eight men of the 42nd who had been awarded the Victoria Cross for services during the great Mutiny.

TOUR OF
CANADA and the UNITED STATES
by the
PIPES and DRUMS and the MILITARY BAND

September to December, 1957

The first letter in the Bands' Tour File is dated 2nd February 1956 and by 12th September 1957, when the Bands flew out of London Airport, a thick pile of 500 odd letters and cables had accumulated. This in itself will give some idea of the enormous amount of preparatory work needed to set the Bands off on the three-month tour. It is no exaggeration to say that such success as the Bands achieved must be attributed in very great measure to this thorough and detailed spade work by Brigadier Baker-Baker.

It is proposed to start this story of the Bands' doings in America with an outline account of their journey. Though this may make dull reading so soon after the event, it is thought that a record should be set down for the future.

Major C. M. Moir, who commanded the Bands on the tour and who, for the six weeks previous had handed over command of "A" Company and set up his sign as "O.I.C. Bands' Tour," left Berlin on 15th August, crossed the Atlantic in R.M.S. "Media" and found himself thrust into a three weeks advance publicity tour. The Baggage Party under Band Sergeant McLean left Southampton in R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" on 6th September and, by the time they arrived in Washington, Major Moir had returned from his first wanderings with 3,000 miles of travel in Canada and the United States already behind him. The Main Body under Captain W. D. Arbuthnott, the Administrative Officer, flew into Washington in two flights arriving on Friday, 13th September. An auspicious date on which to start such a venture!

The party consisted of the two officers; Bandmaster Baker and the Military Band, 49 strong; Pipe Major McNicol and Drum Major Dear with 27 pipers, 11 drummers and 8 dancers. A total of exactly one hundred all ranks. The Bands arrived to find Washington oppressed by an overpowering and unexpected heat and humidity which made the first few outdoor parades something of an ordeal.

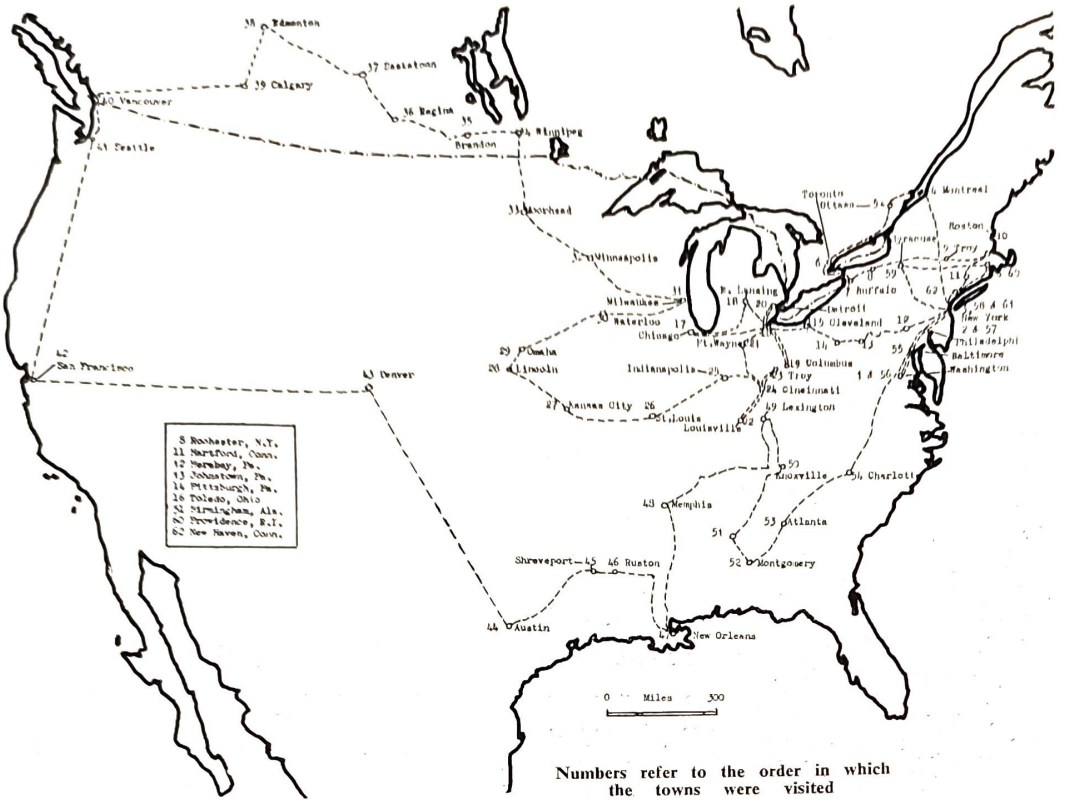
The first of these consisted of some unrehearsed marching, counter-marching, dressing and wheeling in the first few minutes after setting foot on American soil for the benefit of T.V., Newsreel and Press cameras. The arrival was seen on T.V. newsreel in San Francisco the same evening. Second; in our off-duty "uniform" of blue blazer with Regimental badge and grey flannels, at Church in the First National Presbyterian Church and in Washington Cathedral. Third; in full dress on the Elipse and in the White House grounds at midday with the thermometer in the high 80's and the humidity around 95 (the rough equivalent of playing in the Royal Mile and the forecourt of Holyrood House). And fourth; a joint evening parade with the United States Marines in their hundred and fifty year old Barracks at 8th and Eye Streets before an invited audience of about 3,500 Marines past and present including a rumoured forty Marine Generals, at which we were honoured by the presence of General R. McC. Pate, Commandant of the U.S. Marines, who took the salute. This was truly a memorable occasion—but then so was our whole stay in Washington and any discomforts of parading in the heat were more than offset by the hospitality of our hosts, the Ceremonial Guard Company, the Band and the Drum and Bugle Corps of the Marines.

A cable of good wishes from Brigadier Baker-Baker gave a much need boost to morale after the series of alterations to our much practised routine, which had resulted from two hard days of rehearsal under the eye of Mr Walter Prude of the Hurok Organisation with his great experience of "what the people want to see." There was some creaking and groaning of the machinery of programme; and Mr Hurok, our sponsor, himself practically prostrated by the heat, called a post mortem conference over breakfast in his suite. Here, with Mr Hurok, or Sol as he was affectionately known to us all, pressing the Pipe-Major to have more and more marmalade with his bacon and eggs, much valuable advice was offered, great flexibility was shown and the final shape of the performance was agreed in a spirit of amicable give-and-take which boded well for the future.

With Washington and Philadelphia under our belts and with the opportunity for a full rehearsal before the first performance in Madison Square Garden, New York, it was a very much happier and more confident party that awaited the dimming of the lights on 21st September and the verdict of the capacity crowd of 17,500.

And so to Canada; Montreal, where we were given a great welcome by the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada, of whom more anon; Ottawa, where the Bands marched through the city and to the impressive Parliament Buildings where, at the foot of the Peace Tower, Lieutenant-General Graham, Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army, took the salute on behalf of the Prime Minister; Toronto, and the ministrations of the powerful and active Branch of the Black Watch Association; back then across the unguarded frontier after a view of Niagara, to Buffalo, Rochester and Troy in Northern New York State—Troy, where, arriving to rehearse an hour and a half before the show, the Bands found the first of the faithful already firmly seated; not too bad in itself, but made rather trying when two hours later the performance hadn't even started because people were still coming in in a steady stream; Boston, where we had the first of several very pleasant contacts with the English Speaking Union as sponsors of the performance, any profit from the venture going towards some scholarship to further Anglo-American relations—here there

BAND TOUR OF CANADA & U.S.A.—1957



Numbers refer to the order in which the towns were visited

was a capacity house, standing room sold out and a disappointed crowd unable to get in—here also the Bands were prevented from coming on for an Encore as the audience had swarmed over the rails and onto the arena as they marched off; Hartford, Connecticutt and an all too short night in New York.

Our route then took us to Hershey, Pennsylvania, the "Chocolate Town" which lives and breathes chocolate. Here "Life" Magazine photographers descended on us and we had the first of three two-hour "photo calls." Alas! Sputniks and other world events deprived us of the universal (and free) publicity of an article in "Life." Johnstown, Pennsylvania and then to Pittsburgh and the only outdoor performance of the tour; Cleveland where inoculation against Asian 'flu and sustained efforts of the local Pipe Band and the Brewery did their best to ensure that we went no further! Then to Toledo and Chicago, where we learned (and still cannot believe) that something like 50% of this city of 5 millions do not speak English in their homes; a new experience in the Auditorium of the University of Michigan at East Lansing where we had to put on a stage performance, a poor substitute for the movement of an arena, but still apparently much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience; it was from here that the sponsors of the show in Columbus, Ohio, the "Dispatch-Journal," flew the Band Sergeant, Pipe Major and a small party on ahead for morning interviews and photographs to make the evening editions before the show.

Detroit brought out a terrific crowd, many of them Canadians who, at this point, have to go North to get into the States, and General Sir Archibald Nye came and spoke to the senior ranks in the interval and was clearly delighted with the performance; the exertion of this evening was too much for Piper Alves who pitched into Major Moir's arms in a dead faint as the Bands marched off for the last time.

Fort Wayne, which is not one of the familiar Army posts as might be supposed from its name, brought severe competition in the shape of two needle ball games both being televised at the same time as our matinee and it was a disappointment that the lovely new arena was not full; Louisville, Kentucky, scene of the Kentucky Derby, gave everyone a new thrill with a shortened morning performance before 17,000 delighted children who arrived in about 250 buses—the noise as the Bands marched off had to be heard to be believed—this was followed by a short march through the streets and the full show in the evening. And of course in Louisville we achieved a new reputation by out drawing Elvis Presley who was in the competition that day!

Troy and Cincinatti, Ohio, to Indianapolis, St. Louis and then Kansas City, where a small party stayed on after the show for a party given by the British Consul, and then had their first experience of American sleeping car arrangements and the mysteries of the "button up" bunk so long familiar from the films, as they moved to catch up the remainder in Lincoln, Nebraska; where there was another march through the streets with the salute taken by the Mayor, who presented Major Moir with his Commision as Admiral in the Great Navy of Nebraska; on then to Omaha and then Waterloo, Iowa.

The next port of call was Milwaukee, home of the "Braves" who had captured the World Series (the equivalent of winning the Cup Final) only a short time before; here the Bands played at half time at the "Homecoming" football game of Marquette University; Drummer Stewart achieved lasting fame by blowing

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the American "charge" at a crucial moment of the game—unfortunately the visiting team was attacking . . . for many of the party the week-end in Milwaukee was the high spot of the tour, for all of us it holds memories of wonderful hospitality.

A beautiful drive to Minneapolis, a two hour rehearsal on the unusually small and raised floor of the University of Minnesota basketball arena and a wildly cheering, packed house. Moorhead, Minnesota and a 75 per cent. Scandinavian audience—slow at first to respond, but as insistent as any in their demand for encores. And so, on 30th October, back into Canada—Winnipeg with Stewart McPherson introducing the Premier of Manitoba in the arena and the Cameron Highlanders of Canada entertaining us right royally; the little town of Brandon where the Bands were dispersed over five hotels and the YMCA, where it was Hallowe'en and the local lads let the air out of the tyres of about fifty cars while their owners were watching the show, where the arena floor was ice covered with sawdust, flooded and frozen—and quite excellent—and where the Mayor and Councillors entertained us all; to Regina, and snow, and a respite from hospitality; then Saskatoon, where it was the turn of the Saskatoon Light Infantry to push the boat out for us and where two of our number spent the few remaining hours of the night in a police cell, arrested and accused of "attempting to steal a car"—on investigation, said car was found to be a 1927 veteran, unlicensed, unregistered, with neither petrol, oil nor water, and that the combined efforts of the two heroes had succeeded in moving it five yards from its place of honourable retirement.

Our old friends from Korea, the P.P.C.L.I. made us free of their ultra-modern and most luxurious Barracks in the fast growing city of Edmonton; and in Calgary, after the performance in the picturesquely named Stampede Corral, the Lord Strathcona's Horse, more friends from Korea, gave us a very warm welcome and must have caused Mr Baker a few anxious moments lest some of his Bandsmen should decide to transfer their allegiance.

And here, dispatching the four faithful 'buses, which had carried us so well and so fast, over the frontier through the snow and ice of the mountains to await our arrival in Austin, Texas, we took to the air and, after much delay flew over the Rockies, whose beauty alas! was largely hidden by cloud and in to the beautiful city of Vancouver. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell Irving, Commanding Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, was on hand to greet us—Scotch in hand.

Hired "Greyhound" buses took us on the next stage over the frontier once more to Seattle. A delay of six or seven hours owing to fog caused us to miss a parade on which we were due to play Retreat with units of the U.S. Sixth Army in San Francisco: as it was, we had a bare two hours from the time we reached the Hotel to the start of the performance, which was a real "first night" sponsored by the English Speaking Union. A cocktail party and dinner were given by the Union, and the British Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, and Lady Caccia attended the performance, which had the audience on its feet cheering—a happening quite unparallelled in San Francisco according to most reliable sources.

And so, after matinee and evening performances the following day, across the desert to Denver, Colorado where we celebrated the birthday of the U.S. Marines by a performance of the Marine Corps Hymn "From the Halls of Montezuma" by the combined Bands; on to Austin, Texas, reached there in teeming rain, and a joyful re-union with the buses with their widely-experienced, long-suffering and irrepressible drivers. Air Travel on a schedule as tight as that on which the Bands were working is too much of a strain on all concerned—every slightest delay brings its own problems—to cancel? postpone? charter buses? charter a train? hope? wait and see? re-organise onto a one plane basis? No, thank you! Let's stay on the ground.

Shreveport, Louisiana, where, in spite (or was it because of?) a two day publicity visit by Major Moir, we had our smallest audience of the tour; Ruston, and so in to New Orleans and a promoter in despair with a demand for ten thousand—yes! I said thousand—more tickets than there were seats available; and then our longest day's drive of 408 miles to Memphis, Tennessee, where, as if 48 hours' teeming rain were not enough to wreck advance bookings, we had a cloudburst in the hour before the show.

A difficult drive followed in heavy rain and on flooded roads to Lexington, Kentucky, and an even worse one to Knoxville, Tennessee, with the baggage bus held up for an hour waiting for the waters to subside.

Through Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama, to Atlanta, Georgia, where the difficulties presented by a completely circular floor with only one six foot entrance reached through a forty yard tunnel from the dressing rooms were overcome after some trial and error and two very successful performances went on.

Pipe Major McNicoll and Corporal Linnell

On the way to Charlotte, North Carolina, one of the buses was hit by a car coming out blind from a side road and only a first-class piece of driving kept the bus from a bad smash. As it was, it landed up against a tree, L/Cpl. Rae had a wrenched knee, Cpl. Wright a badly cut and bruised nose, and several others slight bumps. One of the other buses had to choose the same day to lose a wheel but, by judicious re-loading and with one hired "Greyhound," about 80 men arrived in time and, in the best theatrical tradition, the show went on that evening.

Our tail caught up next day before the move to Richmond, Virginia. In Baltimore we played in the vast Drill Hall of 175th Infantry (5th Maryland) in whose offices it was later explained that when the 175th last encountered the 42nd it was in much less enjoyable conditions and with results most dire for the Americans!

And so we had come full circle and by midnight on St. Andrew's Night we were back in Washington—rather tired but now tried veterans of over sixty performances. Our Marine friends arrived to entertain us again and it was hard to tear ourselves away when the time came to go on again to Philadelphia.

One more performance in Madison Square Garden on 1st December and the tour was over . . . or should have been, but in fact we went off again on a short extension. To Syracuse, N.Y., and Providence, Rhode Island (which isn't an island at all), a fifth and last performance in the Garden and then North for the last time to New Haven for the final show of all . . . and what a show it was! By great good fortune we have the whole of that last two hours recorded on tape—it will be fun to listen to in years to come; and for those who would have some inkling of the wonderful reception of the performances by the American audiences, this recording does begin to give a real idea. Back to New York, income tax forms, customs forms packing, last minute buying, delayed in all we tried to do by a frustrated New York trying to hurry in the rain with the subways on strike—quicker, far quicker, to walk!

Leaving Pipe Sergeant Hain, L/Cpl. Sinclair and Bdsm. Main

The detatchment marching in front of the Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Sergeant Major John C. Zim, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and Drum Major Roy Dear, Black Watch Regimental Band, exchanged drums at cermonies held at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

The Military Band at one of the early performances in Madison Square Garden

Members of the U.S. Marine Band, and the Black Watch Regimental Band at Marine Barracks Washington, D.C.

The Pipes and Drums and Dancers at Madison Square Garden

The Military Band playing the National Anthem at the start of a performance at Madison Square Garden

in New York to bring the baggage home by sea, the remainder got away from Idlewild Airport on 9th December and, aided by a strong tailwind, reached Prestwick non-stop in 9¼ hours' flying time. An expensive meeting with H.M. Customs was a disappointing "Welcome Home"—the more so when one realised (as we did) that every single item had been bought with dollars earned in America, and nothing with sterling-bought dollars.

The Colonel was clearly startled by the crop of crew cuts and the short jackets, the most violent of which he successfully shielded from the several press correspondents who came up to Redford. Careful and detailed plans had been made for the Bands' return and, within a couple of hours of reaching Redford, kit handed in, pay in pocket and warrant in hand everyone was off on hard earned leave. We still have difficulty in convincing some people that the whole thing was not just a three month jolly and leave.

A few statistics here might help to dispel such ideas. If the tour had been made in Europe and the Mediterranean area, the limits of the journey in America would have stretched from Lisbon to Rostov and from Edinburgh to Tobruk. Major Moir himself estimates his own mileage at something over 24,000 and that not counting two Atlantic crossings. Captain Arbuthnott covered 4,000 in one week when making advance publicity visits to Chicago, Seattle, Denver and Edmonton—in the same week his plane did a forced landing on one engine and the relief plane skidded on landing and finished up leaning on one wing. Between 16th and 19th November the Bands travelled 1,020 miles by bus, including the longest day's journey of 408 miles from New Orleans to Memphis, Tennessee.

The performance was put on 70 times in 59 different cities; five of these in New York which we visited three times, three in San Francisco, and two each in Louisville, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. Audiences varied from 2,500 to 17,500 with only one audible rudery when a citizen of Milwaukee complained of the 30 minute late start (2.30 p.m. on the tickets, 2 p.m. on the posters!). We think it can be fairly said that, in spite of the varying size of the audiences, those who did come to see and hear the Bands were unanimous in their approval. The most popular items on the programme appeared to be the initial entry of the Pipes and Drums who, much to the fury of some of the Scots in the audience, were held back for a good ten minutes, the Bands' very colourful playing of "Thistle Green" and the Grand Finale. And, of course, the dancers: it was most interesting to see how their confidence increased as they realised that they too were a most popular part of the show and that they could (and did) bring the house down. There is no doubt that a selection of Scottish Country Dance music would have been extremely popular with the audiences, who were always looking for music to which they could sing or stamp or clap.

In some places, particularly in Canada, the reaction of the audiences was terrific; they sang the songs, joined in the cheers in the "Black Bear" and did everything short of joining the Bands on the arena. This wonderful enthusiasm extended to the intervals and after the performances when there was always a great crowd around the Jocks and particularly round the dancers whom Major Moir or Captain Arbuthnott usually had to round up before the start of the second half. It is no exaggeration to say that more good was done for Anglo-Canadian and Anglo-American relations in those 15 minute intervals than in a hundred years of diplomatic exchanges. Autograph hunters were a feature of these intervals—in the early stages the Jocks found it a joke and a novelty to autograph souvenir books, house programmes, diaries, address books and scraps of paper of varying size and shade, but the novelty palled as the time of leaving the arena at the end of the show became later and later. Towards the end only Bdsm. Oxley and a few other undaunted stalwarts were still allowing themselves to be cornered.

Everywhere we went, great interest was shown in the history, origins and dress of the Regiment and any place and any person with any previous connection with the Black Watch was quick to point it out. At Pittsburgh, in a message to the Bands, the

Drummer Darroch and Piper Coutts at the Ticonderoga Memorial

Governor of Pennsylvania recalled that the Black Watch had been there in 1763 after the battle of Bushy Run when they marched to the relief of Forth Pitt, a blockhouse of which still stands at the junction where the Alleghemy and Monongahela Rivers become the Ohio. Beside this blockhouse an ancient sundial stands as a memorial to men of the Black Watch and the Royal American Regiment killed at Bushy Run. In the presence of a representative group of the Daughters of the Revolution, Major Moir laid a wreath in the name of the Regiment.

Another connection from this battle came when Major Moir was invited to a guest night of the 111th Infantry Regiment of the National Guard in Philadelphia. This Regiment was raised in 1747 as the Pennsylvania Volunteers, fought beside the Black Watch at Bushy Run and treasure the memory of the association then begun so much that whenever they have held a formal mess night in the two hundred years that have passed there has always been an empty seat with a strip of 42nd tartan and a claymore on the table in front of it. By tradition, this seat is reserved for the first Commander of the Black Watch to visit the Mess—it waits still.

One further Regimental connection with this part of the States is the "Journal of Andrew Robertson, Surgeon with the 42nd Highlanders from 1743 to 1745," which is the property of his descendant, Mrs Albert McBride, Jr. of Pittsburg, who very kindly showed this remarkably well-preserved book to Major Moir and Captain Arbuthnott and who has now sent an excellent photostat copy to the Regimental Museum. It is understood that extracts from this most valuable source of information on the early days of the Regiment are to be published in future issues of the "Red Hackle." Also in Pittsburgh is the original painting of the Black Watch at Bushy Run.

As far west as Illinois a local historian discovered that the Black Watch had "been there before"—in this case a detachment of 100 men who occupied Fort De Chartres, perhaps the most westerly point reached by the Regiment in the 18th Century.

In the course of the beautiful drive from New York to Montreal in late September, the Bands passed through the town of Ticonderoga where a halt was made at a memorial which includes a figure of a Black Watch soldier. Unfortunately the tight time schedule and the knowledge of the welcome prepared for us at Bleury Street combined with the narrow roads to prevent a visit to the reconstructed Fort and the site of the battle. A great disappointment.

How are we to record the names of all the Black Watch personalities whom we met. The dearest memories (and naturally enough perhaps, the haziest) are of the 3rd Battalion The Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada whose tradition has inspired the two lately-formed regular Battalions of the Regiment which, to our great chagrin, we did not manage to visit. Our first contact on the North American Continent was on 13th September at Montreal Airport where the Second-in-Command and the Adjutant of 3rd Battalion had waited hours in the very early morning to greet us and wave us on our way to Washington. When we returned to Montreal on the 24th we received a wonderful and warm-hearted welcome and we cannot thank Colonel McDougall and his officers and all ranks of the Battalion enough for their kindness and hospitality. And we will all remember the words of welcome from Brigadier Blackader. And after the communal hospitality of mess and canteen, the junketting continued and it was with feelings of mingled pride and astonishment that Major Moir was able to give the order to move off at the scheduled hour of nine next morning—with all aboard. When he turned round in the leading bus five minutes later, not one man in the thirty was awake!

More grand (and equally hazy) memories of the boundless hospitality of the Toronto Branch of the Association who carried off the whole contingent to their club rooms. Once there we might have been in any of the Association club rooms back home. What a wonderful Black Watch spirit they have there! Thank you once again, Alec Murray, Bill Herchell and all the members of the Toronto Branch. We were disappointed that the former Colonel of the Regiment, General Sir Neil Ritchie, was unfortunately away in England at the time of our visit, but we were glad to welcome Lady Ritchie, David Walker, John McLeod (1st Battalion, Kenya and at the time of our visit touring Canada with the McGill University production of "My Fair Lady") and Ross R. McIntyre, a staunch Black Watch man of the first World War.

In Saskatoon was a well established head of a bricklaying business, formerly Pte. McIntosh late of the Signal Platoon in Korea. In Edmonton, Sgt. Adair arrived to see us with his wife, the former Miss Kerrigan who used to work in the Depot. A strong party in Vancouver included Jim Clarkson, John Pilling, Piper White and Bandsman Hailes. Charles Armstrong turned up in Montreal, Dan Lepton in Washington, D.C. In Waterloo, Iowa, Mr Gordon Valentine, twice wounded with 1st Battalion in World War I, gave us a great welcome; and in The Veterans Hospital at Cleveland, Major Moir and the Bandmaster spent a most interesting hour with Mr William Mitchell, who served in the Regiment as a signaller in the Boer War and in 1914-18, and who astonished them both with his crystal clear memory of dates, places and Regimental personalities. At New Haven, Arthur O'Keefe, one time Captain in 7th Battalion, came to our final performance. There were many others, whom we thoroughly enjoyed meeting.

We were glad to welcome the little parties of United States Marines who, regarding us as the protegés of the Marine Corps during our stay in the United States, kept turning up at the most unlikely inland places to act as hosts. It was a pleasure too to have their Colour parties on parade with us on several occassions.

A number of presentations were made to the Bands during the tour; among these were:—

From the U.S. Marines in Washington, D.C.:—
A side drum.

From the Band of the U.S. Marines to the Military Band:—
A bass drum.

From the Premier of Manitoba:—
A bronze model of a Buffalo and a certificate confirming the election of Major Moir to the office of Provost of the Buffalo Hunt.

From the Premier of Alberta:—
The Golden Centenary Book of Alberta.

From the Mayor of Birmingham, Alabama:—
The Key of the City.

From the Mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina:—
The Key of the City.

From the U.S. Marines in Denver, Colorado:—
A miniature of the "Iwo Jima" memorial.

Many people have asked what the American press and reporters were like and what they thought of the Bands. Let these extracts from press cuttings give the answer:—

"...There arms, held aloft like antlers, their thumbs and forefingers (sic!) held delicately together, the dancers leap around and over the swords in a crescendo of movement that usually sets the crowd to whooping, yelling and stomping. . . with a final scream of pipes and whang of drums the Watch marches out." (*Time*—7th October).

". . . The opening fanfare . . . was greeted with a rousing shout that swept from one end of the arena to the other." (*Washington Post*—28th September.)

". . . 'Black Watch' offers Fistful of Pageantry" . . . "The effect is one of a superbly trained drill organisation to which the skills of playing military music come as second nature." (*Billboard*, New York—September.)

"Taken together, the wail of the pipe and the whirl of the kilt comprise a pageant that few civilized folk are able to resist. And so it was again Saturday night at Madison Square Gardens as the bagpipes, drums, Regimental band and Highland dancers of the Black Watch made their debut in New York before an audience that seemed almost on the verge of leaping in to the arena to become part of the marvellously resounding festivities. The enthusiasm . . . was understandable. Perhaps stone and steel can withstand a response to the skirling buzz of the pipe and the rhythmic thunder of a drum, but human flesh cannot. It has to react and thrill and tingle. Given an ensemble as perfect and vital as the Black Watch men provide, the heart beats faster, the foot taps a tattoo and the voice grows hoarse with shouting." (*New York Herald Tribune*" 23rd September.)

"Black Watch Kilt Them at Garden"

". . . there just aren't enough Scots to pack Madison Square Garden for a trio of performances. Yet Jammed it was. And with reason. The truth is, it was a whale of a show." (*Buffalo Evening News*"—28th September.)

"The choreography (of the Ghillie Callum) required them to come as close to the floored swords as foolhardiness would allow, and not wind up with bloodied pedestal extremities" . . . "Shouted commands activated all of these—not a word of which we understood. But it was very clear that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch, has sent over to these United States some of her most talented and splendid appearing ambassadors." (*Boston Telegram*—2nd October.)

"Black Watch Returns to Illinois in New Triumph—After 192 years." (*Chicago Sun Times*—10th October.)

"Scots Stage Rousing Spectacle." . . . "The visiting company of 100 men of the Regiment put on their performance with flourish and justifiable pride. The marching evolutions all were tailor-made for the spot. A lengthy rehearsal had revamped many of the routines to fit Williams floor." ". . . I think we all were Scots pro tem last night. In the contagious sweep of the affair it was impossible to be otherwise." (*Minneapolis Tribune* —29th October.)

"Black Watch Struts, 10,000 Pulses Stir." (*The Minneapolis Star*—29th October.)

"It was a long programme but time was forgotten in the perfection of the moment under that presiding genius—Bandmaster John Baker—truly a musician of parts." (*Saskatoon Star*, Phoenix—4th November.)

". . . colourful, smartly paced, dramatically staged and majestically presented. The lyricism is justified. The Pipes and Drums and Regimental Band of the Royal Highland Regiment undoubtedly favoured this city with some of the most exciting entertainment that has come its way in many a year. It is a matter of record that after each performance the audience rose up and begged for more . . . they cannot possibly come back too soon." (*San Francisco Chronicle*—12th November)

"232 Years of Pomp, Pageantry—Black Watch Guard Pipers, Drummers Awe Attentions." ". . . the haunting music of their instruments originally invented to frighten away their highland enemies . . ." (*Atlanta Journal*—24th November.)

"Fierce Black Watch Pipers Thrill with Manly Performance"

"These are men! That's your reaction after two hours of the skirling music of the 24 Black Watch pipers . . . And so you feel that here a few men—real men—survive in a world where manhood is harnessed to bread-winning precepts laid down in the advertisements of Good Housekeeping Magazine." (*Charlotte Observer*—26th November.)

". . . it wouldn't be cricket. 194 Years we Wait . . . 'e Won't Sit Down." (*Philadelphia Daily News*—22nd November.)

"Scholarly Scot Dons Uniform Gains Fierce Aspect of 'Black Watch'." (Louisville—16th October.)

"Interspersed with such selections as "Abide with me" (of all things) which comprises the "Last Post" and "The Happy Wandered." The commands given by the respective bandmasters were apparently given in Gaelic. . . ." (*Times Record*, Troy, N.Y.—30th September.)

"It was Disneyland—with bagpipes, it was rock n' roll—with kilts." (Louisville—16th October.)

"Where does an American go to enlist in the Black Watch Regiment? That's the effect the Pipers, Drummers and Dancers had on us." (Seattle—8th November.)

". . . it was a superb show even for those who have no connection with Scotland. The word showmanship is perhaps not the right one to apply to a military organisation, but showmanship it was; showmanship allied to great tradition.

"The Black Watch were the rage of New York, and now they're the rage of Winnipeg. This is the kind of performance which transcends national boundaries." (*Winnipeg Free Press*—1st December, quoted in *The 79th News*—the Journal of the Cameron Highlanders, January 1958.)

And finally, a ragbag of impressions. These impressions are no doubt coloured by the personal opinions of the writers and it should be made clear at the start that against any unkind remarks or bad impressions set down here should be balanced the consistently spontaneous kindness and hospitality shown to the Bands where-ever they went. There seems to be an inexhaustible fund of goodwill towards anything Scottish (if not always towards all things British). If there was much ignorance about the Black Watch, there was certainly a tremendous interest and this was not just an interest in something quaint and "out of this world" but a genuine desire to learn more about something envied and admired. How many people said, "Ah yes, Scotland, I've always wanted to visit Scotland." This is easier to understand after a trip round the U.S. because I found no scenery or prospect that could compare with this country. The autumn colourings were breathtaking and much more varied but not so rich and mellow, the countryside not so trim and orderly, and the towns intensely practical, hideously ugly and wonderfully easy for a stranger who wants to find his way. Although this stranger needs to make certain that he is in the right town, for each small town is exactly like the town before and the town after.

Did I mention ignorance earlier? "Say, Major, what is this Black Scotch Watch Group? Do you spend all your time touring?" "Dear Sir, I much regret that I cannot arrange accommodation for the Black Watch in my hotel as we have a very strict rule about accepting coloured folk in Alabama hotels." "Do these boys speak any English?" "Do you have T.V. in Scotland?" At the other end of the scale is Mr Kennedy Allen of Philadelphia who told us more about the Black Watch than Brigadier Fergusson's little book (in fairness I should add that Mr Allen is co-author of an impressive volume entitled "The Uniforms and History of the Scottish Regiments").

What other impressions did we bring back? The almost complete absence of bicycles and motor cycles; the noise of traffic that seems to go on all night in every town; the incessant police and fire sirens; the enormous size of the country and the goods trains; the speed at which Americans dashed around and the little distance they seemed to gain; the food and the helpful, friendly waitresses; ("No, don't have that, it'll burn you up!"); the ease of air travel; the speed, efficiency and clarity of the long distance telephone system (private enterprise!).

No member of the party will forget the American team who worked with us. Ed Perper our Company Manager in the mornings when we started a day's journey. Maury Tuckerman high up in his eagle's nest directing the lighting. Harry Rand, Lou Lobmeyer, George and Frank driving us mile after mile and selling the programmes and dolls in the evening; especially Harry parading and haranguing his "regiment" of dolls, and preaching his campaign for "Home Rule for New Jersey." Lou Bender and the "Colonel" with their everlasting feud, Bell Diskin and his anxiety about the exact positioning of the rostrum. Nor will we forget the debt we owe to the mythical Ed Parkinson, our "advance man," on whose efforts so much depended. And of course, Mr Sol Hurok himself . . . It is fortunate that a complete recording of the performance was obtained during the very last show at New Haven and a great pity that all efforts with a cine camera failed so completely. And now, long after the odd hat and funny coats have gone and long after the playing records have worn smooth, the men of the Bands will to their dotage and beyond bore their audiences with tales of "When I was in the States. . . ."

C.M.M./W.D.A.

The Battle of Bushy Run

(From Stewart of Garth's Military History of Highland Regiments)

During the season the Royal Highlanders were stationed in Albany. In the summer of 1763 they were put under the command of Colonel Bouquet of the 60th regiment, and ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt, along with a detachment of Bouquet's own regiment and another of the 77th Highlanders; in all, 956 men.

A variety of causes had combined to irritate the Indians, whose passions were already inflamed by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. But the principal causes of complaint were the encroachments of the colonial settlers, which were greatly exaggerated by French emissaries, who were naturally anxious to recover the territory they had lost, or at least to render the possession of as little advantage as possible to the British, by attempts to instigate and irritate the Indians against them. The consequences of these irritations were soon seen. The revenge of the Indians first broke forth against those settlers and traders who had chiefly provoked it. The warriors of different nations united, and attacked in succession all the small posts between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh, while the terror excited by their approach was increased by exaggerated accounts of their numbers, and of the destruction that attended their progress. So little suspicion of these designs had been entertained by our Government, that some of the posts were dependent on the Indians for their supplies of provisions. In those enterprises they displayed no small degree of sagacity, and a great improvement in their discipline and manner of fighting.

Colonel Bouquet, with his detachment and a convoy of provisions reached Bushy Run about the end of July. Beyond this place was a narrow pass, having steep hills on either side, and a woody eminence at the further extremity. It was his intention to penetrate this pass in the night, but, towards the close of day, his advance guard was suddenly attacked by the Indians. The light infantry of the 42nd regiment, being ordered to the support of the advanced guard, drove the enemy from the ambuscade, pursuing them to a considerable distance. But the Indians soon returned, and took possession of some neighbouring heights. From these they were again driven; but no sooner were they forced from one position than they appeared on another, till, by continual reinforcements, they became so numerous, that they soon surrounded the detachment, when the action became general. The enemy made their attacks on every side with increasing vigour, but were constantly repulsed. Night concluded the combat, which was renewed early the following morning by the enemy, who kept up an incessant fire, invariably retiring as often as any part of the troops advanced upon them. Encumbered by the convoy of provisions, and afraid of leaving their wounded to fall into the hands of the enemy, our troops were prevented from pursuing to any distance. The enemy becoming bolder by every fresh attack, a stratagem was attempted to entice them to come to closer action. Preparations being made for feigned retreat, two companies, which were in advance, were ordered to retire and fall within the square, while the troops opened their files, as if preparing to cover a retreat. This, with some other dispositions, had the desired effect. The Indians, believing themselves certain of victory, and forgetting their usual precaution of covering themselves with trees or bushes, rushed forward with much impetuosity. Being thus fully exposed, and coming within reach, they were vigorously charged in front, while two companies, making a sudden movement, and running round a hill which concealed their approach, attacked them in flank. They were thus thrown into great confusion; and, in retreating, they were pursued to such a distance that they did not venture to rally. Colonel Bouquet resumed his march, and reached Fort Pitt without further molestation.

BATTLE OF BUSHY RUN
The original painting is in Pittsburg

Regular Serving Officers Appointments List

April, 1958

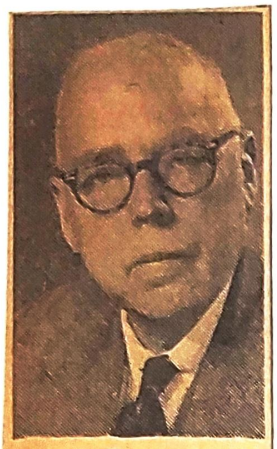
ARBUTHNOTT, W. D., Captain	School of Inf. (Tac. Wing).
BAKER-BAKER, H. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., Brigadier	Comd. 51 Indep. Bde., Cyprus.
BUNBOUGH, J. D., Lt.	1st Bn.
BRADFORD, R. C., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Brigadier	Comd. 153 (H) Inf. Bde.
BRODIE, A. C. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Colonel	British Embassy, Beirut.
BUCHANAN, J. E., Captain	1st Bn.
BUCHANAN, P. G., M.B.E., T.D., Major	O.C., Sierra Leone Trg. Centre.
BURNABY-ATKINS, E. J., Major	D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Nigeria.
BUTCHART, G. C., Major	Q.M. 4/5th B.W. (T.A.).
CAMERON, E. D., Lt.	1st Bn.
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., Lt.	1st Bn.
CARTHEW, P. M. B., Captain	Adjt. 6-7th B.W. (T.A.).
CHALMERS, N. A., Lt.	Depot (H.S.) (Sick).
CLARK, H. McL., M.B.E., Major	Q.M. Depot.
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Captain	1st Bn.
DICK-LAUDER, G. A., M.B.E., Major	2 I.C., 11 K.A.R.
DICKSON, J. A., Lt.	1st Bn.
DONALDSON, G. W. B., Major	No. 10 Travelling Wing.
DUDGEON, W. R., Lt.	1st Bn.
ELRICK, C. D., M.B.E., Major	Rheindahlen Garrison.
FERGUSSON, B. E., D.S.O., O.B.E., Brigadier	Comd. 29 Inf. Bde., Dover.
FORTUNE, J. B. F., M.C., Major	1st Bn.
GILLIES, G. W., Major	Q.M. 6/7th B.W. (T.A.).
GLASS, A. A. C., Lt.	Q.M. 1st Bn.
GRAHAM, C. S., Captain	Adjt., Depot.
GURDON, A. B. D., Captain	Adjt., 1st Bn.
GURDON, R. T. T., Lt.	1st Bn.
HAMILTON, B. M., Captain	Staff College, Camberley.
HOPWOOD, J. A., C.B.E., D.S.O., Brigadier	Vice President R.C.B.
INNES, C. B., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
IRWIN, A. D. H., D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Col.	S.O.2 (Liaison) B.J.S.M., Washington.
LE MAITRE, G. H., Lt.	1st Bn.
LENNOX, N., Captain	Adjt., 4/5th B.W. (T.A.).
LESLIE, I. B., Captain	1st Bn.
LINDSAY, C. P., Major	Trg. Major 4/5th B.W. (T.A.).
LITHGOW, A. O. L., M.C., Major	G.S.O.2 War Office (Inf.).
McCONAGHY, C. W., Captain	G.S.O.3 (I) War Office.
McDONALD, D. S., Major	G.S.O.3 Aldershot Dist.
MACDONALD-GAUNT, C. A., Captain	1st Bn.
MACGILLVARY, M. C., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
McMICKING, T. N., Lt.	1st Bn.
MAXWELL, R. St. G. R., Major	Depot (H.S.) (Sick).
MOIR, C. M., Major	1st Bn.
MONCREIFF, J. G., Captain	1st Bn.
MONTEITH, J. C., M.C., Lt.-Col.	O.C. 1st Bn.
NICOLL, E. W., Major	B.M. 152 (H) Inf. Bde. (T.A.).
NOBLE, N. G. A., M.C., Major	2 I.C. 1st Bn.
ORR EWING, E. S., Lt.	1st Bn.
PARKER, C. M., Lt.	Inf. Junior Leaders Bn.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, A. D., M.C., Major	O.C. Depot.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, D. A., M.V.O., Major	G.S.O.2 Allied Land Forces, Norway.
SEVERN, D. B., Captain	1st Bn.
STEWART, J. L., Major	D.A.Q.M.G., Highland Dist
STEWART-MEIKLEJOHN, N. J., Major	Trg. Officer, Depot.
STEWART-SMITH, D. G., Lt.	1 Queen's Own Nigeria Regt.
TELFER-SMOLLETT, M. A., Captain	G.L.O. 58 G.L. Sec., F.A.R.E.M.E.
TROTTER, E. L., M.C., Major	G.S.O.3 Berlin Bde.
TWEEDY, O. R., Captain	Instr. Sch. of Inf. Small Arms Wing.
USHER, T. G., 2/Lt.	1st Bn.
UPTON, J. E., Lt.	Depot (H.S.) (Cambridge University).
WALKER, E. S., Major	1st Bn.
WALKER, J. M. P., Captain	1st Bn.
WALLACE, M. R., Major	1st Bn.
WATSON, A. L., Captain	Staff College, Camberley.
WEDDERBURN, A. H. B., Lt.	Depot.
WILLETT, R. F., Major	1st Bn.
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., M.C., Major	G.S.O.2 (Int.) H.Q. B.A.O.R.

2nd. Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
Eastern Command Boxing Champions, 1958

Back Row:—Left to Right, Pte. Hibbs, J. J.; Pte. Sampson, F. E.; Pte. Talbot, W.; Pte. Thornton, J.W.A.; Pte. O'Connell, G. H,; Pte. Malley, J. K.; L/Cpl MacGillivray, H. A.; S/Sgt. Debison, J. H. — Coach; Lt. Col. W. de N. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.— Commanding Officer; Pte. MacLeod, J.D.; Pte. Cadman, W. S.; Pte. Costelloe, J. F.; L/Cpl. Fleiger, A.G.R. — Trainer; Pte. Dill, W. S.

Front Row (Kneeling) :— Left to Right, L/Cpl. Fogarty, R.N.; L/Cpl. Chapman, S. F.; Pte. Stanley, F. X.; Pte. Coffiie, M. H.; L/Cpl. Burgess, H. V.; Pte. Hudder, F. J. L.; Pte. Penney, H.T.; Pte. Davidson, G. W.

Brigadier B. C. Bradford D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. presenting the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to W.O.II Broxton after 18 years service



Louis Drummond

Louis C. Drummond, vice-president of Drummond McGall and Co. Ltd., died suddenly yesterday at his country residence at Mount Bruno. He was 60.

Born in Montreal, the son of Thomas J. Drummond, he attended St. John School and Wykeham House School.

At the outbreak of the First World War, he enlisted for overseas service with the Irish Rangers. Subsequently transferred to the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canda, he was awarded the Military Cross in the field.

Following his discharge, Mr. Drummond served with the Royal Bank of Canada, later joining Drummond McCall and Co. Ltd. In 1955, he was elected executive vice-president of the company.

A keen sportsman, Mr. Drummond was president of the old Winter Club.

He was also a member of the St. James's Club, the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, and the Mount Bruno Country Club.

For many years, he took an active interest in the Grace Dart Hospital.

Mr. Drummond is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Armour Robertson, and three children, Kevin, Barbara and Derek.

Funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. in St. George's Church. Burial will be in Mount Royal Cemetery. Gazette July 7/58

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE

Sunday Afternoon, May 25th, 1958

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Church Parade. We offer a special welcome to the members of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada Cadet Corps, - and also to the detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps. We are most pleased to see many representatives of The Black Watch Association.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude

The congregation will stand when the choir enters the sanctuary.

The Procession of the Colours
A Psalm of God's Help: 74 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "St. Anne"
God Save the Queen
The Prayer of Approach and the Lord's Prayer - - (Repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Psalm 24: 1-10
An Anthem - Praise to the Lord - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Stanford
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 538 - Verses 1, 2, 5 - - - - - - - "St. Gertrude"
The Address: "THE CANADIAN SOLDIER TODAY"
The Lament

The congregation will bow down.

The Last Post and the Reveille

The congregation will stand.

A Hymn for our Country: 648 - - - - - - - - - - - "O Canada!"
The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude

The congregation will remain standing until the choir and chaplain have left the chancel.

Louis C. Drummond

Gazette July 7/58

Mr. Louis C. Drummond, who died yesterday at Mount Bruno, was a man with the gift of friendship. He was, above all, a companionable man. He made friends easily, and he kept them down through the years. This was all done quite naturally, in his goodnatured and amiable way. Even those who had come to know him only briefly, in his office or in his home, remembered a kind welcome and kind words.

He came of a family that has played an important part in the life of this province. The late Thomas J. Drummond was his father, and Dr. William Henry Drummond, the poet-physician, was his uncle.

After service overseas in the First World War — a service that won him his Military Cross—he entered the firm of Drummond, McCall and Co. Ltd. It was a business with family traditions, and he played his part in maintaining its high standing, becoming its executive vice-president in 1955.

He was a keen sportsman, with a great love of the countryside at Mount Bruno, where he had his country home. His sportsmanship was part of his nature, amiable and friendly, and partaking of the bigness and content of the outdoors, and the peace of lake and woodland.

As a friend, he was valued by many. And as a friend he will be greatly missed.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1958 The Gazette

'For You Break A British Square'

Sgt.-Maj. Alfred Hill, 118 Allard Ave., Dorval, is 93. A native of Yeovil, Somersetshire, he joined the King's Royal Rifles at Exeter, April 15, 1883, at the age of 16. Underage, he told recruiting officers he was 18, and was shipped to the Sudan to help the British forces against the "fuzzy-wuzzy" hordes of the religious fanatic Mohammed Ahmed. Now the oldest living South African War veteran, he tells the story here of the one memorable battle in which he took part against the native fighters immortalized by Kipling. For Maj. Hill, the battle was only the beginning of a military career which was to run 45 years, 144 days through South Africa in the Boer War, to Halifax during the First World War and the great 1917 explosion. Eight times decorated, Maj. Hill is as noted for his remarkable memory as for his military record.

Fuzzy-Wuzzies charge British Square of the type Sgt.-Major Hill fought in

(Gazette Photo Service)

Sgt.-Maj. Hill views last Montreal parade of South African War veterans

Oldest Vet Recalls Fuzzy-Wuzzy Fight

By Sgt.-Maj. ALFRED HENRY HILL, DCM, MSM

"So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdon;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen, but a first-class fightin' man;
An' 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin'beggar—for you bruk a British square."
(Rudyard Kipling, 1890).

I only took part in one battle with the fuzzy-wuzzies, at Tamaai in the Sudan, when I was 17—but that was one of the

You big black boundin' beggar—for you bruk a British square."

It happened on the morning of March 13, 1884.

We had marched from Suakin on the Red Sea 17 miles inland to Tamaai, and camped for the night inside a zeriba—an enclosure of mimosa bushes. These bushes had thorns on them two and three inches long, and since we knew the fuzzy-wuzzies usually went bare-footed, we considered it a safe sort of barricade.

Inside the enclosure, we had five battalions of infantry, 45 men from the Royal Navy with

When Sgt.-Maj. Hill was a young soldier

two Gatling guns, (all killed or wounded in the encounter), and two seven-pound field guns.

All through the night the enemy kept popping away at us but did little damage because they were very poor marksmen. We had doubled our sentries in case of a surprise attack.

The ambulance wagons with their white covers and big red crosses showed up plainly in the bright moonlight and most of the bullets seemed to be going in that direction.

When morning came we had breakfast at 8 a.m., then formed into two squares. The whole operation was under the command of Maj-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham.

We advanced in echelon formation.

The first square, under the command of Maj.-Gen. J. Davis, was on the left and to the front. The second square, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sir Revers Buller, was the one in which I had taken a position. We were about 400 yards to the right and rear of the leading square.

In formation, we advanced to where we expected to find the enemy.

After proceeding about a mile, we came to a deep donga, or ravine. Before coming up to it the lead square sent out a company of mounted cavalry to reconnoitre. They reached the edge of the donga when suddenly, out of the ravine, thousands of fuzzy-wuzzies rose up and came at us.

It was a fantastic sight! Most of the chiefs were on camels or horses. They were gaudily dressed and brandished swords we later found were left over from the Crusades.

Most of the natives were bare-footed, some with flowing robes, some practically naked. Their fuzzy black hair was greased and piled up on their heads. All screamed at the top of their voices.

To them, this whole campaign was a religious war. They had been led to believe that to die in support of the cause was the greatest thing they could do. As a result, death meant nothing to them and they charged with absolutely no regard for their own safety.

The reconnoitering company, taken by surprise, stumbled back to the square with the fuzzy-wuzzies right on top of them. The lead square, not too well formed because of the rough nature of the ground in front of the ravine, was under immediate attack.

It broke at the front right corner — a position held by the Black Watch, the Navy men with their Gatlings, and the two pieces of marine artillery.

One fuzzy-wuzzy got so far inside the square he was able to grab the rein of Gen. Graham's horse but was shot dead by an officer before he could do any damage.

Gen. Buller, in charge of the square in which I was fighting, saw the predicament of No. 1 square, and that it was liable to be wiped out. He immediately moved from his rear position to a position directly opposite the first square, and we poured a withering crossfire into the enemy from there, preventing them from bringing up reinforcements.

The fuzzy-wuzzies tried to attack us and got within 12 feet of where I was fighting. We shot them down like ninepins. Two chieftains fell right in front of me. At one point during the fighting I decided to go out and get a spear for a souvenir. Luckily, I had second thoughts and didn't make the attempt.

The lead square finally reformed and the rest of the battle was just jam for us. The fuzzy-wuzzies, unable to keep up in the face of terrific casualties, were routed.

The whole battle did not last more than an hour. At one point, the Navy's Gatling guns were captured by the natives, but a rush by the Black Watch recovered them.

It was estimated the enemy lost 2,000 men in the short engagement. We lost between 100 and 200 dead, and some 300 wounded.

Today At Fort Ticonderoga

Today, at Fort Ticonderoga, celebrations will take place to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the battle of Carillon — the greatest battle ever fought in North America up to that time.

The pipes and drums of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and the military band of the Royal 22nd Regiment will be heard; and the long list of guests will include the Marquis de Montcalm, the descendant the great French commander who won the battle in 1758.

The battle of Carillon is a reminder of how great a commander Montcalm was. When sent out from France to take charge of the army in North America, he planned a masterly campaign against the British. He led an expedition against Oswego, which he surprised and captured. Then he added to his achievements the capture of Fort William Henry on Lake George.

In the summer of 1758 he took up his position at Fort Ticonderoga (known to the French as Fort Carillon) and stood in the path of the British advance upon New France. With only some 3,500 regulars and militiamen, he met the attack from General Abercromby's army of 15,000 British and Americans, and held his ground.

The battle of Carillon 200 years ago not only displayed the genius of Montcalm; it was a time of heroic tragedy for the Black Watch. In a way, it was an engagement not unlike the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Through the misjudgment of their commander, the men were sent against extremely difficult defences, in which they were entangled and shot down with hope.

The loss of the Highlanders will always have the romantic touch, from the story of Major Duncan Campbell, who had been told by a ghost in Scotland that he would die at "Ticonderoga." He had never heard the name before, but when he reached Fort Carillon, he learned that the Indian name for the place was Ticonderoga. He knew he was doomed and perished in the battle. Robert Louis Stevenson was to immortalize his story in a ballad.

Today the battle of Carillon will be commemorated with all reverence, to do honor to the victors and to the fallen, as men who served, in war's changing fortunes, with loyalty and with courage.

Ticonderoga

July the ninth this year is the bi-centenary of the first and ill-fated attack on Ticonderoga. The fort was finally taken in 1759; so this seems an appropriate occasion to put on paper some of our knowledge of the regiment's historic part in these engagements.

Unfortunately our knowledge of the regiment during this period is comparatively sketchy. Baggage officers seem to have been as harassed in those days as they are now, and almost inevitably during any major move all the baggage ended up at the bottom of the sea or in enemy hands. Since this baggage included all the records and regimental history books, the conscientious historian of these years is in for a fairly thin time. In fact, almost his only source of information is letters home from members of the regiment. In the case of Ticonderoga Captain James Murray is an admirable correspondent.

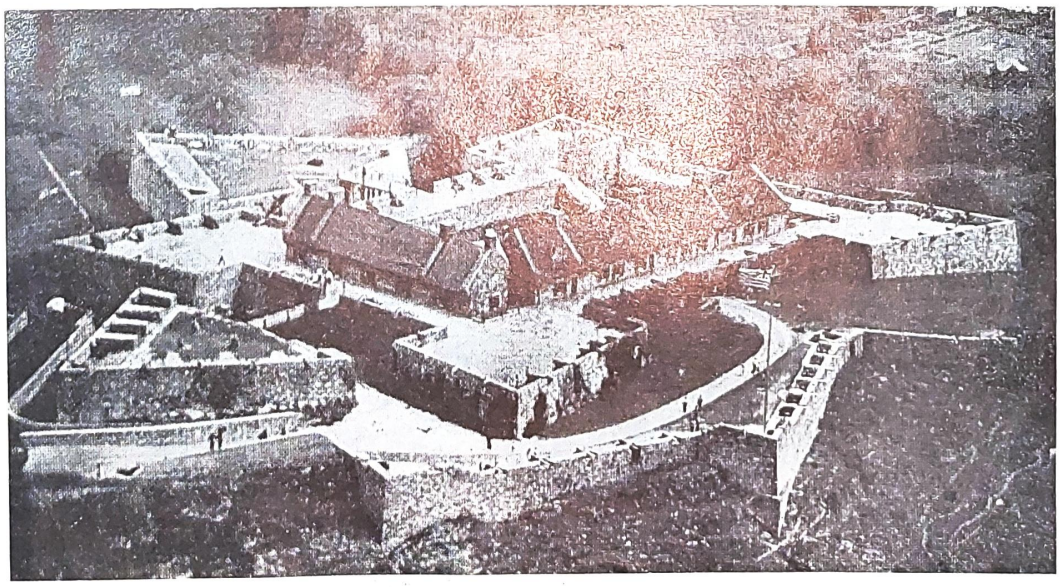
The war in 1758 was a series of frontier campaigns in thick "Last of the Mohican" country. The spring of that year found the 42nd encamped at Fort Edward under Lord Howe and preparing for a summer expedition against two French frontier strong-points . . . Ticonderoga and Crown Point. They had been reinforced with three new drafts in the winter, and their strength was enough to make a modern C.O. green with envy. In mid-June the expedition marched for Lake George. From now on they were in Indian country, and the charred beams of the former British fort at the foot of the lake were an unpleasant reminder of the fact. These Indians were the real thing: quick and quiet and hungry for scalps. Captain Murray, however, was not particularly impressed: "Our Indians are an odd set of people. Figure to yourself a man of dark brown complexion all rubbed over with bear-grease (which, by the way, smells very ill) with great black hair (for they are all so) plaited and painted red, as also their faces with blue, green, yellow, something like striped suck. (?) Their noses with earrings in them, and their ears cut down with a weight of wire hanging at them, and silver collars about their necks and arms. In general they are tall and very straight as the children when very young are tied on board, and so carried about. The women dress something like the men, only have not their ears cut. I have now given you the figure of no less a man than a beau. They like the Highlanders. At our engagement they were helpful in carrying the wounded off. There was one of them helped me off the field."

On the shore of Lake George General Abercrombie's army prepared for a river-crossing, which makes twentieth century efforts on the Havel seem puny. The whole army embarked on the lake in Batteaux that held 23 men, with a month's provisions. All artillery and stores were likewise embarked, and everything else belonging to an army! As the army consisted of over fifteen thousand men, the officers I.C. embussing must have had a harrassing morning.

"We put off about eight," writes Captain Murray, "and got fairly into the lake, which I take to be about twenty miles long and not above two miles at the broadest part of it. There are several small islands which are quite covered in wood. All round the lake is very hilly and quite covered with woods as the most part of the country is—at least what I have seen. This lake abounds in fine trout, the meat of which is red, perch suckers, and several other sorts of fish. There is also plenty of beavers. On the side of the lake there is plenty of deer, but I have not seen any since I came to the country. Sometimes when I have been out on command I have killed rattle-snakes (about four feet long and as thick as the small of one's leg) with eighteen rattles, which altogether might be about four inches long—they say some have twenty or more. They have both teeth and a sting. The rattle being at the tail makes them that they can stand up on end and spring a short way at one. When touched they make a great noise with their rattles. Their bite is not so bad as called, for it can easily be cured with oil or salt. They smell exactly like a goat—rather ranker if possible, before they are skinned. But afterwards they have almost no smell. They make the richest and best soup that can be, which I ate of and much liked. The meat is but insipid." Officers' mess cooking seems to be much the same to-day as it has always been!

Ticonderoga stands five miles from the head of the lake, and they are five miles of very tangled country; too tangled, in fact, for the gunners, who stayed behind on the lake shore with their cannon.

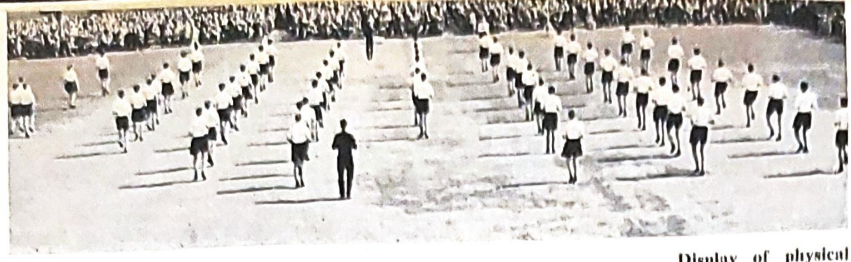
On the morning of the ninth of July, The Light Infantry and their scouts made contact with French pickets and pushed them back to their position. This was a six-foot barricade of wood surrounding the fortress of Ticonderoga. In front was a bramble and brushwood entanglement stretching for fifteen yards. The whole position was covered from the fort. Parkman in "Montcalm and Wolfe" describes this formidable obstacle as . . . "Thousands of trees, the tops lopped off and the trunks piled one upon another. It was so high that nothing could be seen over it but the crowns of the soldiers' hats. Sods



Airview of Fort Ticonderoga

WATCH AT HOME

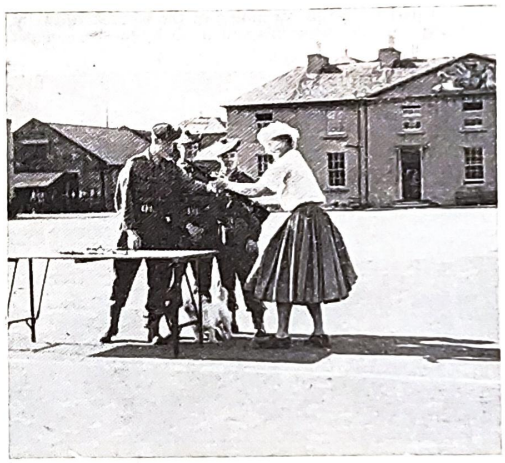
28th April '58



Display of physical training by 124 and 125 Squads, Instructor S. I. Crooks.

Depot dancing team dancing the foursome reel. Piper: L/Cpl. Dunn. Dancers (left to right): L/Cpl. Colthart, Piper Owens, Pte. Taylor, Drummer Stewart.

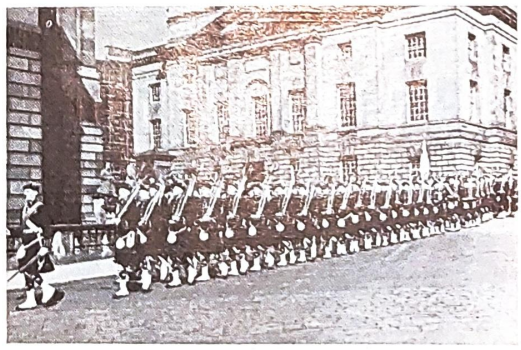
"Reveille Race": Pte. Roberts wakes Pte. Best with a stirrup pump.



A spectator (believed to be a Mrs. Templeton), accompanied by "Winkie", tries her hand at assembling the Bren Gun.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

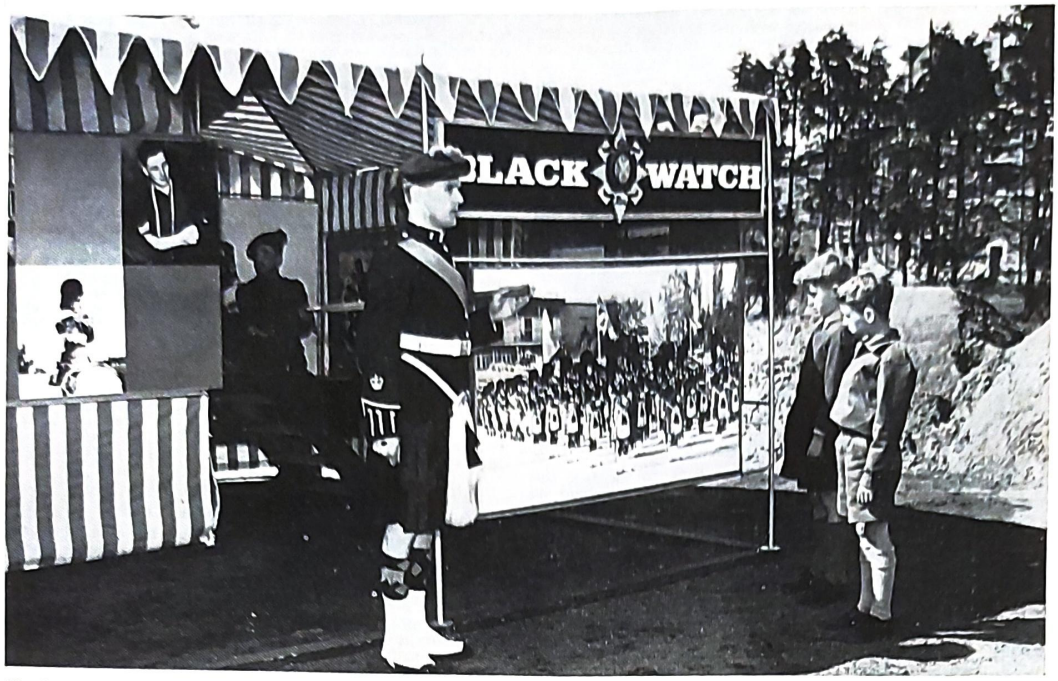
Major J. B. Fortune with The Duke of Hamilton, The Lord High Commissioner. Captain J. M. I. Walker is Captain of the Guard



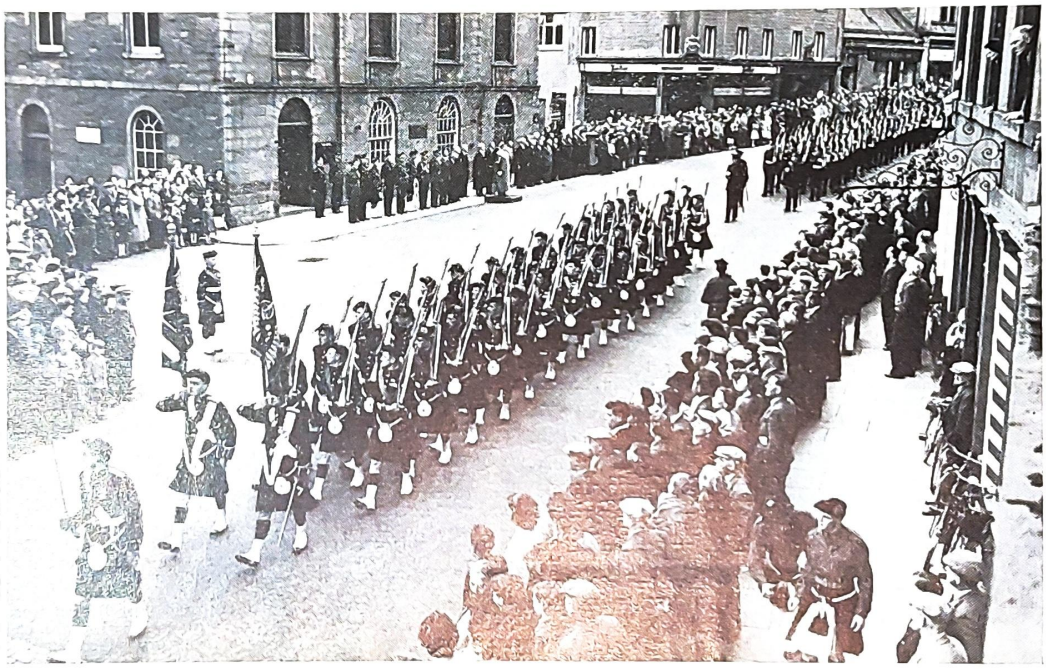
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Guard of Honour for the Lord High Commissioner marching down the Royal Mile

[Pictures reproduced by kind permission of The Scotsman

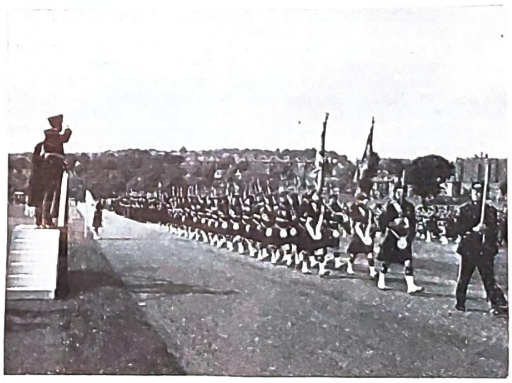


The Launching of the Regimental Recruiting van. C.S.M. Smith, who took the van out on its first tour, is seen in front of the van. In the background is Lt. Col. C. V. Watson-Gandy, C.R.O. Scottish Command



The Royal Review Detachment march past the Provost of Forfar
(By kind permission of "Dundee Courier and Advertiser")

Dundee Review, 14th June, 1958



4/5 Bn. The Black Watch Royal Review Detachment marching past the saluting base at the Dundee Review on 14th June '58.

COPY

GENERAL SIR NEIL RITCHIE

360 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

March 31, 1958.

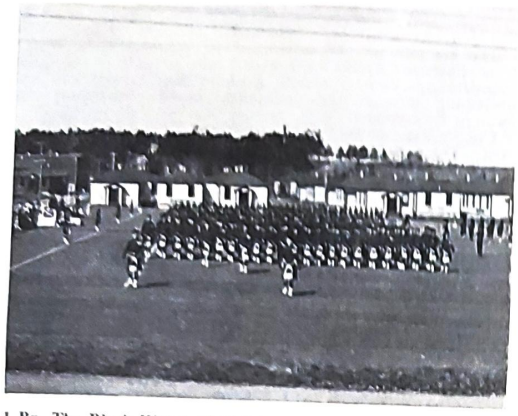
My dear Paul.

A short while ago I received a letter, dated 25th March, from Dr. George Stewart, D.D., who lives in Dublin, New Hampshire. With it he enclosed copies of letters from Lord James Murray's account of the taking of Ticonderoga, and the various operations connected with that event in 1758 and 1759.

These had come into his possession through the medium of a Miss Kitty Thomasson, who has been doing research work at Blair Castle in Scotland in connection with a book that she is, I understand, writing on Lord George Murray. Anyhow, I thought you would be interested to see these, and I am enclosing copies of the whole correspondence. Do not bother to send this back as I have the originals with me.

As you will know, this family of Murrays' descendants are the Stewart-Murrays', and the head of the family is the present Duke of Atholl; a family which has been connected with The Black Watch very closely for generations. For instance, the Duke before the last was Colonel of our 3rd Battalion, as was his father before him. Lord George Stewart-Murray was killed with the 1st Battalion in France in 1914 as Second-in-Command.

1 Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada being inspected by the G.O.C. Eastern Command, Major General M. P. Bogert C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D.



1 Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada marching past the saluting base led by Maj. J. G. Turnbull. Major General M. P. Bogert, C.B.E., D.S.O., is taking the salute

Area Commander's Annual Inspection, April, 1958. Brig. E. C. Brown., T.D. Inspecting No. 73 Squad.

F. STUART MOLSON

Montrealers Placed High In U.S. Shoot

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 1 — Hugh Garland and W. K. White, both of Montreal, and Bert Robinson of Lockerby, Ont., shattered 99 out of 100 targets here yesterday in the National 250-Target Skeet Championship.

F. Stuart Molson broke a total of 96 targets to remain in the running for top honors. Other leading shooters were W. T. Ross, 93, and Noel Garland, 92, both of Montreal.

Mr. Molson was elected president of the National Skeet Association at last night's annual meeting. He is the first Canadian to be elected to this high office. His term is for two years. He succeeds Chesley J. Crites of Detroit.

To Exchange Compliments Star 9/7/58

Black Watch Battalions Plan Philadelphia Visit

The Black Watch is preparing for Canada Day in Philadelphia next Sunday and members of two battalions performing there will continue a tradition dating back to 1760.

The 3rd Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, posted in Montreal, is sending 120 men, who will march and take part in an exchange of compliments with the 111th Infantry Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The pipe band of the 2nd Battalion, on active duty at Camp Gagetown, N.B., will play at half time in the nationally televised game between Ottawa Rough Riders and Hamilton Tiger-Cats, which will be played in Philadelphia Sunday.

Last night the brass band of the 3rd Battalion joined the New Brunswick group in practice for the performance both bands are giving jointly at the 17th Hussars Armory on Cote des Neiges road tomorrow night.

First Montreal Visit

This is the pipe band's first visit to Montreal.

The combined bands include 70 players, 30 brass players in the Montreal group and 40 from New Brunswick on pipes and drums.

The pipe band is composed of men recruited from Gaelic-speaking communities in the Maritime provinces and is under the direction of Pipe Major Rankine.

It will lead the 3rd Battalion in Philadelphia, where all Black Watch members will be guests of the 111th Infantry Regiment.

The pipe band has a short history. It was formed only four years ago when the 2nd Battalion came into being. But its dress, ceremonial and songs are in direct line with the Black Watch tradition.

The pipers wear the green doublet and the Royal Stuart tartan because the Black Watch is a Royal regiment. Drummers and brass players wear scarlet tunics and the green kilt.

The history of the green, Black Watch kilt which Philadelphians in the 18th century knew as belonging to friend and to enemy, began in 1742. Highland dress was then banned in Scotland for all except six military companies who fought for the Crown against marauding northerners.

The six companies were given a non-clan kilt, which became known as the Black Watch.

In 1760 the Black Watch men fought beside the 111th Infantry Regiment, the oldest in the United States, against the French and Indians, but in the war of American independence waged a few years later, they fought against each other.

Regimental Colors

Neither the Black Watch nor the 111th Regiment carry battle honors of that war for their regimental colors.

At the annual mess dinner of the 111th Regiment in Philadelphia there is always a place reserved for the representative of the Black Watch, which remains empty if the delegate is not present. This year, for the first time in 50 years, it will be filled.

The drum major for the pipe band is Michael Phelan of Camp Gagetown. Commanding the troops on the U.S. visit is Maj. D. J. McGovern, and in charge of the visit is Lt.-Col. William A. Wood.

September 9th.,1958.

TO ALL OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

It will be of general interest to all Officers of the Regiment that a special company of the 3rd Battalion, accompanied by the Pipes and Drums of our 2nd Battalion (Regular Army), will visit Philadelphia this week-end - 13th - 14th September. We will be the guests of the 111th Infantry Regiment, whose forebears, organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1747 and then known as the "Associators", fought gallantly alongside The Black Watch in 1763 in the French and Indian Wars.

Philadelphia is staging its own "Canada Day" on September 14th, the principal attraction being a scheduled football game being played in the Civic Stadium (capacity 102,000), between the Hamilton Tiger Cats and the Ottawa Rough-riders. Preceding the game, and at half time, there will be military demonstrations by a special company of the 111th Infantry, and by our own special company with the 2nd Battalion Pipes and Drums.

So far as I can gather, all this will be televised Coast to Coast in U.S.A. and Canada, hence this letter to bring this event to your attention. I understand, too, that the dinner at which The Black Watch Officers and their ladies will be the guests of the 111th Infantry Officers and their ladies on Saturday, September 13th, will be covered by Life Magazine for their regular feature article "Life Goes to a Party"!

You will be pleased to know that the citizens of Philadelphia by their support of the football game are paying all costs for our transportation by air, and that we will be the guests of the 111th Infantry while in their city.

(William A.Wood) Lt-Col
Commanding Officer 3 RHC

P.S: The Pipes and Drums of the 2nd Battalion are in Montreal this week for rehearsals. Their music and their drill is quite the finest I have ever heard or seen. The tentative schedule of their appearances in Montreal this week is shown on the attached list.

SCHEDULE OF ENGAGEMENTS

PIPES AND DRUMS OF THE 2ND BN THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

Tues 9 Sep 58	-	1230 Hrs.	Dominion Square Concert
		2030 Hrs.	March-out from Armoury to Molson's Stadium for rehearsal with Philadelphia Coy.
Wed 10 Sep 58	-	1230 Hrs.	Place d'Armes
		1300 Hrs.	March down St.James Street
		1330 Hrs.	Victoria Square
		2030 Hrs.	Concert, 17th Hussars Armoury, Cote des Neiges Road.
Thur 11 Sep 58	-	1445 Hrs.	Lower Canada College - Concert for Cadets
		2030 Hrs.	March-out from Armoury to Molson's Stadium for rehearsal with Philadelphia Coy.
Fri 12 Sep 58	-	1415 Hrs.	Verdun High School
		2100 Hrs.	Embark Central Station for Philadelphia.

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—Staff Photo by Johnson

Sword Dance in Philadelphia

A sword dance is performed by members of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment, during half-time at the football game between Hamilton and Ottawa at Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium. The visit marked the second time the Black Watch has been to the City of Brotherly Love.

Successful U.S. Visit

Black Watch Unit Back From Friendly Invasion

By MICHAEL JOHNSON

The "Ladies From Hell" returned to Montreal last night after a spectacular and friendly "invasion" of the City of Brotherly Love.

The "ladies" are the kilted members of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment, which spent the weekend on a goodwill visit to Philadelphia as guests of the Franklin Foot Guards of the 111th Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard.

The title "Ladies From Hell" dates back to the first meeting of the two units, 195 years ago. The Franklin Foot Guards, originally Benjamin Franklin's Associators, were a militia unit fighting the French and Indians. At Bushy Run, near present-day Pittsburgh, the Foot Guards found themselves in trouble with their enemy. They called for help and the Black Watch came.

Together the two units scored a resounding victory.

Since that time they have maintained a cordial and close relationship. This friendship extends even to the point that neither unit carries American Revolutionary War engagements among its battle honors.

A Black Watch officer explained this: "We are not proud of having been enemies."

The weekend visit of the Black Watch unit and the Pipe Band, was connected with the Philadelphia celebration of Canada Weekend. Highlights included several parades by the "Ladies nd the Pipe Band, and the Ottawa-Hamilton football game yesterday.

For the Highlanders the most impressive moment came during the Saturday night banquet when the commanding officer, Col. William A. Wood, occupied a chair that has been vacant since 1763.

Part of the tradition of the 111th Regiment has been an open invitation to the Black Watch commander to visit. This invitation has been symbolized by a chair, draped in the Black Watch Tartan, placed at the head table at all regimental functions.

Saturday night, for the first time in 195 years, the chair was filled. Returning the honor, Col. Wood presented the Regiment with a claymore.

"Canada Day" In Philadelphia

Yesterday was "Canada Day" in Philadelphia. At the Civic Stadium the Hamilton Tiger Cats and the Ottawa Roughriders played a football game. Preceding the game and at half-time there was a military parade by a special company of the IIIth U.S. Infantry, and by a special company of the 3rd Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, accompanied by the Pipes and Drums of the 2nd Battalion (Regular Army).

It was all a gracious and happy gesture. It is all the more so in that the IIIth Infantry Regiment was organized (in its first form) by Benjamin Franklin in 1747, before the American Revolution, and fought gallantly alongside The Black Watch in the French and Indian Wars of 1763.

The War of the American Revolution placed the forces of the two nations on opposite sides. But yesterday's ceremonies at Philadelphia symbolized that they have long been on the one side again, in friendship and in goodwill.

Gazette · Sept 15/58

Regimental Names Part Of Cherished Traditions

Sir,—As a former member of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) and the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of the British Army, I must protest A. S. McCormick's proposal that the many famous regiments be deprived of their titles.

We are proud of our Regiment, its titles and traditions and battle honours. The catch phrase "No names, no packdrill" was coined by the British soldier long ago when authority decided that regiments would be numbered, not named.

Anticipating the retort that I look upon this through British eyes, I have talked to members of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada and they look upon their regiment and its name with pride and would not have it changed for the world.

Dr. McCormick insists that the titles of regiments be Canadianized — why then retain the word "Highlanders"? Why not just "48th Infantry Regiment." This would be excellent for I.B.M. accounting, but would it live in the memory of the average person? Whilst our friend is at it why not abolish the kilt and pipes and substitute some more appropriate Canadian dress of his choosing. Finally, please could we also have the name of our regiment spelt correctly?

Argyll

Star · Sept 19/58

CBC View Of The Game In Philadelphia

Sir, — With charming ineptitude and crass disregard of a Canadian spectacle, the CBC brought us, during the half-time intermission of the Hamilton-Ottawa game in Philadelphia, an enlightening view of the empty stands.

At other times the screen was filled, to put it mildly, by Bing Whittaker who, through no fault, or talent, of his own, attempted to comment on the football.

Mr. Whittaker, a very competent announcer, is like a fish out of water, both in the domain of sports, and particularly on a hot day. The programdirector must have felt that Bing, or the numerous exciting plugs for CBC-TV Western movies (all spawned in USA), would be much more enjoyable than the sight of the pipes and men of Montreal's Black Watch.

Those responsible, whose oftavowed aim is the encouragement of all that is distinctively Canadian have, with a faint finger on the national pulse, once again succeeded in leaving this viewer, and probably many other Canadians, in a baffled state of frustration.

J. B. I. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

Westmount, Sept. 14.

Gazette Sept 17/58

Black Watch Officers Welcomed to Philadelphia

Staff Photo by Mike Johnson

Col. Thomas R. White Jr., left, commanding officer of the Franklin Foot Guards of the Pennsylvania National Guard 111th. Regiment, welcomes Black Watch officers as they arrive at International Airport Philadelphia. Centre is Col. William A. Woods, officer commanding 3rd. Battalion, Black Watch, Right is Pipe Major Duncan Rankin.

Unit in Philadelphia Star Sept 13/58

Historical Moment For Black Watch

By MICHAEL JOHNSON
Star Staff Reporter

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 — The Third Battalion, Black Watch, arrived here today from Montreal to help start Canada Day celebrations in this "City of Brotherly Love."

For the Black Watch it is an historic occasion.

Tonight at a formal banquet a chair, draped with the regimental tartan will be occupied for the first time in 195 years.

This chair has been set, empty, at every major function of the Franklin Foot Guard of the 111th Infantry Regiment here.

It has been kept so as a standing invitation to the commanding officer of the Black Watch.

The offer dates back to 1763 when the two units fought side by side in the French and Indian War.

Later, during the American Revolution, the units fought on different sides.

But it is interesting to note that the Revolutionary War does not appear on any of the battle honors of either regiment.

A Black Watch officer explains it this way: "Neither of us is proud of having fought against each other. The tradition of co-operation of 1763 made us too close."

Parade Tomorrow

Tomorrow, the Black Watch Pipe Band, 30 strong, will parade at the Ottawa-Hamilton Big Four football game. The game will be played in the 102,000-seat Piladelphia Municipal Stadium. Part of the proceeds of the game will go to two children's hospital here.

This game is also part of the Canada Day celebrations. It will be televised over the CBC network.

Pipes Skirl In Dominion Square

Gaz HC Sept 10/58

Noonday crowds paused in Dominion Square yesterday to watch and listen to the 40-man pipe band of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. The unit, based at Camp Gagetown, N.B. is joining the local 3rd Battalion to take part in Canada Day celebrations in Philadelphia Sunday. The two battalions will be guests of the 111th Infantry Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard with whom the Black Watch fought in the Indian Wars of 1763. The pipe band will perform at half time in a game between Ottawa Rough Riders and Hamilton Tiger-Cats in Philadelphia Sunday. The band also will give a performance at 8.30 p.m. today in the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars armory, Cote des Neiges Road.

(Gazette Photo Service)

KILTS CONTINUED

A DEBT OF 1763 IS HONORED

The kilted men with bagpipes who marched in Philadelphia were on a sentimental mission. In 1763, when the forerunners of Philadelphia's historic 111th Regiment were besieged by Indians at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) in the midst of the French and Indian War, they were rescued by the tough troops of Britain's Black Watch—the soldiers who, because of their kilts and ferocity, were nicknamed the "ladies from hell" in World War I.

Through the 195 years, Philadelphia remembered its historic debt, and at formal functions of the Philadelphia regiment a chair was always kept empty for a Black Watch officer. Last month Canada arranged to send down members of its own Black Watch unit. They came in full parade regalia. During two days of official festivities, the ladies from hell and their wives took part in a banquet, a dance, parades and a football game. "Gentlemen," the toasts began, "charge your glasses." Solemn toasts were proposed to the President, the queen and then —without glasses—to the dead of both units.

HONORING DEAD of both units at banquet, officers and wives pause as a bagpiper plays a lament.

MARCHING TO CHURCH, the Black Watch troops follow their drummer up Philadelphia's Pine Street.

1248. OFFICER'S MITRE CAP, 43RD FOOT, THE BLACK WATCH, *circa* 1747-49.—The front of the cap illustrated opposite is buff velvet edged with gold; in the centre is the Royal Cypher G R surmounted by a crown; with crimson velvet cap. The ornamentation on either side consists of (one each side) a rose at the top with scarlet petals between gold inner and outer, in the centre, facing the cypher, a thistle, leaves and stalks. All ornamentation is in gold. The little flap is of scarlet cloth with the White Horse in silver, running over a yellow ground edged with green; round the sides and top of the flap is a band of silver bearing in gold letters the motto NEC ASPERA TERRENT.

The back of the cap is of scarlet cloth, divided into three by two gold cords, each section ornamented. The turn-up at the bottom of the cap is of buff velvet as the face, edged with gold at the top and embroidered with a gold grenade in the centre with coloured flames. The "43" and ornamentation is gold, with the exception of the sword blades, which are silver.

The cap is 11½ inches high without the tassel of gold wire; this has been added, as the original was missing.

There has been some controversy about this cap belonging to The Black Watch, as naturally, when the 43rd are mentioned, one thinks of what is now The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; but they did not take the number "43" until 1747, and it might be that they took this number when the then 43rd became the 42nd. The 43rd were regimented in 1739, taking rank by seniority as the 43rd, The Highland Regiment of Foot (buff facings). They became the 42nd, Royal Highland Regiment, The Black Watch, on the disbandment in 1748 of General Oglethorpe's regiment in Georgia.

As far as can be ascertained, there are no previous pictures or description of this cap.

E. J. ABSOLON.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, XXXVI

OFFICER'S MITRE CAP, 43rd FOOT

STATE DRESS IN GUARDS BANDS

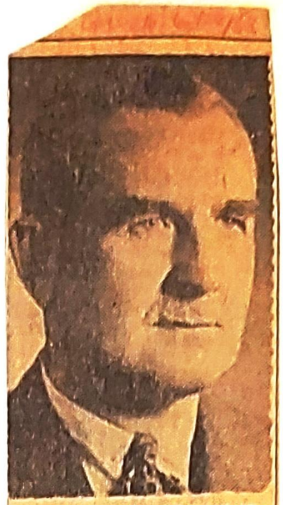
Gault Appointed PPCLI Colonel

Brig. A. Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, honorary colonel of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry since 1948, has recently been appointed colonel of the regiment. PPCLI has two battalions in the regular army, the first stationed at Edmonton, Alta., and the second at Victoria, B.C.

Brigadier Gault who is a veteran of the South African War founded the original "Patricia" battalion in 1914; he fought with it in 1915 and 1916. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel in March 1918, he returned to Ottawa as officer commanding of his battalion in 1919. Recalled to military service during the Second World War, he was promoted to colonel in 1940 and to brigadier in 1942.

The appointment of colonel of the regiment was created recently and affects only those regiments of armor or infantry which have battalions in the regular army. These regiments will no longer have honorary colonels.

Gazette Nov 8/58



COLONEL OF REGIMENT: Brigadier Kenneth G. Blackader, honorary colonel of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada since 1957, has been appointed Colonel of the Regiment of the three-battalion regiment. Two of the battalions are with the Regular Army in Gagetown, N.B., while the third battalion is the well known Montreal militia unit.

November 7th.,1958.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE OFFICERS' MESS:

It will be of interest to all Mess Members that The Black Watch of Canada has been granted the appointment of a "Colonel of the Regiment" in recognition of our status in the Regular Army and the Militia. Only five other Regiments were similarly recognized.

The Minister of National Defence invited Brigadier Blackader to accept the appointment for The Black Watch and, as you will have noted in recent press reports, he has accepted.

Brigadier Blackader vacates the appointment of Honorary Colonel, which now ceases to exist, and accepts added responsibility and authority to speak for the Regiment on Regimental matters, including direct personal contact, when necessary, with the Chief of the General Staff.

The Officers of the 3rd Battalion welcome this new appointment, and I have been assured that the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular Army) are also very pleased. It is now more appropriate than ever that Brigadier Blackader should preside at our Regimental Dinner on Saturday.

W A Wood

(William A.Wood) Lt-Col
Commanding Officer 3 RHC

October 9th., 1958.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE BLACK WATCH OFFICERS' MESS:

The Annual Reunion Dinner will be held in the Armoury Saturday, 8th November. Our Guest of Honour will be Major-General The Honourable George R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Minister of National Defence.

This year for the first time the dinner will be a truly Regimental affair, with representatives from many battalions of the past, the 3rd Battalion (Militia) and a large contingent of Officers from the 1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular Army). Brigadier Blackader will preside.

A plaque bearing the nineteen Battle Honours of the 1st Battalion in the Second World War will be either unveiled or illuminated for the first time at the dinner. This plaque will hang on the wall immediately above the Sergeants' Mess, alongside similar plaques displaying the record of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions.

You will also see for the first time that we have added standard smaller plaques to the wall beneath the Officers' Mess gallery, to display the names of the COs and RSsM of our 1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular Army). We hope by the date of the dinner to have photos of their COs to add to our collection in the Anteroom.

This year the reports from the battalion commanders, and any other speeches that may be necessary, will all be very brief, with the exception, of course, of the address which we may expect from the Minister. We hope to start earlier, sit down promptly, dine leisurely and without delays, listen attentively to the address, and return to the Mess upstairs early enough to enjoy the fellowship of old comrades.

Once again I invite all Officers of the Regiment and all members of our Mess to co-operate with the committee in charge of the dinner if your help is asked, and to support the Regiment by your own attendance at the dinner, and by encouraging others to do likewise. Details will be mailed to you next week.

(William A.Wood) Lt-Col
Commanding Officer 3 RHC

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL REUNION DINNER

PREPARATION

The date to be set and the Guest of Honour to be invited as early as possible - not later than the end of June.

Warning notice to be given to:

1. Colonel of The Regiment
2. C.O.'s 1 Bn., 2 Bn, 3 Bn., OC Training Depot
3. G.O.C. Quebec Command
4. G.O.C. the Command or Commands in which 1 Bn., and 2 Bn are serving
5. Advisory Board, RHC.

Mess notice to be sent out by 3 Bn warning all members as soon as G of H has accepted. This notice to be followed by usual notices the last of which will contain a return slip. This slip must be in the hands of the Dinner Committee at least one week prior to the date of the Dinner.

The Dinner Committee will choose the menu and will contact a caterer. In recent years we have used CORDNERS LTD., their representative is MISS PAGE. They will require a guaranteed number 3 days before the date of the Dinner but, this guarantee can be adjusted up to the day before the dinner.

The Dinner Committee will arrange for the printing of the menu. Recently, we have used The Gazette Printing Co.Ltd., their representative is MR.JAMES HALL. They will need the approved menu at least three weeks before the date of the dinner, but should be given prior notice.

The Mess Committee, 3 Bn, will be contacted by the Dinner Committee and requested to ensure that the following will be available for the dinner:

An adequate supply of liquor
Port
Drambuie
Snuff
Crested China, Silverware and Linen for the Head Table
Ribbons in Regimental Colours for all tables
Special Candelabra for the Head Table
Seating Plan board complete with BW Tartan plaid and badge
Three Rams' Heads
Haggis Carrier
B.W.Match Books
Cigars and Cigarettes
Ashtrays
Chairs and Tables
Carpet for the Ramp

The caterer will supply all linen, crockery and silverware, except that used on the Head Table.

The caterer will supply whiskey glasses.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1958

BLACK WATCH REUNION: Maj.-Gen. J. M. Rockingham, CB, CBE, DSO, ED; Maj.-Gen. Hon. George R. Pearkes, VC, CB, DSO, MC, Minister of Defence; and Brig. K. C. Blackader, CBE, DSO, MC, ED, CD, inspect a display of Black Watch decorations at a reception prior to Saturday's reunion dinner. Maj.-Gen. Pearkes was guest of honor and speaker at the dinner.

STAR, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1958

G. R. Pearkes Black Watch Dinner Guest

Defence Minister George R. Pearkes, VC, will speak at the regimental dinner of the Black Watch in the regiment's armory, 2067 Bleury street, Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

This is the first dinner held by the regiment since World War II. It will be presided over by Brig. K. G. Blackader, who has recently assumed the appointment of Colonel of the Regiment. Only five other Canadian regiments have such an appointment.

Previously Brig. Blackader was Honorary Colonel. The Black Watch includes the two battalions in the Canadian regular forces and a third battalion in the non-permanent active militia. Brig. Blackader assumed command of the 1st Battalion in 1939 and took it overseas, where members served with distinction in Northwest Europe.

Present at Saturday night's dinner will be Brig. Gen. J. Knowlan, United States Marine Corps (Ret.), Maj. Gen. J. M. Rockingham, officer commanding, Quebec command, Brig. R. W. Moncel, commander of the 3rd Infantry brigade, Col. W. S. McTier, honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd battalion, Black Watch, and Lt. Col. T. White, Jr., commanding officer of the 111th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army.

Nov. 10/58 THE MONTREAL STAR, .

At Black Watch Reunion Dinner

—Staff Photo by Juster

The first gathering of the Black Watch regiment since the war years was held Saturday night at the Montreal armory. The guest of honor was Defence Minister Pearkes, left. Representatives from many battalions were present at the gathering. Chairman was Brig. K. G. Blackader, centre. Right is Maj.-Gen. J. M. Rockingham, general officer commanding Quebec Command. A number of Black Watch decorations were displayed.

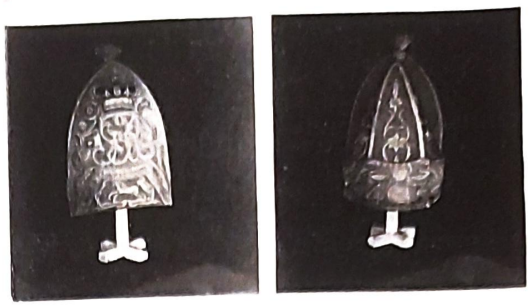
The Scots Guards at historic Windsor Castle

Guard of Honour on the occasion of H.M. the Queen's State Visit to Edinburgh, 1st July, 1958.

Sgt. MacDonald explains the history of the Bagdad Bell to three American servicemen when they visited the Barracks.

Red Jewel - 6.1.58

GRENADIER CAPS



The attached photographs of a Grenadier Cap were sent to us by a collector in England who asked if we could establish whether the cap was worn by the Regiment when it was known as the 43rd. As we could find no record of this in the museum we referred the matter to the Army Historical Research Society who replied as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

We have now been able to establish the provenance of this Grenadier Cap with a reasonable degree of certainty.

"The use of numerical titles for regiments in official correspondence dates only from 1754 but precedence numbers (or rank numbers as they were usually known at the time) appeared on standards, colours and drums well before this. The use of numbers on clothing however appears at the beginning to have been confined to Grenadier Caps. These are first referred to in 'Regulations about Colours, Clothing, etc., of the Marching Regiments', 1747 as delivered to the Clothing Board, 11th November, 1749 (W.O. 7/25 at the Public Record Office) viz.:—

> "'Thirdly, the front of the Grenadier Caps to be the same colour as the facing of the Regiment with G.R. embroidered on it, the little flap to be red with the white horse and the Motto of the Regiment over it . . . the number of the regiment may be in figures on the back part of the cap. The Royal Regiments and the six old Corps differ from the above rule and are specified hereafter.'

"This reference to numbers on Grenadier Caps was modified in the 1751 Warrant where it appears as:—

THE PEAK of LIATHACH above GLEN TORRIDON in Wester Ross

CLAN MACKENZIE

THE Mackenzies claim to be descended from Colin, progenitor of the Earl of Ross, whose grandson Murdoch received from David II the lands of Kintail. The clan has a long record of glory in battle, and at one time had to forfeit the estates when William, 5th. Earl, was attainted. The crest is a mountain inflamed, proper, and the badge is Holly, Deer-grass.

Askwith Named Black Watch OC

Major Charles H. E. Askwith, 41, of Montreal, has been appointed commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch, it was announced at Army headquarters in Ottawa today.

Major Askwith, just returned from duty with the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, will take over command of the unit, based at Camp Gagetown, N.B. He will be promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Jan. 19 and assume his new post Feb. 2.

The present officer commanding, Lt.-Col. William Watson, DSO, MC, of Calgary, has been appointed to the directing staff of the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, Ont.

The Landing of the First Canadian Contingent at St. Nazaire, France, 1915 EDGAR BUNDY, A.R.A.

LOCH LONG

CLAN MACFARLANE

LOCH LOMOND district was the home of several war-like clans, and none more war-like than the MacFarlanes, who claim the moon as their lantern, and who trace their descent from Gilchrist, brother of Maldowen, 3rd of the ancient Earls of Lennox in the 13th century. In the 16th and 17th centuries the clan was proscribed and deprived of lands and name. The crest is a demi-savage holding in dexter hand a sheaf of arrows and in sinister an imperial crown, all proper.

Adrian Lunny

Princess Margaret inspects a guard of honor of the 2nd Bn., The Black Watch, at Fredericton. She was overheard to say on last year's tour: "One gets so sick of . . . inspecting guards . . . and shaking hands."

LOCH AWE AND KILCHUIRN CASTLE

CLAN CAMPBELL OF BREADALBANE

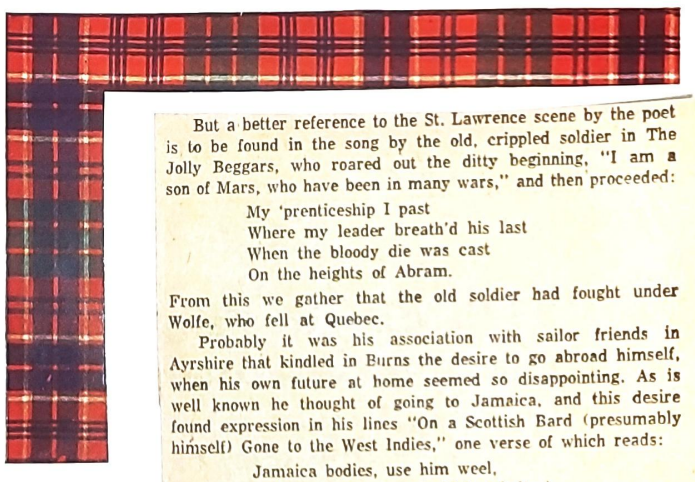
THE Campbells of Breadalbane trace their family back to Sir Colin, son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow. From his father he received the lands of Glenurchy, and through his marriage with a daughter of Lord Lord he received a third part of the lands of Lorn. The crest is a boar's head, erased, proper. The badge is fir club moss and bog myrtle.

MANSON, Major David. On February 5th, 1939, at St. Anne's Military Hospital, Major David Manson, husband of the late Mary Poole, and dear father of David Robert and W. J. (Jack) of Australia. Funeral service in the Chapel of the Clarke Funeral Home, 5380 Sherbrooke St., W., on Sat. at 12 o'clock noon, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

GLEN ELCHAIG near DORNIE in KINTAIL

CLAN MACRAE

MACRAE comes from the Gaelic MacRoth, meaning "son of Grace." They were loyal followers of the MacKenzies, who owed not a little of their importance to them. Between 1688-93 the grandson of Rev. Farquas Macrae compiled the famous Fernaig Manuscript, which is an important contribution to Gaelic literature. The crest is a dexter hand grasping a sword, all proper. The badge is fir club moss.

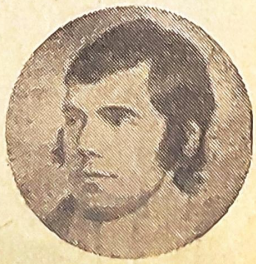


Burns And Canada

By ANDREW PATERSON

THE story is told that as two Scots from the Old Country were sailing up the St. Lawrence, one remarked boastfully to his companion, "Nae doot this is a braw, broad river, but it canna claim like oor wee Bonnie Doon that it inspired the genius o' oor Rabbie Burns."

"Havers," retorted the other. "I thocht a'body kent that Rabbie wrote aboot the St. Lawrence, only he didna ca' it the St. Lawrence, but 'Lowrie's Burn'."



RABBIE BURNS

This is quite true. Burns did refer to the St. Lawrence as Lowrie's Burn. The poem in which he did so was entitled "The American War - A Fragment," and the particular verse reads:

Then thro' the lakes Montgomery takes,
I wat he wasna slaw, man;
Down Lowrie's Burn he took a turn,
And Carleton did ca', man.

Burns' knowledge of Canada was no doubt acquired from seafaring acquaintances, for the coastal part of Ayrshire, where he lived, was noted for its well-trained mariners, whose services were much in demand by large ship owners, according to John Galt, one of Canada's pioneers, who was born in the same neighborhood as Burns, but about 20 years later.

But a better reference to the St. Lawrence scene by the poet is to be found in the song by the old, crippled soldier in The Jolly Beggars, who roared out the ditty beginning, "I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars," and then proceeded:

My 'prenticeship I past
Where my leader breath'd his last
When the bloody die was cast
On the heights of Abram.

From this we gather that the old soldier had fought under Wolfe, who fell at Quebec.

Probably it was his association with sailor friends in Ayrshire that kindled in Burns the desire to go abroad himself, when his own future at home seemed so disappointing. As is well known he thought of going to Jamaica, and this desire found expression in his lines "On a Scottish Bard (presumably himself) Gone to the West Indies," one verse of which reads:

Jamaica bodies, use him weel,
An' hap him in a cozie biel: (shelter)
Ye'll find him aye a dainty chiel,
And fou o' glee;
He wadna wrang'd the vera deil,
That's owre the sea.

Meantime in an effort to raise funds, he had published his poems in the famous Kilmarnock edition, which proved so successful that after paying off his debts he found he had a surplus of nearly £20 left, a big sum in those days, which enabled him to reverse his decision to go abroad.

Other references, very slight it is true, to the American side of the Atlantic, may be found here and there in his works. One of the most interesting, and one that relates to Canada, appears in his poem, The Twa Dogs, in which he contrasts the bored, selfish lives of the idle rich with the heart-breaking, almost slavery conditions under which the poor were compelled to live.

Burns thus describes the dog that was owned by the local wealthy laird:

The first I'll name, they ca'd him Caesar,
Was keepit for his honour's pleasure;
His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs (ears)
Show'd he was name o' Scotland's dogs;
But whalpit some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.

In other words Caesar was a Newfoundlander, from the island in whose neighborhood are the "banks", where, in the words of the poet, "sailors gang to fish for cod."

But perhaps the most outstanding of the poet's references to Canada is to be found in the "Address of Beelzebub to the President of the Highland Society." This poem is remarkable in that it was not published until February, 1818, or about 22 years after the death of Burns, which took place in July, 1796. The Address, which was published in the Edinburgh or Scots Magazine, had the following superscription, which, like the poem, had been preserved in the poet's own hand-writing:

BEN VENUE and the TROSSACHS from LOCH ACHRAY

CLAN DRUMMOND

CLAN Drummond takes its name from Drymen, Stirlingshire. Sir Malcolm de Drymen supported Bruce at Bannockburn, and proving responsible for heavy casualties to the English, received grants of land in Perthshire with which the Drummonds are more recently associated. The crest is a goshawk, wings expanded, proper. The badge is Wild thyme, Holly.

"To the Righ Honourable the Earl of Breadalbyne, President of the Hight Honourable and Honourable the Highland Society, which met on the 23d of May last, at the Shakspeare, Covent Garden, to concert ways and means to frustrate the designs of four hundred Highlanders, who, as the society were informed by Mr. M—— of A——s, were so audacious as to attempt an escape from their lawful lairds and masters, whose property they were, by emigrating from the lands of Mr. Macdonald of Glengarry to the wilds of Canada, in search of the fantastic thing — LIBERTY."

The poem is too long to quote in full, but here are a few couplets that testify to the poet's biting sarcasm:

Faith, you and A——s were right
To keep the Highland hounds in sight;
They an' be d - d! what right hae they
To meat or sleep, or light o' day?
Far less to riches, power or freedom,
But what your lordship likes to gi'e them?
But hear, my lord! Glengarry, hear!
Your hand's owre light on them, I fear.
But smash them! crash them a' to spails!
And rot the dyvors i' the jails.

In short, Burns was protesting vigorously against the conditions under which the poorer members of the Highland clans were forced to live, and to escape from which so many were endeavoring to migrate to Canada. Curiously enough, this situation was suddenly reversed a few years later, when Highland landlords discovered that the promotion of deer forests for rental to wealthy sportsmen was much more profitable than farming or cattle raising, with the result that the forced depopulation of the highlands was begun from which Scotland suffers to this day. On the other hand Canada benefited greatly, as the success of the many settlements founded by those Highlanders exiled by landlords from their native glens, has amply proved.

But memories of the hardships endured by those early Highland settlers are still retained by many of their descendants. Some years ago the late Professor Bryce of Winnipeg told the writer that when the Marquis of Lorne, who was Governor General 80 years ago, visited the West, it was with difficulty that they were able to arrange a reception for him. Sons and grandsons of many of those old Scottish settlers recalled that the mother of the Marquis had been a daughter of the House of Sutherland, responsible for the notorious "Sutherland clearances," by which so many had been driven out of Scotland; and numbers therefore refused to do honor to his Excellency, even though he was Queen Victoria's son-in-law.

It is interesting to think that Burns by rushing to the defence of those four hundred Highlanders, who wished to escape from local tyrants, may have encouraged other Scots also to migrate to Canada in seach of that "fantastic thing — LIBERTY," greatly, as stated, to the benefit of our country.

THE GAZETTE is printed and published by the GAZETTE

THE QUINAG RANGE near KYLESKU FERRY

CLAN MACKAY

THIS clan is a powerful one. Their war-like spirit found no outlet at home and in the 17th century they went to Bohemia and Denmark to fight. The Gaelic name for the clan, MacAoidh, means "son of fire." The crest is a dexter cubit arm holding erect a dagger in pale, all proper, hilt and pommel, or. The badge is bulrush, reed grass and broom.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

The 1st Battalion was stationed in Cyprus for four months in 1878 and it was there that Sergeant Samuel McGaw of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, died of "heat apoplexy" on 22nd July, 1878. He died on the line of march and was buried at Chiflik Pasha. About three years later Colonel Scott Stevenson of The Black Watch, who was then Commissioner of Kyrenia, heard that the Greek farmer who held the land had ploughed up the grave and removed the headmarks. Stevenson found where McGaw's grave was, removed the body, placed it in a sarcophagus which had once held the remains of some distinguished man and had it taken to Kyrenia, where it now lies with others of the Regiment who were buried there. McGaw's gravestone is engraved on the reverse side with the Victoria Cross about one foot in diameter. The actual V.C. which he won in Ashanti in 1873 is now in Canada.

NEIL McMICKING

Lieut-Colonel William A. Wood, Commanding 3rd Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, writes in a letter dated 26th November:—

"You might be interested to know that the Regimental Re-union Dinner of the Officers' Mess was held in the Armoury, 8th November, attended by two hundred and twenty-nine Black Watch officers and six guests. It was quite the best show we have put on in recent years and seemed to impress our guest of honour, Major-General George R. Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence, and our newly-appointed Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier Blackadder. You will be glad to know that General Sir Neil Ritchie was with us on this occasion. There were also over thirty Officers from our 1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular Army) and the Depot and from various Staff Appointments, and thirty-five officers from my own Battalion."

SHIELFOOT, ACHARACLE

CLAN MACDONALD

THE most powerful of all the Highland clans, the clan Donald takes its name from Donald, grandson of Somerled, King of the Isles. The marriage of John, chief of the clan, to Margaret, daughter of Robert II, was indirectly the cause of the Battle of Harlaw in 1411. In 1493 succession passed to the House of Sleat. The crest is a hand in armour fessways, holding by its point a cross crosslet fitchy, gules. The badge is heath.

Montrealer Highlanders' New Colonel

Camp Gagetown, N.B., Jan. 29 —(CP)—Six hundred kilted Highlanders of the 2nd Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada paraded here yesterday in a colorful change-of-command ceremony.

Taking over the battalion, a component of Canada's oldest Highland regiment, was Lt.-Col. Charles H. E. Askwith, 41, of Montreal and Ottawa. He succeeded Lt.-Col. William de N. Watson, of Edmonton, who commanded the unit since October, 1955, and has been appointed to the Canadian Staff College at Kingston.

The parade included a general's salute and an inspection. The reviewing officer was Maj.-Gen. M. P. Bogert, general officer commanding Eastern Command, Halifax.

The Bu, The Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
Sergeants' Mess

(Burns Nicht)

Annual Dinner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1959
THE ARMOURY
2067 BLEURY ST.

LOCH LOMOND and BEN LOMOND from the PASS of BALMAHA

CLAN BUCHANAN

ORIGIN of the clan is traced to Anselan O Kyan, son of a king of Ulster, who landed in Argyll about 1016. He received the lands of Buchanan, lying to the east of Loch Lomond, from King Malcolm II for services against the Danes. The crest is a dexter hand couped at the wrist, holding up a ducal coronet, all within a laurel wreath, proper. The badge is the oak and bilberry.

Jan 1959 Red Hackle

EDITORIAL

In our January issue a year ago we announced the arrival of the 1st Battalion in Edinburgh. This year we have to report that the Battalion is now in Cyprus with one Company in Tobruk.

Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, visited the Battalion in Edinburgh on the 18th October before they sailed. Her address and Lt.-Colonel Monteith's reply are published elsewhere in this issue. The Regiment finally sailed from Southampton on the 25th November. The Colonel of the Regiment addressed all ranks on board ship. His address is also published in this issue.

The Brookwood Memorial was unveiled by Her Majesty The Queen on Saturday, 25th October, 1958. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, was also present. The Black Watch was represented by Major G. S. M. Burton, M.B.E., M.C., who laid a wreath on the Memorial.

The Black Watch panel lists the following names:—Major F. H. C. McTavish; W.O. II Bissett, A.; W.O. II Moore, T.; L/Sgt. Povey, H. T. A.; Pte. Bradley, J.; Pte. Madden, F.; Pte. Massey, A.; Pte. Wedderburn, J. T.

There is also a panel for The Black Watch of Canada which has two names on it.

Brigadiers Fergusson and Bradford have now left the Army after having commanded respectively 29 Inf. Bde. at Dover and 153 (H.) Inf. Bde. at Dundee. We wish them every good fortune in their new jobs and are glad to say that they will both be living in Scotland.

We congratulate Colonel Dunn on being awarded the C.B.E.

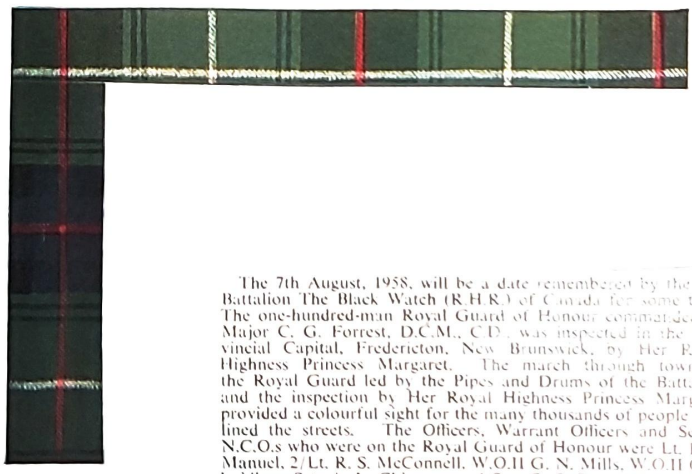
We congratulate Majors Watson and Hamilton on their appointments as B.M.s respectively of 153 and 154 (H.) Inf. Bdes. With Major Nicoll as B.M. of 152 (H.) Inf. Bde. we have now got Black Watch officers as B.M.s of all three Brigades in The Highland Division.

We regret to announce the deaths of both Major and Mrs E. Robertson. Mrs Robertson died on 6th December, 1958. Major Robertson was already ill at that time in hospital. He died on 21st January, 1959. We extend our sympathy to their relatives and many friends. An obituary will be published in our next issue.

THE PAPS OF JURA FROM CRAIGHOUSE

CLAN MACDONALD OF THE ISLES

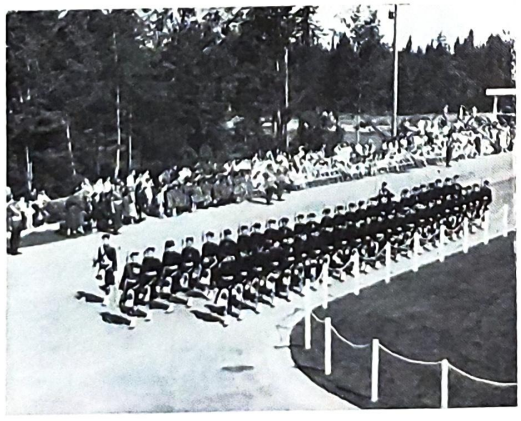
ANOTHER branch of the Clan Donald, the families of which are delicately interwoven. Angus Og, son of Reginald, Lord of the Isles, supported Bruce and considerably increased the family possessions. His great grandson, Alexander, became Earl of Ross, and was for a time Justiciar of Scotland. His son John, 4th and last Lord of the Isles, died without legitimate issue in 1498. The crest is a hand in armour, holding a cross crosslet fitchy, gules.



January, 1959

The 7th August, 1958, will be a date remembered by the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada for some time. The one-hundred-man Royal Guard of Honour commanded by Major C. G. Forrest, D.C.M., C.D., was inspected in the Provincial Capital, Fredericton, New Brunswick, by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret. The march through town of the Royal Guard led by the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion and the inspection by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret provided a colourful sight for the many thousands of people who lined the streets. The Officers, Warrant Officers and Senior N.C.O.s who were on the Royal Guard of Honour were Lt. D. S. Manuel, 2/Lt. R. S. McConnell, W.O.II G. N. Mills, W.O.II C. B. Laidlaw, Sgt. A. L. Chipman and Sgt. G. S. Berry.

On Saturday, 9th August, 1958, Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret visited Camp Gagetown and once again the battalion played a large part in a full-scale demonstration of a brigade group in the attack, using a nuclear weapon. Later that morning, the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Colonel W. de N. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., and Mrs. Watson attended a tea at Camp Headquarters Officers' Mess for the Princess before she departed from the Province. By late afternoon the same day the whole



Guard of Honour for Minister of National Defence. Main gate, Camp Gagetown

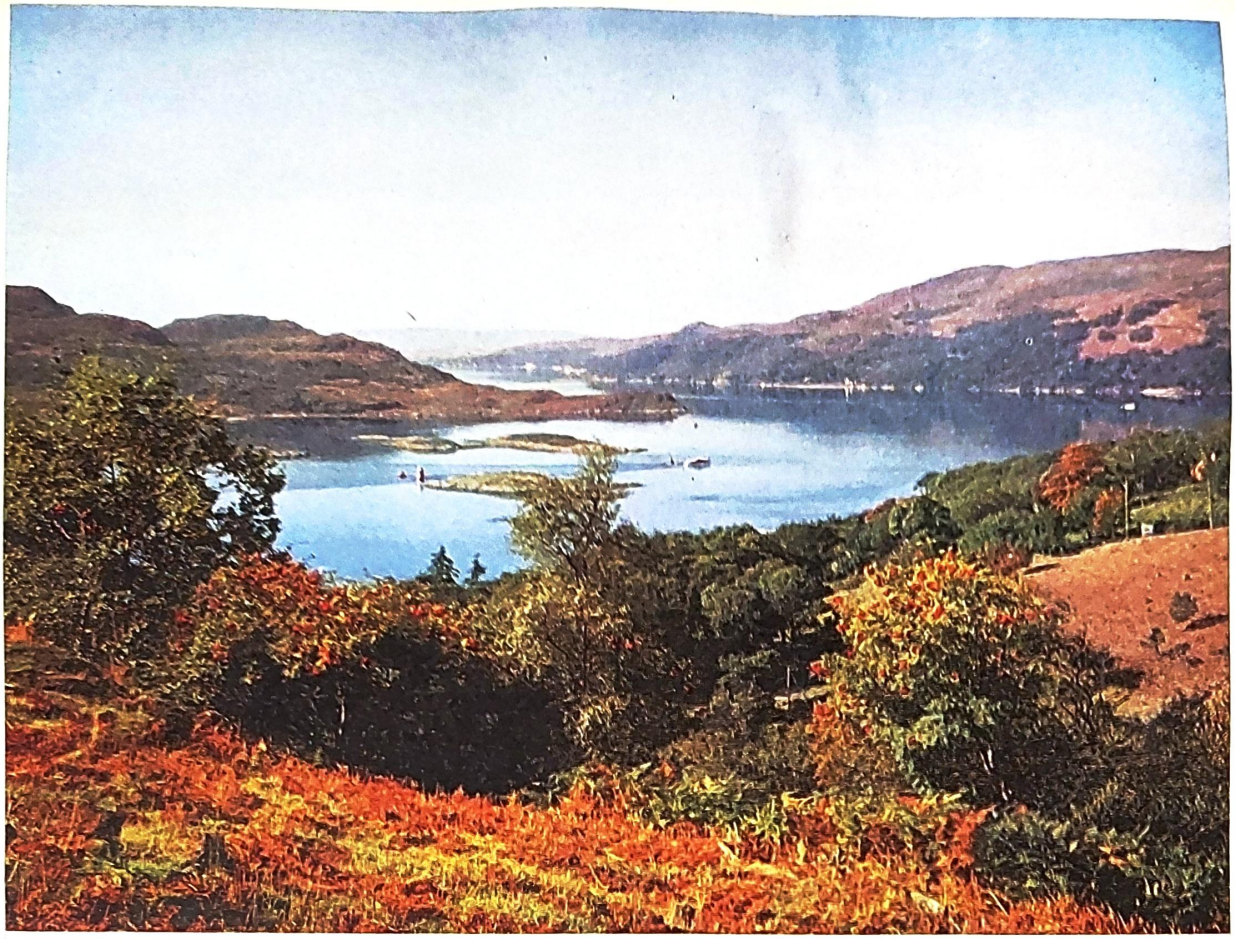
ROYAL GUARD OF HONOUR, 7th May, 1958
Major C. G. Forest, D.C.M., C.D., accompanies H.R.H. Princess Margaret

LOCH AN EILEAN with the island stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch

CLAN GRANT

THE Grant clan claims to descend from Kenneth MacAlpine, King of Scotland, in the 10th century. They exerted considerable influence in N.E. Scotland and supported Wallace in his struggle. They were consistent Loyalists and took part in the notable battle on the Haugh of Cromdale. The crest is a mountain inflamed, proper. The badge is pine and cranberry.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, leaving the Club Rooms accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, the Colonel of the Regiment, and Lt.-Col. Richard.



THE KYLES of BUTE from COLINTRAIVE

CLAN LAMONT

THE clan Lamont originally held considerable lands in Argyllshire but owing to the encroachment of the Campbells and other clans, their territory has lately been confined chiefly to Cowal. In 1646 several Clan Campbell chiefs massacred 200 Lamonts; a memorial at Dunoon, site of the massacre, commemorates the event. The crest is a dexter hand, open, pale-ways, couped at the wrist proper.

APPIN FROM ACROSS LOCH LEVEN

CLAN STEWART OF APPIN

The Stewarts are descended from Walter, the son of an Anglo-Norman baron who came to Scotland in the 12th century. The office of High Steward was made hereditary to the family. The crest is a lion sejant, affronté, gules, imperially crowned, or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in sinister a sceptre, both erected paleways, proper. The badge is the oak and thistle.

MEMO RE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS CARRYING A CLAN NAME

1. In the past the following Regiments have borne a clan name and those underlined continue to exist as Regiments of the Line in the British service, namely:-

Montgomerie's Highlanders
Macdonald's Highlanders
Fraser's Highlanders
Keith & Campbell Highlanders
Gordon Highlanders
Lord Macleod's Highlanders
Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders
Athole Highlanders
Seaforth Highlanders (MacKenzies)
Cameron Highlanders

2. Macdonald's Highlanders (76th Regiment) was given a letter of service which issued to Lord Macdonald of the Isles to raise a regiment in the Highlands and the Isles in 1777. Its first commander was Major John Macdonell of Lochgarry and it was officered by Macdonalds of Glencoe and of Morer and by members of Lord Macdonald's main division of the clan Macdonald.

This regiment was mustered complete at Inverness in March, 1778 and for the next twelve months served at Fort George after which it was moved to Perth in March, 1779.

The Regiment was sent to New York, landing there in August, 1779.

In February, 1781, this Regiment was moved from New York to Virginia to take part in the campaign there under Lord Cornwallis. After being engaged in a number of actions in Virginia, the Regiment surrendered at Yorktown with the balance of Lord Cornwallis's force. At the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War, Macdonald's Highlanders were returned to Scotland from New York and were disbanded at Sterling Castle in March, 1784.

3. The Macdonald clan is the largest clan in the Highlands, its main divisions being Macdonalds of the Isles, Macdonalds of Sleat,

Reminiscences of a Veteran

BEING THE EXPERIENCES OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER IN THE CRIMEA

by Alexander Robb, late No. 6 Company, 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch).

As we were now before Sebastopol, along with the French, the heavy duty began. Strong outlying pickets of the whole regiment were put out all around our position, and under fire from the long-range guns from the Russian ships in the bay and the forts. There was a creek where a gun steamer came up, and she molested us greatly. I may explain to my readers the duty of outlying pickets. An officer and the required number of non-commissioned officers, and perhaps a hundred and fifty men, take up a position that will keep back the enemy till they are reinforced. In the day-time it is not so hard, but at night every one must mind his p's and q's. A line of sentries may extend for miles, at perhaps fifty yards apart, and they are double—one man to be always looking to the front, and the other walking backwards and forwards, and in a way that, if anything was up, the whole chain of sentries would know at once, and the officer in command of the picket would be able to have the whole of the picket under arms, and, if need be, send word to the general. In this way we were doing duty along with the French, and if they challenged us, we had to give the password, "Emperor."

During that time there was no idling at Balaclava. The siege guns were being got ashore by the sailors. There was also wood to be used in the forming of batteries, and a sore drag this made up the steep road to the heights where the artillery park was formed. Our tents and other stores came up, but still the rations we sometimes were served out with were poor. Tea was looked on as a treat in two ways, as the men that smoked would dry the leaves and smoke them, all the tobacco being done. The tents were at last put up, and working parties and covering parties went and worked with the pick and shovel, covering parties being close to them, and we sent out sharp-shooters, and some daring deeds were done by them. This was the time for real comradeship, for the duties were so hard and complicated that we might not see each other for days—the one on picket, the other on working or covering party duty. The one that happened to be in camp had to draw his comrade's rations, and be off on some duty before we would see him, but he would leave them at his place in the tent.

At a part of the rising ground we had a battery which went under the name of Gordon's battery. A large covering party had to be close to it. At the right side of this ravine there were three natural caves, and next them, at each side, were rocks. They afforded good cover. Two or three times our regiment was on what was called the caves, and the shot and shell would be flying over us. If we went down to the road we were in range of the Russian sharpshooters. Our sharpshooters also went out from this place. Although we had this cover and Gordon's battery playing, we had some loss at the caves. Sergeant Rankin of my own company, an Aberdeenshire man, got severely wounded on this duty. It was hard to get our rations and water up to us, but to the credit of our Commander-in-Chief he allowed us two rations of rum. The rum and the hard sea biscuits, I may say, were our chief support. I thought it quite a treat when I got my little rice boiled. As for the salt beef or pork, I got disgusted at it, and not I alone. I have seen the company's day allowance never touched. I may here state that on the cave duty one time when the grog came from camp it was carried on the back of a pony, with one of the pioneers in charge. The creature would trudge on through the shot, shell, and musketry, and at the report of a big gun would stoop its head and then trudge on the same, as if it knew all about what was going on. It was surprising that it was never struck. That faithful servant served us in the same manner the whole time. At the roadside below the caves the grog was served out. Sergeant White stood the whole time under fire and served it out. He, along with some of our sharpshooters, was presented with a medal for distinguished conduct shortly after.

When we were marched to our camp, we would not be long when, perhaps, two or three hundred of us would be turned out to go and work at what was called the Sailors' Battery. I must not forget to speak about Jack's courage and perseverance. Right opposite this battery there was a round tower. The Russians had guns planted on it and around it, and they had the range well. We were also molested by their sharpshooters and the steamer, which would come up the creek and let fly a shell and get out of sight again. At the Sailors' Battery I heard an expression I have never forgotten. I have stated that we had plenty of company on our old rags, and that plenty of scratching went on. One of the sailors passed the remark, "There is no peace for the wicked"; and an Irish lad, scratching himself, added, "By jabers, far less for the lousy." One night, at this battery, the Guards were the covering party. Some of them were on sentry in front. They wore the cross belts at that time, and when they doubled made a noise not unlike cavalry. We had two men of the name of James Brown in our company. It was the James Brown (2) that I spoke about at the Alma. They were both Dundee men. But the one that I am going to speak about was well known in the Perth Road by the name of Massie some years ago. Well, James Brown (1) was sticking in with the pick, and he was a splendid hand at that, when he heard the relief coming in at the double. He ran off, leaving his pick, calling out at the top of his voice, "Cavalry, cavalry," and we all over the battery, making our heels our best friends. But as poor Jamie was going over a rifle that was leaning on the trench caught the belt of his purse, and got entangled, and he had to remain extended on the trench till the officers got us informed that there was no danger of cavalry coming out from Sebastopol. Poor Jamie came off second best, for he got a sore bruise, but that did not keep him off duty or daunt him in the least. During this sort of work the cholera had not left us. Although I had seen a good deal of it it was not my lot to be over a patient till the night after the battery party and the night before the charge of Balaclava.

This also brings another circumstance to my memory. It is about His Royal Highness, whose tents were close by ours. There was a guard over his horse and tents, &c. To lighten our knapsacks for the march we got permission to leave our trousers and some other articles on board ship. At this time the mornings and nights were very cold. One day the guard was supplied by our regiment. His Royal Highness came and asked Geordie Young if we did not have our trousers. He was told they were still on board ship. The Duke stamped his foot, and gave forcible expression to his feelings, and our trousers were up the next day. When the servant took in his dinner the Duke took very little of it, but sent it up to the guard tent. When night came on this same George Young was sentry on his tent. His Royal Highness came out and said—"Sentry, if you hear firing to the right call me." Some firing did get up, and John Yorston, who was on guard along with Young, called him, and said—"Is your Royal Highness awake?" He was lying on the ground with his clothes on, and only a blanket and his Mackintosh cloak over him. "Yes," he said. "Firing to the right, your Royal Highness." "Thank you;" and up he got, calling to his groom to saddle "Wideawake" at once, and off he set in the direction of the fire. Where was Mr Kinglake that he could not tell this better than I? but I can prove the above to be a fact by men that were on guard, and are still alive.

Before these digressions I left off on the night previous to Balaclava, and I referred to the prevalence of cholera. In our company was Robert Murray, a Kilmarnock man, and a sturdy, cheery, good soldier he was. He belonged to the same tent as I. For two or three days he had been bad with diarrhoea, and was on the sick list, not in the hospital tents, but lying in his own. In the afternoon he got so bad that he had to be taken to the hospital. As he was found to be in the worst stage of cholera, and a man had to go over him, it was my duty, and such a night I never put in. The cramps seized him, and he had only the bare cold ground to lie on, and the cries that came from him were pitiful. I had to rub him, and I can say that I would rather have been on a covering party or picket. In the morning I was relieved. I was not long in my tent when the man that relieved me came and told us that it was all over with poor Bob Murray. It so happened that all our regiment was in camp, and we were expecting to get that day's rest, but the rations

were scarcely served out when the words came—"Fall in; fall in, at once." I need not say that the order was obeyed in all haste by the whole division, and His Royal Highness and Colonel Cameron, the latter acting as Brigadier, marched us off in the direction of Balaclava. As we were descending the heights we could see on the plain of Balclava that the sooner we were on it the better, for the cowardly Turks were retiring in disorder from their position.

The 93rd were in line, and only supported by about two hundred weakly men, while before them was the enemy in overwhelming numbers in cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Close by we saw the Scots Greys going in at the charge into a large column, at which our Commanding Officer, Major Cumberland, called out "Good God, there's the Greys charging, and they are out of sight Double, 42nd; double. My God, there they are back again." The 93rd had fired their deadly volley before this, and, as I was told, the name of "The Bricks" was here first given to the 42nd. As we were coming down the heights, Sir Colin called out, as he saw us and the 79th, "Here come the Bricks," but we did not get the chance to prove ourselves bricks at that beat. Had we been there sooner, we would, no doubt.

By the time we got down on the plain the charge of the Light Brigade was over, but we were put into position, and remained so all that day. I told your readers that I saw some awful sights of the killed and wounded at Alma, but there were as bad at Balaclava, even worse. Here is one, for instance. A Russian was holding his head together. It had been struck with a cavalry sword. He was alive, and was walking to the front, when my own comrade called out, "Don't take him to the front, but get him to the rear; our doctors may make something of him." He was sent to the rear holding his head together. I can't say if he got over that. It was often spoken about years after in our regiment I may not be believed, but it is the case, I assure you. There were also some awful sights with our own cavalry. I saw one of the Greys holding his arm that was nearly cut through. He also was able to walk. As he was passing us, he said, "They say the Russians are not good at the sword, but I never gave a point but I got a parry." As the Russians still remained at no great distance in front, I did not see the ground where the charge had taken place. It would not have been a pleasant sight, at all events.

As it was drawing towards dark, strong pickets were put out. It was very cold, and some of our men had turned out without their greatcoats or knapsacks. An armed party was formed and marched up to the camp before Sebastopol to bring down what articles were most required. My own comrade was one of them, and that caused me to have a hungry belly that night, for in the bustle I forgot to put on my haversack with my biscuits. We were now extended to the right upon the heights of Balaclava; but what a cold night it was! The Russians retired a little. Between them and us I am sure there was not more than half a mile. It was late before the party came to the regiment from the camp. My comrade was nearly in the hands of the enemy. The Russians also had pickets out. At one of them there was a fire. Charlie was going up to it to get a light to his pipe, but noticed the sentry's grey clothes and did not go up. He said they must have thought the party stronger than it was, for they retired. The change of position took place during the time they were away.

I may here state that for the first time I heard the expression, "Did Great Britain send out men to suffer like this?" I was led to understand that the retiring of the Turks was the means of changing the whole aspect of the campaign, and that had they stood their ground they would soon have been supported and another plan of battle adopted with less loss of life. It is the Turkish commander that I blame, for the Turks always fought well before and since. Perhaps they made a blunder like the rest, for in this war there were a great many blunders made. The first one was by Lord Aberdeen's Government in sending an army into the field so badly provided for, and the last one was Lord Palmerston's, in making such easy terms with the Russians at the close after so much British blood and money had been

42nd ROYAL HIGHLANDERS AT THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—THE CRIMEA, 1854-55.
Presented to the Regiment in 1938 by Mrs. Guy Chichester in memory of her brother, Captain A. E. Parker, 2nd Bn. the Black Watch, killed at Ploegsteert, 7th December, 1914.

FORT TICONDEROGA

Great Victory of French Re-enacted By Villagers

By PAUL VADNAIS
Times-Union Staff Writer

THE rattle of drums, the flare of bugles and the lament of bagpipes last weekend at "The Place Between Two Waters" recalled the heroes of 200 years ago.

Fort Ticonderoga stirred to re-enactment of another great chapter in its bloody history—the Battle of Carillon as the French called Ticonderoga—which took place July 8, 1758.

Again men in the red coats of Britain and the buckskin of American colonists lined up against the blue and white of New France—but this time in pageantry. On the parade ground of the old fort they reenacted the great battle of the French and Indian Wars in which over 3,000 British and Americans were killed.

The military genius of the French General Louis de Montcalm and the valor of Scotland's Black Watch were praised in the drama, which was set in an aura of Scottish legend.

Notables of four great countries gathered for this two-day Montcalm Bicentennial Commemoration, Saturday and Sunday, July 12 and 13. They included a direct descendant of Gen. Montcalm, the Marquis Charles de Montcalm, who came from France for the event.

Gen. Montcalm, French commander.

The pipes and drums and a detachment of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, paraded in memory of their dead in the battle. The Royal 22nd Regiment Band of the Canadian Army splashed in resplendent uniforms to provide music for the two-day affair.

Thousands of spectators were present both days.

Inspiring vocal music soared through the old fort, which stands at the junction of Lakes Champlain and Lake George. It was sung by the all male Le Gais Chanteurs group from Pawtucket, R. I., and the Glee Club of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart of the New England Province. The 186 AFA Bn. of the New York National Guard was guard of honor and Sea Scouts served as ushers.

John H. G. Pell, president of the Fort Ticonderoga Association, set the theme as he declared: "We dedicate our ceremonies neither to victor nor vanquished, but to the memory of all the brave men who hallowed this ground with their blood."

TV ACTOR NARRATES

Zachary A. Charles, television and moving picture actor, was narrator for the pageant as the "ghost" of Duncan Campbell, Scottish nobleman whose death "at a strange place called Ticonderoga" had been revealed to him in his native highlands. He was supported by a cast of over 30 local residents, including teachers, students, and businessmen under the direction of Leon Michel, public relations director for the fort.

Each actor was authentically costumed to represent one of the regiments that fought at Carillon and as the pageant unfolded they were aligned in the order that the regiments faced each other 200 years ago.

Campbell, a major with the 42nd Regiment of the Black Watch, was one of the many British who died in the battle. This story has been immortalized in the ballad-poem, "Ticonderoga," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

In the pageant, written by television writer William R. Yates of New York City, scenes were played showing the planning of the battle. The British forces, 15,000 strong, included 6,000 regulars, and the rest were provincial regiments from New England, New York and New Jersey.

Montcalm was depicted as he coolly entrenched his 3,500 men behind an entanglement of fallen trees and brush in front of the still uncompleted Fort Carillon ("Place of Chimes").

LORD HOWE KILLED

The pride of the British was recounted as they made a magnificent sight in their red coats sailing up Lake George in hundreds of boats. But they began to lose heart as Lord Howe, second in command and the real leader of the expedition, was killed in a skirmish soon after they landed seven miles from Ticonderoga.

The British commander, General Abercrombie, confident of a five-to-one numerical superiority, refused to take the advice of his colonial commanders, including Major Rogers of Rogers' Rangers, to flank the French. All the afternoon of July 8 the British attacked in ordered ranks and were mowed down as they stumbled through the tree trunks and brush.

The Black Watch regiment which constantly led the attack left a third of its gallant men on the field. Finally, as darkness fell, the British withdrew and sailed back down the lake.

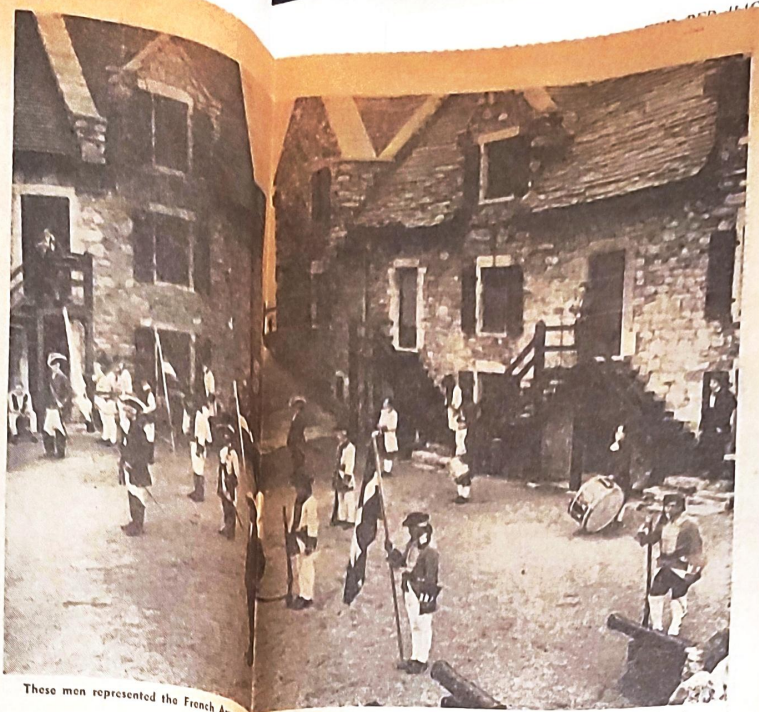
BRITISH LOST 3,000

They had lost 3,000 men, the French only a few hundred. This was the greatest slaughter of any battle that had yet been fought on the American continent. The defeat set back by many months the British invasion of Canada which later brought death to Montcalm at Quebec and the end of New France in America.

"Remember them well," quoted the ghost of Duncan Campbell as the pipes played a death dirge to end the pageant. "You who tread in their footsteps remember their glory. You who utter their names cherish their memories. You who enjoy the liberties they won for you, remain eternally vigilant."

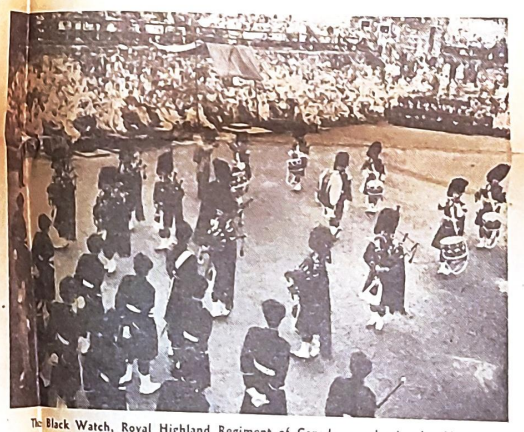
Continued on G-2

Members of the two British regiments that paraded are shown here. At the left is Drum Major Marc Tremblay of the 22nd Royal Canadian regimental band; center is Drum Major William McKee of the Royal Canadian Black Watch; right is Jules Cote who wears the traditional leopard skin of the drummer of the 22nd.



These men represented the French Army in the Montcalm pageant at Fort Ticonderoga. Each man is authentically costumed to represent a regiment.

Dignitaries present were, left to right, French Ambassador to the U. S. Herve Alphand; Vermont Gov. Joseph B. Johnson; Sir Pierson Dixson, British representative to the United Nations; John H. G. Pell, president of the Fort Ticonderoga Assn.; the present Marquis de Montcalm, Monsignor Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, and Rhode Island Lt. Gov. Armand Cote.



The Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, parades in the Place D'Armes of the Fort.

The British commander, Gen. Abercrombie, was played in the pageant by Fred Trombley, foreground. Note Rogers' Rangers uniform at left in background.

Photos by Mason Smith

Upstate Living

TV AND RADIO ★ OUTDOOR LIFE ★ TRACY AND DONDI ★ HOME AND GARDEN

Times-Union, Sunday, July 20, 1958 G-1

Ticonderoga Bicentenary Celebrations

by Colonel P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Q.C., who represented The Black Watch

On July 12th and 13th this year Montcalm Commemoration ceremonies were held at Fort Ticonderoga in upper New York State of the United States, with some two thousand persons in attendance, including many distinguished special guests. The weekend chosen for these events was an appropriate one. On July 8th, 1758, the famous Battle of Ticonderoga was fought during the Seven Years War; was one of General Montcalm's greatest victories and a severe defeat for the British and their Colonists in America. The Black Watch is said to have suffered that day its heaviest casualties for any single engagement of its history.

The Fort stands on a promontory commanding Lake Champlain and the outlet of Lake George. It was designed and built, as a star-shaped Vauban type stone fortress, by Montcalm's engineer officer, the Marquis de Lotbinière, during 1755 to 1757, its purpose to protect the French Colony, Canada, from invasion by the British following the traditional route north from New York via the Hudson River-Lake George-Lake Champlain valleys. The Fort consists of outer and inner ramparts, barracks, officers quarters, mess hall, dungeons and an inner parade ground or place d'armes. To the French it was known as Fort Carillon, to the British by its Indian name of Ticonderoga.

After the American Revolution the Fort was no longer used as a military bastion and it fell into disrepair. But in 1820 it and the surrounding park and forest land, the whole forming an extensive and beautiful estate on the shores of the big lake, were purchased by William Ferris Pell and have been in his family ever since. His great-great-grandson Stephen Pell, a gallant American officer of the French Army during the First World War, spent the greater part of his life in completely restoring the Fort and in gathering together in its buildings probably the finest military museum collections in America. The Pell family has retained possession of the estate but in 1931 a non-profit organisation, the Fort Ticonderoga Association, was established to maintain the Fort, with its valuable collections, offices and research library. Mr John Pell (Stephen Pell's son) is now the Association's president, various members of his family are amongst its directors and it has a Director (Colonel Edward P. Hamilton) and full-time staff on duty. Every year the Fort is visited by hundreds of thousands, a small entrance fee ensuring substantial revenues to meet necessary expenses.

To anyone who has ever served in The Royal Highland Regiment, Old Ti, as the Fort is affectionately called, is a fascinating place to visit, with its many memories, memorials and souvenirs of the Regiment. In the nearby village of Ticonderoga at a cross-road is a fine monument, with at its base four life-size bronze figures, representative of those who

Battle Pageant on the Place d'Armes at Fort Ticonderoga representing the French Commanders and Regiments which took part in the battle.

fought there in times past: a French soldier; a Redskin Indian; a Colonial American; and an 18th century Black Watch private in his kilt. Nearby is the Black Watch Memorial Library, with a bronze tablet over the fireplace presented many years ago by the officers of the Regiment in Scotland. Further down the street, on the way to the Fort, there is now even a Black Watch motel! By the Fort itself is the Black Watch Memorial; in its library are some of our regimental histories; and in the Museum various exhibits having to do with the 42nd Foot and some of its most distinguished officers of the past. In the Fort's souvenir shop one may purchase copies of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Ticonderoga,"* relating in verse the legend of the Ghost of Inverawe, and of Richard B. Richards' volume "The Black Watch at Ticonderoga," a detailed history of the Regiment and its part in the great battle.

Amherst of Montreal captured the Fort in 1759 from the French; Ethan Allen on May 10th, 1775, took it for the American revolutionists "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"; "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne recaptured it for the British in 1777; General George Washington was there in 1783 as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; but its greatest memories are of the gallant endeavour of July 8th, 1758.

It was then that General Abercrombie came up Lake George by boat with 15,000 men in his army, some 6,000 regulars and the balance Colonial troops from the Provinces of New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey. With the regulars were The Black Watch under Lieut.-Col. Francis Grant; the 27th Inniskillings; the 44th Essex Regiment; the 46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; the 55th Border Regiment; and the 60th Royal Americans (K.R.R.). The British and Colonials were bound for Canada, to drive out the French and bring it under British rule two years ahead of its day. To prevent them the French, under the Marquish de Montcalm, stood at Fort Ticonderoga; under his command were a few Canadian voluteers and only 3,500 regulars of such famous regiments as those of the Queen, Guyenne, Royal Roussillon and Languedoc. Montcalm's Intelligence had warned him of the approaching British and for some days the French were busy building a stout stockade and abattis of felled and sharpened trees, well outside the Fort's ramparts but on its approach in the woods. Major Rogers of the famous Rangers advised a flanking attack but Abercrombie would have none of it and ordered a frontal attack. His brilliant second-in-command, Brigadier Lord Howe (a grandson of George I) might have dissuaded the General but unfortunately two days before, while on a personal reconnaissance, he was killed in a skirmish.

The attack went in; early on Colonel Grant was wounded; Major Duncan Campbell, who had been warned at Inverawe by the ghost of his cousin Donald that they would meet again at "Ticonderoga", led forward the Highland Regiment in attack after attack frontly over the abattis. For hours on end the Black Watch and their English and Colonial comrades stormed forward. Campbell fell mortally wounded; the defenders remained steady; the British were constantly thrown back by the murderous French fire. The withdrawal was sounded eventually but not before the British had suffered some 3,000 casualties, among them 25 officers and 624 other ranks of The Black Watch!

* Stevenson was not up in his facts—he misnamed Campbell of Inverawe, calling him Cameron!

The Pipes and Drums and a Company of the 3rd Battalion The Black Watch of Canada, on the Place d'Armes at Fort Ticonderoga during the bicentenary celebrations.

It was to commemorate the 200th anniversary of this notable victory of the French that the two days of ceremonies took place in July, 1958, at Fort Ticonderoga. But, as Mr John Pell said in his opening remarks, those ceremonies were dedicated "neither to victor nor vanquished, but to the memory of all the brave men who hallowed this ground with their blood". For the occasion came the present Marquis de Montcalm from Paris, the French Ambassador (H. E. Hervé Alphand) from Washington, the British Permanent Representative at the United Nations at New York (H. E. Sir Pierson Dixon), Ian Marquess of Lorne and the Lady Jean Campbell to represent the Campbells, Edmond de Lotbinière of the External Affairs Department at Ottawa (the present Seigneur of the de Lotbinière Seignory and son of the late Capt. Alain Joly de Lotbinière, who served with the Canadian 42nd in the First World War), Governor Johnson of Vermont, Commissioner Dickinson of New York, Lieutenant-Governor Coté of Rhode Island, the Roman Catholic Primate of Canada (Brigadier Monsignor Roy), the vice-president of the English-Speaking Union (Brigadier J. W. F. Treadwell of the Scots Guards) and many another distinguished guests as well as the Pipes and Drums and a company of the 3rd Bn. The Black Watch of Canada under Captain Alistair Pryde, the regimental band of Canada's regular French-speaking regiment (the Royal 22nd) and representatives from various French, British and American regiments which had taken part in the Battle of 1758. It had been hoped that Colonel Rusk might represent the Black Watch but, when he was unable to leave Scotland and Lt.-Col. Angus Irwin could not leave his duties in the U.S.A., the writer had the honour of doing so and was accompanied by Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., V.D., of The Black Watch of Canada. (The Inniskillings were represented by Colonel T. T. MacCartney-Filgate; the Essex Regiment by Major C. C. Norbury; and the 60th by Captain Watham.)

During the Saturday morning hundreds of visitors gathered at the Fort to inspect it and the extensive museum collections. That mid-day the visiting British officers were invited with American friends to luncheon by Colonel Hamilton at his home below the Fort. The actual ceremonies were to have started at 2 p.m. that day on the Fort's Place d'Armes but, because of a downpour, had to be postponed for an hour until the skies cleared. When the proceedings finally commenced a large crowd of many hundreds had gathered in the stands and on the ramparts across one side of the barrack square.

Formal addresses were then delivered by Mr Pell, Sir Pierson Dickson, the French Ambassador and the Marquis de Montcalm, who presented one of his famous ancestor's swords to the Ticonderoga Museum; the two bands separately marched up and down the square playing; and eventually a pageant of the famous battle was enacted, Zachary A. Charles (a Hollywood movie actor specially flown in from the Pacific Coast) more or less accurately garbed as the ghost of Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, from a gallery facing the audience narrated the story of the battle, a troupe of some 50 local amateur actors (each one representing either a leader of the time or a regiment engaged in the battle) taking their places, as the story progressed, on the place d'armes, all in the correct uniforms of the period. As the pageant concluded Duncan Campbell's ghost admonished his audience as follows:

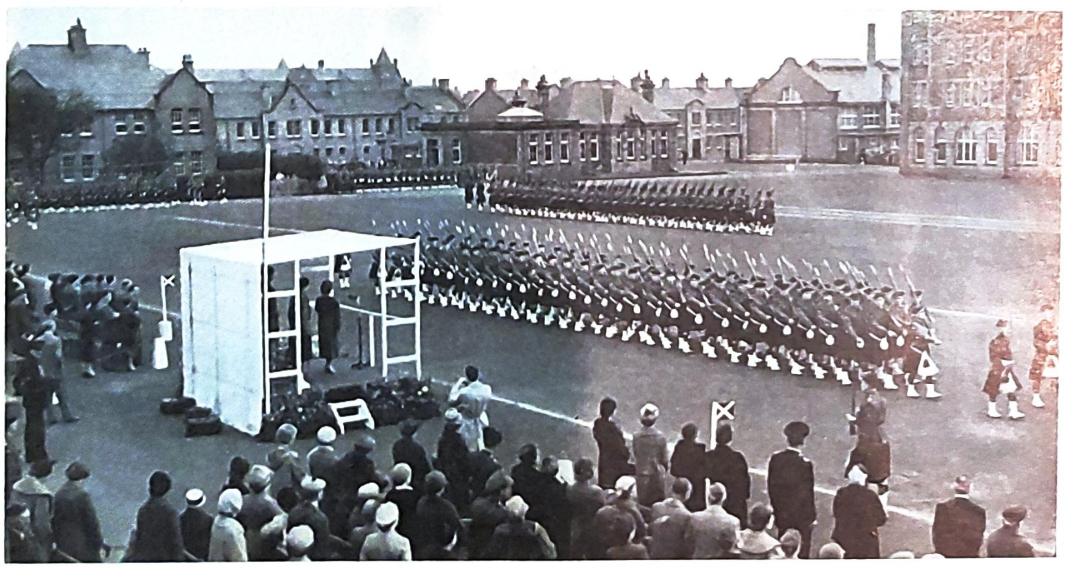
"Remember them well. You who tread in their footsteps remember their glory. You who utter their names cherish their memories. You who enjoy the liberties they won for you, remain eternally vigilant."

Following these ceremonies at the Fort, Mr and Mrs John Pell entertained about a thousand of the audience at a garden party at their beautiful one hundred and fifty year old home, The Pavilion, on the shores of Lake Champlain, with its lovely King's Garden and the Black Watch pipes and drums beat Retreat on the spacious lawns.

On Sunday morning the ceremonies were renewed on the Place d'Armes, the 22nd's band playing the Assembly, Monsignor Roy conducting a field mass and delivering an eloquent sermon in French and English and a Bicentennial Memorial being presented by Maître Paul Gouin, Q.C. of Montreal, on behalf of the Council of la Vie Française en Amérique. The Black Watch Pipes and drums then played the large gathering out of the Fort and down the road to the French Lines, where the abattis had been which had been so disastrous for our Regiment. There in the woods, just beyond the Montcalm Memorial Cross, the Reverend Walden Pell of Baltimore delivered an invocation and Brigadier Treadwell, on behalf of the English-Speaking Union, unveiled a bronze memorial to the Lord Howe who fell nearby. Later at the Montcalm Cross two further memorial tablets were unveiled and the ceremonies came to an end.

It had been a memorable occasion, epitomised by the ancient Fort itself, with representative citizens of Great Britain, France, the United States and Canada gathered together there in friendship and amity, with pride in their historic past and the great deeds of their ancestors in that beautiful Valley of the Two Lakes, staunch allies now where there had once been stern strife and bloodshed between them.

The Visit of The Colonel-in-Chief—18th October, 1958



H.Q. Company marching past in Column of Route.

"My Dear Governour . . ."

The history of the early days of the Independent Companies is sketchy, largely because our early records were twice lost in action. The following account of Lord Lovat's Independent Company is of particular interest as it throws light on this early pre-regimental period. The account is made up from extracts from the collection of original letters in the Museum of Inverness Burgh and County Library with the kind permission of the Librarian and Curator. The account has been compiled by Mr. Buist.

When, in July, 1736, Lieut.-Colonel William Kennedy was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Fort George, he was "very well satisfied" to have got the post. Not only had the appointment been unsolicited, but the salary of £300 per annum was "120 l.more than any Livt. Governor in Britain has, and equal to the sellary of most of the governours . . ." There was, in fact, only one snag—the state of his health. But although "still very weak and not able to walk", he felt it was his duty to take up his command as soon as possible, and by the autumn of the following year he had recovered sufficiently to make the journey to Inverness.

Fort George, or the "Castle of Inverness" stood on the site of what were until recently the County Buildings, and overlooked a seven-arched bridge spanning the river. Twelve years earlier one of Wade's first acts on becoming G.O.C. in C., Scotland, had been to repair the ancient castle, and with the addition of barrack buildings there was now accommodation for three companies. The "establishment" of the garrison included a Fort Major, a Surgeon, a Master-Gunner (who also acted as Barrackmaster), one or two gunners, and the Master and two sailors of the "Highland Galley", a small armed vessel plying on Loch Ness.

Another of Wade's measures for preserving law and order in the Highlands had been the re-establishment of "independent companies" of Highlanders for carrying out police duties. The idea, as he freely acknowledged, was not new, for such companies had existed as far back as the reign of William III. Latterly, however, they had become corrupt, and in 1717 had had to be disbanded. It is to Wade's credit that the six new Highland Companies which were raised in 1725 proved so successful that they ultimately became the nucleus of the first Highland Regiment—The Black Watch.

The most celebrated of the six Highland Company commanders was Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, whose Company's headquarters were at Fort Augustus. Beaufort, his house near Beauly, was within easy reach of Inverness, and the unfortunate Governor soon found himself exposed to what might be called Lovat's "full treatment". This left the victim feeling that he had been hugged by a greasy and affectionate bear, and shortly after his arrival Kennedy wrote to one of his brothers: "Ld. Lovat, I thank my stars, is sick, but he pesters me with letters, messages & presents of stinking muirfowl". Although Lovat's attentions—particularly the "stinking muirfowl"—must have been embarrassing, some of his letters which the Governor preserved contain interesting details about his Company. They are also typical of an old villain, from whom—at the safe distance of two centuries—it is difficult to withhold a sneaking sympathy.

The first of Lovat's letters, which were written between September 1737 and May 1741, was the result of a mild "rocket" which the Governor had administered to Lieut. Paul Macpherson, one of the officers of his lordship's Company. After expressing his pleasure that the Governor was well, and his hope that his health would continue to improve, Lovat, like a loyal company commander, put in a good word for his erring officer: "I do assure you yt Lt. Mcpherson is as exact an officer as is in ye Sex highland Companys, & that ye good discipline yt my Company allways observ'd since they *(sic)* were Levyed is very much owing to his Care. & the little knowledge I had of the trade". His defence of Macpherson's conduct appears, however, a trifle thin, particularly since Kennedy, as a regular officer, might have been expected to know rather more than himself about army customs: "As it has been a practise tolerat in the army yt some tymes an officer would do duty for his Brother officer, The Subalterns of our Companys Concerted among themselves how they should assist one another in their duty this year. This is the reason yt made Mr. Mcpherson Ingadge Ensign Mcdonald to do his Tour of duty for two months at Inverness, since Mcdonald by leave stays there this year, But since you think it proper to order Mr. Mcpherson to attend, he will do it wt ye utmost pleasure to have the honour to obey your Commands".

A "very severe fever", of which he had rid himself by "a strong sweat", had unfortunately prevented his lordship from paying his respects, and Lovat concludes his letter in a torrent of French, hoping "passionnement" to have the honour of spending an evening with the Governor, when "sans deguisement, sans dessein, et sans sucune politique", he will give him a true account of the state of the country.

In a postscript to the same letter—fortunately in English—Lovat gives details of his Company's strength:—"When Mr Mcdonald told me yt you would have a drum of my Company at Inverness, I sent imediatly for him to the head quarters & he was last night at Inverness; for tho my Company Consists of a hundred & four men besydes officers & serjeants, I have but on drum & one piper."

In June 1738 Lovat was at Edinburgh, and after mentioning that General Wade was expected to arrive there at the beginning of July, he continues: "I presume to send you a true copy of The order for disbanding, & tho our Arms are not worth a shilling, yet I shall obey The orders in Causing my serjeant send Twenty of them in to your Fort George". As will be seen, this order was less drastic than Lovat suggests, and amounted to no more than a temporary reduction in the strength of the Highland Companies until the expense of re-equipping them had been met. It ran as follows:—

"My Lord

His Majesty having been pleas'd to order the six Highland Companys to be provided with a New Sett of Arms, with Bayonets, & also with Tents, bells for Arms & other Camp Necessaries, And in order to defray The Expense of The Same, I am Commanded to acquaint You that it is His Majesties pleasure, That on or before the 25th day of this present June You Cause twenty private Men of Such who are least Serviceable to be Discharged from the Company under your Command or So many as are necessary to reduce the private Men of your Company to Eighty effective Men, who are to be kept compleat To That Number till the full pay of the Twenty reduced men shall amount to The Sum that shall be wanted to Defray the Expense abovementioned; (unless you shall Receive his Majesties Commands or The Orders of The Commander in Chief of the Forces to compleat your Company to their former Numbers). The pay of The said twenty men being by His Majesty's Warrant To be retain'd in The hands of The Agent to The Said Companys for the purpose beforementioned from the said 25th of June 1738* to the 24th Aprile 1739.* And His Majesty having granted His Warrant To The Commissary of The Musters in North Britain, To Allow of 20 fictitious Names in The muster rolls of your Company for the Said Ten Months, you are to insert in The muster rolls 20 Such fictitious Names in lieu of the said Reduced Men, which with the Eighty effective will render your Rolls compleat as before. You are likewise to Cause The Musquets & Bayonets of The said Reduced Men to be lodged in the Garrison of Fort William, Fort Augustus, or Fort George Taking a receipt from the Lieut. Governor or officer Commanding in either of The Said Forts, which receipts You are to send to Brigr. Guest with an Account of your having paid a Due obedience To these His Majesties Commands. I am

My Lord.

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

Sic. Subr. George Wade.

London June 1st 1738."

A gap of a year follows, and Lovat's next letter, written in June 1739, shows that whatever his faults he was proud of his men, and anxious that they should do well at the forthcoming review at Aberfeldy. The "Mr. Duroure", so unflatteringly described, was Lieut.-Colonel Scipio Duroure, an officer on

* Wrongly copied as "1728" and "1729" in the original MS.

Wade's staff who was responsible for the discipline and administration of the Highland Companies. He later became Colonel of the 12th Foot, and died of wounds received at Fontenoy. Lovat's friend, "honest Brigr. Guest", afterwards held Edinburgh Castle for the Government during the "Forty-Five".

"I have been in Such a terrible hurry and anxiety to put my Company in good order since I received the honour of your last letter, that it did no Service to my health, which is still but very indifferent. My Company marched from this on Wednesday Evening & I can say without vanity That I have not seen a Company of better bodys of Men. Their full & compleat Cloathing went off on Saturday, & will be this Night at Taybridge (Aberfeldy). The Cloathing is very good, And as my old Company alwayes did their Exercise & their firings very well, And that *(sic)* they have honest Paul (Macpherson) with Them, Their ordinary Driller, who is a very good Martinet, I am in great hopes That they will make as good an Appearance as any of The Six. But all that will go for Nothing, for our General Inspector, Mr. Duroure, is so angry at Not Having our Cloathing upon the men's backs the 11th of June (an order that was never Execute, nor quarrel'd before now) That he has reversed every good intention That honest Brigr. Guest had to serve us . . . In short, my dear Gouvernour, We need not expect to be treated like any of The rest of the forces, either with humanity or good manners, or have an hour's rest, or ease, or any comfortable advantage by our Commissions as long as We have that French Generall to reign over us. I must do Mr. Wade Justice That he has been alwayes good to us, & after some reprimands has forgiven us several faults, And we would be very happy under his command if he was left to himself. But our misfortune is That he hears too often complaints against us that are groundless, & that he believes them too much, In which he resembles many great Men who believe The first report, and act according To The impression it makes upon them without furder Examination, or giving people time to vindicate Themselves. This has been our misfortune since ever Mr. Duroure became The General's Chief favorit, and That Brigr. Guest's credite with him Diminished as Duroure's Increas'd. And I had the honour to tell you before why that French gentleman has no friendship for The Companys, I mean for The Captains that command them, That is, Because They are The Duke of Argyle and The Earl of Ilay's friends; and for my own part, Nothing but the situation of my family could make me bear one day The slavish hardships that I have endur'd these ten years past. But I hope providence will open a door in some shape or other to make Me rid of them."

A week later Lovat wrote thankfully: "I believe our French Inspector will have his handfulls to do with his own Regt. this season, without coming to Torment us in our quarters", and soon afterwards reported "his great joy at the accounts I received of the good behaviour of my Company at the Review. My brother Captains write to me That tho I Alwayes had one of the best Companys, yet they never saw them look so well as this year, & that no Company ever behav'd better as to their exercise & firing, and their Cloathing was complete, But that the Recruits had no Waistcoats, which they should not *(sic)* have. All this fine appearance will not save us, for The cry is, That we must be broke, and truly there is greater appearance of it this year than since we were Levied. But tho we should be Cashiered, I bless God I can have bread and milk, with a piece of beef & a piece of salmond, Tho I should be stript of all I have from the Government. However, whither I am in or out, I shall always wish prosperity to The King's arms."

Elsewhere in the same letter Lovat referred to a prophesy he had made regarding General Wade, which by some mistake, he thought had come true: "Mr. Wade will truly think now that I have the second sight, for upon The Earl of Orkney's death, I told him he was to be made Marshall of Great Brittain, & tho he took that compliment then as a Banter, you see it has now happened, And Fools sometimes Do fortell extraordinary & unexpected events." Despite his somewhat unfortunate phrasing Lovat seems to have been genuinely pleased at the news, and was "resolved to write to Mr. Wade on his new and great promotion But I Do not realy know How to Direct to him as Marshall, and I humbly presume to write to You for the Direction, for which I beg pardon". As, in fact, Wade did not become a Field-Marshal until 1743 it is to be hoped that the Governor was able to forestall Lovat's premature congratulations.

By this time Colonel Kennedy had spent nearly two years at Inverness. His health had, unfortunately, shown no signs of improvement, and in August 1739 he travelled south to Edinburgh, where he died three years later without having revisited his command. "The account of your departure from Inverness", wrote Lovat, "so afflicted my heart and soul That it made me perfectly effeminate. The thoughts of never seeing you again made my eyes run with bitter tears, and no wonder, for in all my life I never had in this Country so much comfort or satisfaction in the friendship & comeradship of any person as I had in Yours . . . This, By God, is true and the sentiments of my heart without any Paris plaister or French complement." Whether the Governor reciprocated these sentiments seems doubtful; it is more likely that his feeling was one of relief.

Soon afterwards, Lieut.-General Jasper Clayton, who had succeeded Wade as G.O.C. in C., Scotland, came north to review the Highland Companies, and Lovat travelled to Fort Augustus where his Company and Munro of Culcairn's were paraded for the General's inspection. "As Humane Nature is subject to Disappointments, & that the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune that happen in a man's life are both strange & incomprehensible I have experienced both in the unlucky little Campaign that I made to Fortaugustus. I was sure we would be happy in our New Genll., as we truly are, & I did not in the least doubt but my Company would behave as usual, that is, full as well as any of the six, but the reverse has happen'd. Culcairn's Company & Mine who were reviewed together misbehav'd in their firing, which was the first time that ever I saw my Company not fire as well as any Company in the Army; this, you may be sure was a vast mortification to me, and to add to this singular misfortune, I fell ill the day after the Review, and I have continued very bad with a sharp Aguish fever with other ailments till this day, being confin'd to my bed in a nasty little Room, not able to pay my duty to The Generall, nor to receive a visit from him. You may Judge, My dear Governour, what a weight all this heap of misfortune has put on my spirits."

From Fort Augustus the General had gone on to Inverness to review the Companies there, and it was some small comfort to Lovat that "they behav'd much like Culcairn's Company & mine".

Curiously enough, the letter containing these extracts, which was written on 20th October, 1739, contains no reference whatever to the impending formation of the new Highland regiment, in spite of the fact that most of its officers were appointed on 25th October; only five days later, there is, however, no doubt that it was during October that Lovat was superseded in his command, for some months afterwards he comments: "I bless God my health never was better, nor my spirits greater, than since the month of October, In which I was made a Countrey Gentleman".

In spite of his many protestations of loyalty, Lovat had never lost touch with the Jacobite party, and had recently become a members of its inner circle, pledged to assist in any future rising. He was well aware that the Government suspected him of double-dealing, and the loss of his Company can not, therefore, have been unexpected. Nevertheless, his letter dated 18th January, 1740, is a masterpiece of injured innocence. The reference to Wade's "Tangier birth" is interesting, for although no proof exists that he was born there, some verses written during the 'Forty-Five speak of "the babe of Tangier; my old grandmother Wade".

"As I allwayes had one of the best Companys of The Six," wrote Lovat, "so I delivered one of the best & most numberous to this New Regiment, wh. was only Contriv'd to Demolish & ruin me by that false & deceitful Barbarian, who is so by nature & face, as much as by his Tangier birth, for at same time that he was belying & Calumniating me to the King, In the blackest manner, he & his ffrench Secretary were writting the most kind & Civil Letters to me, A villainous Dissimulation unworthy of a Gentleman, or of any officer in the Army. And it's Commonly In the nature of a highland Chief not to forgive or forget Injury . . .

"I gave in ninty two men to the Earl of Crawfords Regiment, Eighty six of which were divided among the Companys at their parade In modelling the Regiment. Six are upon Command in Lochaber, Cnoidard (Knoydart) & Glenelig, which were allways effective men in the Company, keept there by the storm, and of that ninety two there are seventy ffrasers born on my own Estate in the Ldp. of Lovat, including Serjeants, Corporalls, & Drums, a proof of my obedience to the Kings orders, and attachment to his Government.

"I did myself the honour to acquaint Genll. Clayton (for whom I have a wast respect & value) of the manner I gave in my Company, and that there was not a sixpence owing to any man of my Company since the day they were levyed till the day that they were given up to the Earl of Crawfords Regiment, which be the by, every Captain could not say. I did indeed Change within this Little time ten old Soldiers that had serv'd for fifteen years in my Company, and have now wives & Children, with ten young bairdless lads, who will be very pretty fellows in a year or two's time, and I think that was service done to the Regiment & to the Government."

Lovat in his time played many parts, but judging by these letters there were few he enjoyed more than that of Company Commander.

The Pipes and Drums leading the Bn. in Column of Route past The Colonel-in-Chief.

The Colonel-in-Chief and The Colonel of the Regiment walking across the square to meet The Black Watch Association.

The Colonel-in-Chief speaking to the Pipe-Major after presenting him with the B.E.M.

Mrs. Paterson being presented to The Colonel-in-Chief.

H.M. The Queen inspects the Royal Guard at Balmoral.

DEPARTURE OF THE BLACK WATCH FOR CYPRUS

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother's address to 1st Bn. The Black Watch, 18th October, 1958.

"Colonel Monteith, officers and all ranks of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch.

"As I passed along your ranks just now I thought of some of the activities and exploits of this Battalion in recent years. Of your occupation duties in Germany of your service in Korea and Kenya; and more recently, when re-united with the 2nd Battalion, of the splendid reputation which you gained in Berlin, not only for your military efficiency but as worthy ambassadors of our country among the many nations represented in that city. I thought, too, with pride of the achievements of the combined Battalion since your return to Britain; of your triumph in winning the Army Athletics Cup at Aldershot; and of the successful tour of the Band and Pipers in Canada and the United States, a tour which has done much to cement the ties between our three countries. I am very sorry that your Bandmaster, Mr. Baker, could not be on parade to-day to receive from my hands the Meritorious Service Medal, which he has so worthily gained.

"I have seen for myself, just now, how your standards of turnout and bearing and drill are as high as ever. I am sure that even the Old Comrades, whose presence here in such numbers is a special delight for us all, will agree.

"And now, for the fifth time since I became Colonel-in-Chief, I am saying good-bye to the 1st Battalion on its departure overseas. Each time it has gone abroad the Battalion has added fresh lustre to its reputation and I know that I can rely on you to uphold the traditions of the Regiment, however difficult your task in Cyprus may be. For these are unhappy days for that Island and her people and the task of keeping peace, which will be your duty, is often a thankless one; indeed, it is in many ways a more difficult duty than valour and steadfastness in battle. But it is no new task for The Black Watch.

"I well remember how in 1937, only a few months after I became your Colonel-in-Chief, I bade Godspeed to representatives of our 2nd Battalion on the eve of their sailing for Palestine. Some of them, including General McMicking, are on this parade today. You have in your keeping the traditions of the 2nd Battalion as well as those of the 1st. The Black Watch showed in Palestine then, as I know you will show in Cyprus, all those qualities of the British soldier which the whole world admires and envies: not only courage and endurance and smartness, the more obvious soldierly virtues; but also patience, good humour and chivalry, often in the face of violence and provocation.

"I hope, indeed I am sure, that you know how much I shall have you all in my thoughts. Courage and patience will be needed too by those who cannot go with you, your wives and mothers, and families and friends. Always remember how much we are thinking of you and how proud we are of this Battalion.

"I wish each one of you Godspeed, good fortune and a safe return."

Reply by Lt.-Col. J. C. Monteith, M.C., to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother on the farewell parade on 18th October, 1958.

"Your Majesty, we are deeply grateful that once again you have honoured us by coming to-day to bid us farewell. I well remember your visit before D-day when your gracious words did so much to hearten us for battles ahead. Ever since, your presence with us, frequently in person and always in memory, has been a source of inspiration to us all.

"We are well aware of the difficult nature of the task which lies ahead: that it will be exacting and thankless there is no doubt: that our efforts will be criticised seems likely.

"We have, however, determined to discharge our duty firmly, fairly and impartially, mindful of the tradition of disciplined efficiency and chivalrous conduct, which has been the very foundation of past success and which under similar conditions in Palestine won certainly the respect and perhaps even the friendship of the local population.

"No matter what may come, Your Majesty's unfailing interest in our fortunes will inspire us to prove worthy of your trust and to give loyal and devoted service to our Queen."

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother sent the following message to the First Battalion prior to their sailing for Cyprus on 25th November.

"To All Ranks of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, I send my very warm good wishes on your departure for Cyprus and Tobruk.

"I know that the good name of the Regiment is safe in your hands and I wish you all Godspeed and a safe return."

ELIZABETH R

Address by Major-General Neil McMicking, Colonel The Black Watch, to 1st Bn. The Black Watch prior to their sailing for Cyprus.

"Col. Monteith, Officers, W.O.s and All Ranks of The Black Watch:

"I have come to bid you good-bye and to wish you every fortune during your foreign tour.

"This is the 23rd time this famous Battalion of The Black Watch, the old 42nd, has embarked for service overseas. Five times have I seen the Battalion or the 2nd Battalion, which is incorporated in it, go; and on two of those occasions I have been proud to be one of those going. Now I have to stay behind.

"Each time The Black Watch has gone abroad the Regiment has sailed with some old experienced soldiers and many new hands; but each time the Regiment has returned with seasoned warriors and more fame than ever before. And so it will be this time.

"You are going to Cyprus to the most difficult form of active service. The only one advantage of that type of duty is that it gives the junior officers, all N.C.O.s and other ranks an opportunity of showing their initiative, their thoroughness and their courage.

"Some years ago I was commanding our 2nd Battalion in the Arab rebellion in Palestine. Palestine then was in many ways similar to Cyprus now. I had in the Battalion some of the best young officers and the best OR who had ever served in the British Army. It may illustrate my point if I tell you that five of my subalterns and five of my Sergeants rose to the rank of Lt.-Col. or above in the war which broke out immediately after that rebellion.

"I remember one young officer being sent with his platoon to search a village for hidden arms. He did so but with no result. He was not satisfied, so, on this own initiative, he returned to the village and searched it all over again. The second time he found some hidden arms, much to the delight of his Brigadier, who was in charge of the operations. His name was Lieutenant J. C. Monteith.

"And now I am going to make a special request. In all operations of this kind certain regulations are laid down for your safety. At times these regulations appear unnecessary and irksome: and one might prefer to go unarmed or unprotected when the order may be to have arms or an escort. Nothing could give these Cypriot murderers a better chance and I do ask each one of you now never to run any unnecessary risk in Cyprus. By all means take necessary risks but do not fail yourselves, your families, your Regiment or the Army by running an unnecessary one.

"God bless you all. We at home will watch your doings with pride. We wish you all a safe return home. Good-bye."

Southampton, 25th November, 1958.

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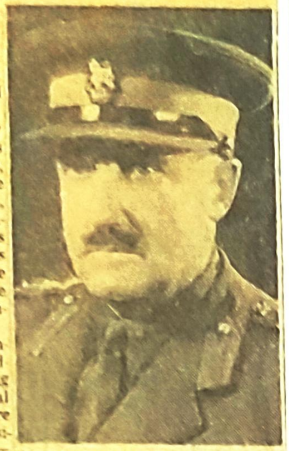
Formed Famous Regiment

Brig. A. Hamilton Gault Dies in Hospital Age 76

Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault, DSO, one of Canada's most notable soldiers, died today at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was 76 years of age and had been ill for some time. He entered hospital four days ago.

His long record of military service dating back to 1900 was interrupted on two occasions, first by his association with the family business of Gault Bros., in its day one of the more prominent wholesale dry goods firms in the city, and for a decade as a member of the British House of Commons, representing the constituency of Taunton, in Somerset.

Brig. Gault was an ardent Imperialist, as well as an outstanding Canadian. He had a long association with the Montreal branch of the Royal Empire Society, of which he was president shortly after World War II. He was also a past president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.



BRIG. A. HAMILTON GAULT

Born in England, on Aug. 18, 1882, Brig. Gault was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gault. He was educated at Bishop's College School and at McGill University.

When the South African war broke out he immediately volunteered for service and was commissioned at the age of 18 in the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was awarded the Queen's Medal with three clasps for his services.

Returning to Canada he entered business life, becoming a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. For two years, 1910-12, he acted as Consul-General for Sweden here.

Brig. Gault is noted for having raised at his own expense the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry for World War I service.

Wounded Three Times

With this unit composed almost entirely of veterans of former wars, Brig. Gault went overseas and helped build the PPCLI into a formation that won international renown for its fighting exploits. Brig. Gault himself was noted for always being in the thickest of the fighting. He was wounded three times, and his personal bravery was also rewarded by four mentions in despatches. He was awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne, with Crossed Swords, the Belgian Order of the Crown and the British Distinguished Service Order. His wounds cost him a leg, and he was also severely wounded in the arm.

When he received the DSO, in 1915, the official citation was "for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on Feb. 17 in reconnoitring quite close to the enemy's position and obtaining information of great value for an attack carried out the next day, Feb. 28. Maj. Gault assisted in the rescue of wounded under most difficult circumstances while exposed to heavy fire."

He rose to second-in-command of his battalion with the rank of major, and he proudly led the unit home to Canada following the war.

His interest in the unit he had founded continued unabated between the two wars, with the result that in 1940 he was again called to active service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He went overseas again as a supervisor of infantry training, and returned to Canada with the rank of brigadier.

Honored by Regiment

Brig. Gault was a frequent visitor to the regiment with which he is so closely identified. When the 1st Battalion was serving in the Army of Occupation in Germany, he visited it there. In 1956 he attended a memorable color trooping at Soest. In the following year he turned the sod on the site of the memorial to be built at Frezenburg, in Belgium, in honor of the 383 officers and men of the regiment, killed, wounded and missing in action in the World War.

In the same year the department of national defence honored him by naming the Edmonton barracks of the 1st battalion of the PPCLI the "Hamilton Gault Barracks". An even greater honor came his way only three months ago when the brigadier, who had been an honorary lieutenant colonel of the PPCLI was named as its first "Colonel of the Regiment."

Although he became interested in numerous local enterprises he spent considerable time abroad. He entered British politics as a Conservative in 1925.

In 1934 he announced to his constituents of Taunton that he would not seek re-election in the British House and in the letter announcing this decision he said: "Now that the country has repudiated the shibboleth of Free Trade, or, to be correct, the shibboleth of Free Imports by the adoption of a scientific tariff which makes it possible at last to work for a greater measure of freer trade agreements which have already yielded such mutually satisfactory results, I feel that I can regard the political ideals for which I have ever stood in public life as having been realized."

Brig. Gault was twice married, first in 1904 to Marguerite, daughter of the late George Washington Stephens. His second marriage was in 1922, to Dorothy Blanche, younger daughter of the late C. J. Shuckburgh.

In 1946 he was elected president of the Montreal branch of the Red Cross Society. He held membership in a number of leading clubs, including the Mount Royal; the Carlton in London; the Rideau in Ottawa; and the York in Toronto. In recent years he spent much of his time at his estate at Ste. Hilaire.

Brig. Gault's survivors include his second wife; a nephew, Clive Gault Benson, Montreal; and a niece, Mrs. Doris Lillian Gadsden, in England. Mrs. Gault is well-known for her charitable works in the Ste. Hilaire area.

The body is resting at the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountain street.

The Gazette

Founded June 3 1778

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1958

Hamilton Gault Of 'The Princess Pats'

Of Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault it may be said that "he entered into the immortality of his fame while yet among his countrymen."

All who knew him saw before their eyes a man who was already a figure out of history. His name, like that of the regiment he raised and served, lives on, though he himself is gone. Death now only confirms what he in life possessed — the honor of an imperishable distinction.

Of all the stirring events of the First World War, none has more of gallant enterprise than the determination of Hamilton Gault of Montreal to raise and equip a regiment at his own cost, and to serve it with his own valor.

This was the last time in history that a regiment was to be raised by an individual for service under the Crown. And a unique regiment it was in another way, for it was a regiment of veterans. Hamilton Gault was himself a veteran (with a splendid record in the South African War), and he wished his regiment to be made up of men who, like himself, had already been in battle. In the ranks of the regiment were veterans from the 1st Life Guards to the Royal Artillery, from the 91st Highlanders to the Royal Navy.

As Hamilton Gault had already been a "soldier of the Queen," so did he now obtain permission to name his regiment in honor of her grand-daughter, Princess Patricia. The "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry" received its colors from Princess Patricia's own hands, and went on to fight for its fame as "the Princess Pats."

Before he left Canada, Major Hamilton Gault knew the quality of his regiment. "I am proud of the men, and rightly so," he said, "and when they get into action, Canada will hear of them."

And so it proved. St. Eloi and Ypres, Sanctuary Wood and the Somme, Vimy and Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras and Cambrai — the Princess Pats fought through them all. It was shattered by wounds and death, rebuilt, and shattered again.

And what now may best be said in tribute to the man who brought that regiment into being, and served it body and soul? Perhaps the best tribute lies in the words of a medical officer, in a letter he sent home to Montreal at the time when the regiment was doing its fiercest fighting in France.

That medical officer wrote:

"Major Gault's wounds are very bad indeed. I helped Major Keenan dress them . . .

"I never saw his equal for grit. They tell me that after he got struck with the shell he went crawling along among the men in the trenches he was in, among an inferno of bursting shells that virtually blew men and trenches everywhere to atoms.

"Major Gault crawled in there and yelled to the men in the trenches 'Give it to 'em, boys, give it to 'em.'

"He was dragged out, taken along the communication trench, back to some of the dug-outs, where the shell fire was not so great. Here he refused to have his wounds dressed, but made those in attendance use up all the bandages on the other wounded.

"He lay all day with his body torn and bleeding, and it was only at night when the stretcher-bearers could approach the trench to get out wounded that he was carried away. Then he went at last, absolutely refusing to go before the worst of the other cases had been taken.

"He was cheerful and grinning all over his face when we got him into our dressing station. He kept on grinning while we pulled the blood-soaked ragged edge of his coat and trousers and underclothing out of his wounds."

◆ ◆ ◆

In these later years Brig. Gault lived graciously at his home in St. Hilaire and, from time to time, was seen in town. His bearing and presence impressed all who met him. And the spirit remained the same, to the very end.

It was only earlier this month that a friend, meeting him at a gathering in Montreal, found him suffering from his leg. He sat down to ease his pain. "Stand over here close to me," he said to his friend. "I don't want them to see that I'm sitting down."

Such a spirit is beyond the power of death ever to destroy. Death challenged him again and again on the battlefield, and was defied and driven back. The Death that comes to him at last comes not as his conqueror. It comes, with its solemnity, to consecrate forever the honor of his memory.

Star - Nov 29/58

Brig. Hamilton Gault

ALTHOUGH Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault went on active service in World War II, it will be as a notable figure in the Great War that he will be remembered. A member of an old and wealthy Montreal family, he personally raised and equipped the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The regiment, later taken over by the Canadian Government, was the first from this country to serve in France, and its originals, or what was left of them, proudly wore the 1914 Star.

Gault was one of his own regiment's officers, and in due course, took over its command. He won the D.S.O., was four times mentioned in despatches and was thrice wounded before he was finally invalided out. He was gay, brave and fearless. His men swore by him, and to the end of his 76 years he was devoted to every man who had served under the famous regiment's colors.

He played business roles here. He was for 12 years a member of the British House of Commons. He maintained estates in the West of England and at St. Hilaire, but he was, first and foremost, a soldier and a devoted servant of the Crown.

Distinguished Career

Brigadier Gault Dies At Age 76

Funeral for Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD, one of Canada's most distinguished military figures and a Member of the British House of Commons for ten years, will be held at 2.30 p.m. Dec. 1 at St. George's Anglican Church. He died yesterday in the Royal Victoria Hospital after a long illness, at the age of 76.

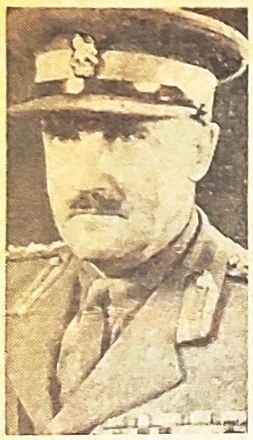
Born in England, Aug. 18, 1882, Brig. Gault was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gault. He received his early education at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and later at McGill University.

A veteran of three wars, Brig. Gault first saw service with the 2nd Canadian Rifles in the Boer War. Commissioned at the age of 18, he was awarded the Queen's Medal with three clasps for distinguished service.

Returning from service in South Africa, he joined the family business of Gault. Bros. in Montreal, at that time one of the more prominent dry goods firms in the city. Brig. Gault was a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade and for two years, 1910-12, he acted as consul-general for Sweden in Montreal.

Offered to Raise Battalion At His Own Expense

When war broke out in 1914, Brig. Gault offered to raise, at



BRIG. A. H. GAULT

his own expense, a battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry to take overseas. He went over with the battalion as second in command and in front line action was wounded three times.

He was the first Canadian to win the Distinguished Service Order from George V. The citation for his award in 1915 read:

"For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 27 in reconnoitring quite close to the enemy's position and obtaining information of great value for an attack carried out the next day February 28. Major Gault assisted in the rescue of the wounded under the most difficult circumstances while exposed to heavy fire."

Among the wounds he received in the First World War was the loss of a leg. He was mentioned in despatches four times and was awarded the Order of St. Anne of Russia with crossed swords, and the order of the Crown of Belgium.

In March, 1918 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and returned with the PPCLI to Ottawa in 1919 as the commanding officer.

Times of London Praised Him

The London Times paid tribute to Brig. Gault and the PPCLI in an editorial in June, 1915, which said:

"We are happy to think that this fine Canadian patriot is still amongst us, recovering from his wounds. We are certain his countrymen will not dream of leaving his work and theirs maimed by German blows. They will clothe again the glorious skeleton which is left of the regiment they sent out to show what they could do for the cause of England and the right."

Living in England for a number of years between the wars, Brig. Gault was elected to the British House of Commons in 1925 as member for Taunton, Somerset. He remained as the member for that constituency until 1934 when he announced his retirement, considering that the adoption of scientific tariffs had made freer trade possible. "I feel that the political ideals for which I have ever stood in public life have been realized," he said at the time.

Maintaining an interest in the unit he had founded, Brig. Gault was again called to active service at the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. He went overseas with the rank of lieutenant-colonel to take charge of the training of infantrymen. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier in 1942.

Honorary lieutenant-colonel of the PPCLC in 1920, Brig. Gault was appointed honorary colonel of the unit in 1949. His new appointment of "Colonel of the Regiment" of the two battalions of the PPCLI was announced by the Defence Department less than a month ago.

Brig. Gault was a frequent visitor to the headquarters of the battalions, one stationed in Edmonton and the other in Victoria, B.C. In 1956, the new headquarters building of the first battalion in Edmonton was named for him "The Hamilton Gault Barracks".

That year he visited the 1st Battalion of the PPCLI, which was stationed in Soest, Germany, to attend a color trooping ceremony. A year later he turned the sod at the site of a memorial built in Frezenburg, Belgium, to honor the officers and men who served in the regiment in the Second World War.

Brig. Gault was president of the Royal Empire Society of Montreal in 1949. In 1946 he was president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. He was a member of the Mount Royal Club in Montreal; the Carlton in London; the Rideau in Ottawa, and the York Club in Toronto.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Blanche Shuckburgh; a nephew, Clive Gault Benson of Cap St. Jacques, and a niece, Mrs. D. L. Gadsden of Stinchcombe, Glou., England.

Jos. C. Wray & Co., 1234 Mountain St. is in charge of funeral arrangements. Burial will be at Mount Royal Cemetery.

The Legionary

EDITORIAL COMMENT

"But words are things and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

Hamilton Gault: A Great Canadian

On November 28, 1958, Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., E.D., C.D., Founder of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and Colonel of the Regiment, died in Montreal, aged 76. Four months previously, in his sickroom at the Royal Victoria Hospital, he read—"with grateful emotion," he wrote us— THE LEGIONARY*'s five-page tribute to him, headed "Father of the Regiment." Having thus expressed so recently our own appreciation of this great and gallant Canadian, we leave it to an old comrade-in-arms of Hamilton Gault's, Lt.-Col. G. R. Stevens, author of the new regimental history reviewed in the current issue, to pay this final tribute which was first printed in the Montreal Gazette:*

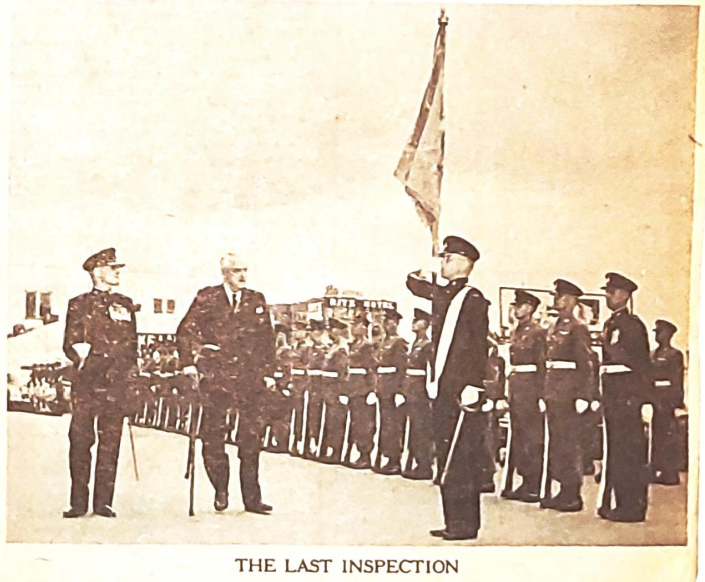
HE was a tall and proper man, with something of the eagle about him, and he was the last man ever to exercise the feudal privilege of raising a fighting force at his own expense for the service of his sovereign. When we of the Universities Companies first saw him in the early autumn of 1915 he already had taken two wounds, which he regarded as no more than par for the course. Thereafter he led us, as he had led his original old sweats, into battle. This he was born to do. There was something in him that impelled him to the shock, crying on and on.

In June, 1916, when we were blasted by four hundred guns in Sanctuary Wood, he lost a leg. He soon was back with two wooden legs, Hubert and Herbert, and he would have had us believe that they were an improvement on the one that had been taken from him. He was never far away and on cherished occasions he came stumping up to the front line to assure us that we, like him, were indestructible. On the day of great acquittance when we broke through in Picardy and, after four years, were in the open for the first time, he came riding up across the fields (on a charger which he was reputed to have stolen) to give us the view halloo, for we were within sight of the kill. He took over command and brought us home and we knew that we had lost something irreplaceable when on the tanbark of the Ottawa Horse Show Building he dispersed us into Civvy Street.

Yet, in this dispersal we did not lose Andrew Hamilton Gault. We took much of him with us, for he had stamped his image upon us; we will carry it to our graves. That image belongs to yesterday, but we venture to think that it is coin of a realm whose passing will leave the world a poorer place. It was based on loyalties—to God, to the Crown, to the disciplines and refinements of our heritages, to the abiding authority of a code of conduct. These creeds Hamilton Gault bestowed on all who served with him and he added, as his personal garnishes, the great gifts of courage and of gaiety.

To those of us who were privileged to see him between the wars—padding about the Somerset lanes in his dog-cart and fat little pony, chaffing the Socialists on the terrace of the House of Commons at Westminster, keeping open house with his lovely wife at Hatch Court—it seemed as though he was a bulwark against time—that age could not weary him nor the years condemn. After service in the Second World War he returned, to our great joy, to Canada. At his home beside the quiet lake on the crest of Mont St. Hilaire we renewed our contacts with this guardian and conveyancer of our habits of mind and modes of behaviour. For a brief space, while we re-hashed our old tales with new condiments, we were his men once more.

He kept our youth in escrow for us long after we had lost it. In him we saw Shelley plain, we heard Denys the archer shouting, "*Courage, mon ami, le diable est mort*", we saw Childe Roland with the slughorn at his lips. We shall not look upon his like again and we shall always remember him with laughter in our hearts. □



THE LAST INSPECTION

Hamilton Gault is seen here saluting the Colour as he inspected a P.P.C.L.I. guard of honour on his arrival at the railway station in Edmonton last June to visit the home station of his regiment, the new Hamilton Gault Barracks, named after him.

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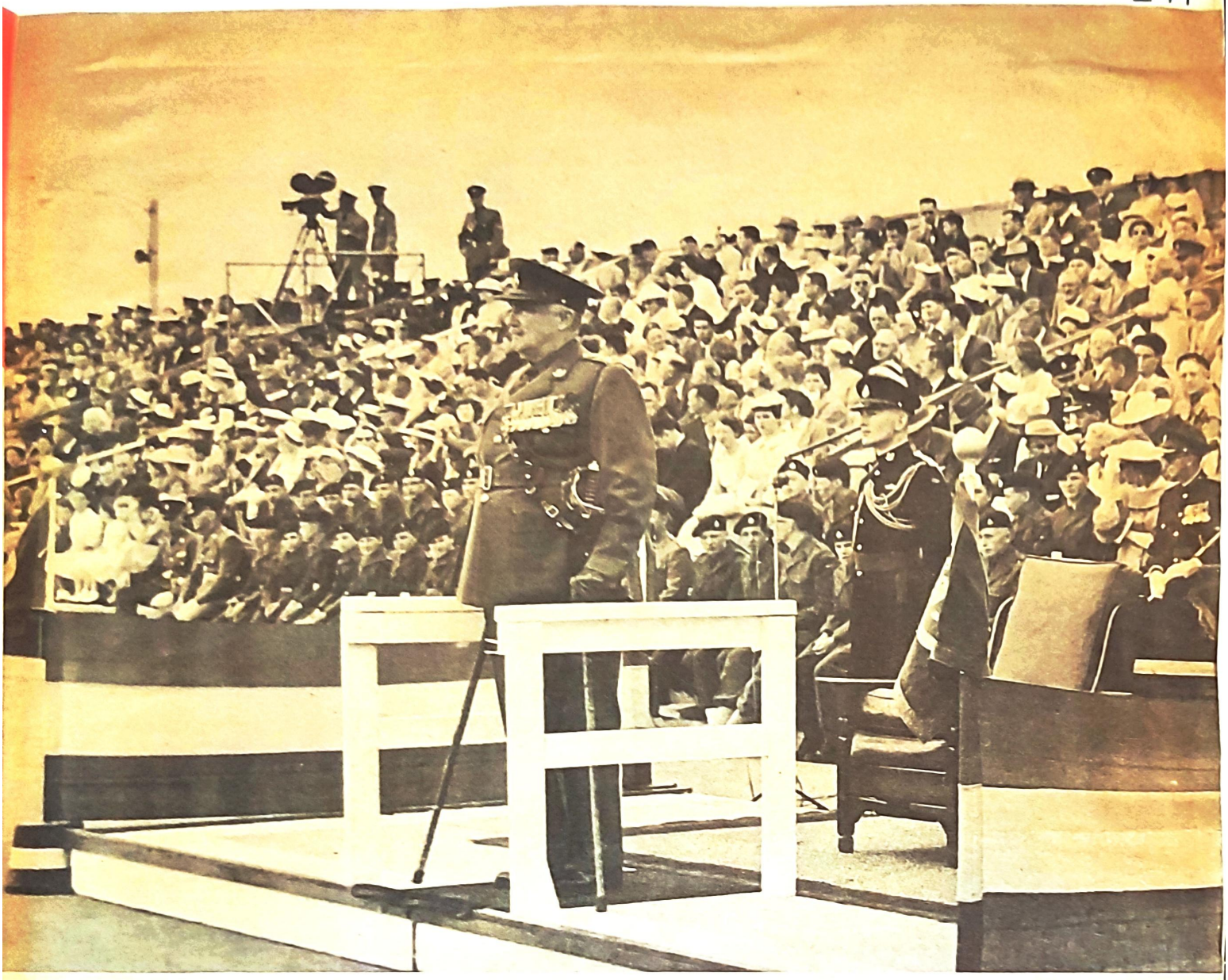
The Legionary

AUGUST 1958 NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF THE CANADIAN LEGION NO. 3, VOL. XXXIII

Above: The Patricias Honour Their Founder



Brigadier Hamilton Gault intently watches the Trooping of the Colour which was staged in his honour by the 2nd Battalion, P.P.C.L.I., in June.

Father of the Regiment

The Patricias Honour Their Founder

By John Hundevad
Editor-in-Chief, The Legionary

IN the pages of Canada's military history few names shine brighter than those of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault, founder and honorary colonel of the regiment. For forty-four years the two names have been associated so intimately that they have become practically synonymous. This year they became even more closely linked when the new home station of the P.P.C.L.I. at Griesbach, near Edmonton, Alberta, was officially named The Hamilton Gault Barracks "in recognition in perpetuity of the great public spirit of the regiment's founder."

Early in June Brigadier Gault, accompanied by his wife, journeyed from his home at Mount St. Hilaire, Quebec, to inspect the splendid barracks named after him, and to visit the 45 officers and 1,000 n.c.o's and men of the 2nd Battalion and the regimental depot who are stationed there. The previous week they had visited and been enthusiastically fêted by the 1st Battalion at Work Point Barracks near Victoria, B.C., but it was only natural that the 2nd Battalion, as occupant and custodian of the Hamilton Gault Barracks, should want to do special honour to the founder and his charming lady. And it did.

Never has a warmer or more affectionate welcome been extended to an honorary colonel of any regiment than that which "2 PPCLI" (the official Army abbreviation for the unit) gave Brigadier Hamilton Gault. There was a guard of honour at the railway station in Edmonton and another on arrival at the barracks. There were receptions and parties, including a precedent-breaking all-ranks dinner dance. There were the tradition-hallowed Beating of Retreat ceremony and the ancient ritual of Trooping the Colour, both executed with a precision and smartness that thrilled the close to 8,000 spectators and brought tears of pride to the eyes of many old Patricias among them. And when the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel V. R. Schjelderup, D.S.O., M.C. and bar, C.D., led his men in "Three Cheers for Our Honorary Colonel!" the response was deafening. Quite obviously, the present-day mem-

on December 22, 1939. Three and a half years of training in England punctuated with coastal defence duties, found the regiment eager and ready for action.

Along with other units of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, the P.P.C.L.I. sailed for parts unknown in July, 1943 — the unknown destination being Sicily. The dawn of July 10 saw the Patricias landing at Pachino and once more the unit was locked in mortal combat with the soldiers of Germany.

The wild battle of Leonforte stands out vividly in the Sicilian fight. Monte Seggio, Nissoria and Agira are other names from the island campaign that will live forever in the history of the P.P.C.L.I.

The Italian campaign brought further glory to the proud colours of the unit. To mention only a few, the Patricias participated in the actions at Pontenza, Spinette, Campobasso, Val Roatti, the Moro River, Ortona, the Hitler Line, Liri Valley, and the Gothic Line.

Early in the spring of 1945, the 1st Canadian Division was transferred to Holland, where it arrived in time to take part in the crossing of the Ijssel River, an action in which the Patricias played an important part.

The achievements of the sons in the Second World War were no less brilliant than those of their fathers in the war of 1914–18.

The unit's proud name had been in good hands; the torch had been held high.

Casualties during the Second World War totalled 1,139.

Following the cessation of hostilities the P.P.C.L.I. swung readily into its peacetime job as a Regular Army infantry battalion. This task altered considerably in 1948 when the unit began a role vitally different from anything ever attempted before in the Canadian Army in time of peace — paratroop training. It was the first Canadian infantry regiment to become fully airborne.

Hamilton Gault stands beneath a painting of himself in the officers' mess at the Hamilton Gault Barracks near Edmonton. A with (left) Lt.-Col. V. R. Schjelderup, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., C.O. of the 2nd Bn., and Major H. Munro, C.O. of the regimental

THE THIRD WAR

WITH such a record behind it, it was quite natural that the Patricias should be chosen to represent Canada in the fight against the forces of Communism.

In August, 1950, when Canada was called upon to provide troops for the United Nations' war in Korea, a second battalion of the P.P.C.L.I. was formed for this purpose. The 1st Battalion remained in its original role as an airborne and Arctic-trained unit ready for any possible move of aggression against our northern outposts. The 2nd Battalion was for some time the only Canadian unit in Korea and for their stout and successful stand at Kapyong received the U.S. Presidential Citation (denoted by a blue and gold bar worn on the arm, below the shoulder strap, of all ranks). Later, under the "rotation plan," the 1st Battalion and the specially formed 3rd Battalion also rendered gallant and distinguished service in Korea.

The Korean war was not a major conflict, and the Canadian effort in it was in no sense parallel to that of the two World Wars. It was nevertheless considerable, and a total of 737 casualties was suffered by the three P.P.C.L.I. battalions in the Far East.

With four comrades of the original 1914 battalion. Left to right: Jim Rose, Percy Armishaw, Brig. Gault, Lewis Gower, Alex Rennie.

THE FATHER OF THE REGIMENT

WHAT about the man whose inspiration and patriotism started this extraordinary epic of valour and service on that far-off day in August, 1914?

As mentioned earlier, Hamilton Gault went overseas with his regiment in 1914 as a major and company commander, and he shared all the dangers and hardships of active service with his men. He was wounded four times and always refused to be taken out of the trenches until all others who had been hit had been removed. Several times he exposed himself to danger by trying to rescue some unfortunate comrade-in-arms who had been caught out in the open.

It was partly for such a deed that he won the Distinguished Service Order in 1915 — being the first Canadian to be awarded the D.S.O. in World War I. The official citation read: "For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on Feb. 27 in reconn quite close to the enemy's p and obtaining information o value for an attack carried o next day. Major Gault assi the rescue of wounded unde difficult circumstances whi posed to a heavy fire." Fo gallant exploits he was Me in Despatches five times.

The marks of those wound today in the two canes he h to carry to support himself one of his legs was shot off Battle of Sanctuary Wood in Yet, in spite of his physical h cap, he went back to the tre as soon as the stump had h and served as a staff officer the 3rd Canadian Division.

Out in Edmonton the othe on his visit to the regiment, h the widow and granddaught the man who on three occa carried him off the battl wounded — Pte. Ray App "Ray was one of the origina tricias," Brigadier Gault to troops. "He lugged me out o line three times and was one best friends I ever had." Ra pleton's granddaughter, Ca Stout of Calgary, is Han Gault's god-daughter, and ranking officers and prom civilians had to step aside whe little girl and her grandm came to see him on the p square at the barracks.

In March, 1918, when ther still much fighting ahead, H ton Gault was promoted lieute colonel and given command battle-seasoned unit. He br the battalion home in 1919 an missed it for demobilization

Canadian Army Photo

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH

This is probably the last photograph of Hamilton Gault. It was taken last June at an all-ranks dinner dance held in his honour by the 2nd Battalion, P.P.C.L.I., at the Hamilton Gault Barracks, the home station at Griesbach, near Edmonton, Alberta.

THE LAST TRIBUTE

Full military honours were accorded the Patricias' honorary colonel at his funeral from St. George's Church in Montreal where serving and former Patricias paid their last tribute to their Founder. The Canadian Legion was represented by its President.

THE LEGIONARY, JANUARY 1959

THE LADIES OF HELL

(The German title for the Highland Regiments)

There's a toss of the sporran,
A swing of the kilt,
And a screech frae the pipers
In blood-stirring lilt;
They step out together,
As the pibroch notes swell -
Oh, they're bonnie braw fighters,
The Ladies of Hell.

They are far frae the heather
And Far frae the moor;
As the rack of their hillsides
Their faces are dour.
Oh, 'The Campbells are coming'
Frae corrie and fell -
What thrill to their slogan,
These Ladies of Hell!

As they charged at Culloden
Like fire o'er the brae,
Their brothers are charging
In Flanders to-day,
And one lesson in manners
The Boche has learned well:
It's 'Make way for the Ladies' -
The Ladies of Hell.

EDITORIAL

As this is the last issue of the magazine for which the present editor will be responsible he would like to take the opportunity of thanking all sub-editors and contributors for their assistance.

He would also like to apologise for referring inadvertently in a recent issue of the magazine to "The Black Watch Gathering" as "the Regimental Dinner." In case others may have been confused by this, the facts of the situation are given below.

Two Regimental Dinners are held annually, one in London and one in Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Dinner is the older of the two and dates back to 1868. In that year Colonel McLeod and the officers of the 42nd, being recently returned from foreign service dined a number of retired officers of the Regiment at the Castle. On conclusion of the Dinner Colonel John Cameron McPherson proposed that an annual dinner should be held in Edinburgh for officers both serving or who had served in the Regiment. In 1869 the first Gathering, then called a "Re-union," was held at the Douglas Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 12th April. The officers of the 42nd, quartered in the Castle, were guests. In 1870 the title "Gathering" was first adopted.

In 1936 "The Black Watch Gathering" and "The London Dinner Club" were amalgamated to form "The Black Watch Dinner and Gathering Club."

The two dinners however should still be referred to as "The Black Watch Gathering" for the dinner in Edinburgh, and "The Regimental Dinner" for the dinner in London.

We congratulate Major-General Arbuthnott on being appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.

Majors Willett and MacDonald have retired from the Army; one to farm in Ireland and the other in Rhodesia. We wish them both the best of luck.

We regret to announce the death of Bandmaster Baker and we extend our sympathy to his widow and to his many friends and relations. An obituary is published later in this issue.

We reproduce below a photograph taken last February at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Bordon, showing the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Bns. of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, and Lieut.-Col. Angus Irwin who is shortly to command the 42nd.

Lt. Col. Irwin standing between Lt. Col. MacLennan and Lt. Col. Ashurst

Red Hackle - Apl. 1959

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Watson-Gandy taking the salute at the Passing Out Parade of 135 Squad.

Red Hackle - April 1959

The February meeting also authorized the formation of a committee to plan for a second Black Watch charter flight to Scotland in 1960. Considerable interest was evinced, and organization is proceeding.

We regret to have to report the recent passing of David Watson, an Honorary Member and long time friend. Mr and Mrs Watson came to Canada from Aberdeen, and have been many years resident in Toronto. Both have shown active interest in the welfare of the Toronto Branch since its early days, and were always on hand to help when there was work to be done. The sympathy of all members goes out to Mrs Watson.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH

The Annual Meeting was held on 20/12/58. Mr W. Turnbull was elected President for 1959. Major C. A. Whyte M.B.E. the retiring President had held that office for 40 years.

There was a fair attendance of members at the Highland Gathering on New Year's day. The year began indoors for most of Sydney, in cool wet weather. The Highland weather kept N.S.W. Scots away from their 91st Gathering, and cut the crowd to half of last year's 12,000.

The Red Hackle dinner was held on January 17th 1959, and was a great success socially and financially. Mr Turnbull occupied the chair, 44 members, their friends and Guests attended. Our Guests were Mr C. R. McNiven, President of the Highland Society; Captain Trevor Creber of the 30th Bn. N.S.W. Scottish represented the C.O. of the Bn. Brigadier A. C. Murchison M.C. and Lt.-Col. J. M. Macdonald M.B.E. were with us this year. After all were seated the Pipers played the Highland Laddie. The Programme for the evening was musical with dancing between items. The Eightsome Reel came into the picture this year, Col. Macdonald was in one of the sets and was in extra good trim for the reel. Mr Cochrane moved a vote of thanks for the musicians:— Mr Livingstone, Violinist; Mr Outwaite and Mrs Harris, Piano Accordian; Mrs Martin, Pianist; Messrs. John and Robert Pritchard, pipers.

At the meeting held on 21st February Mr Christie gave a good outline of his travels abroad. He was very impressed with his visit to the Depot Perth, where he spent an interesting time with Major P. N. Hitchman, M.B.E.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever"

WEAR A DISTINCTIVE

BLAZER BADGE

Made entirely BY HAND in our workrooms, to the approved Regimental design, in finest quality gold and silver wire and silks to last you for years. We supply on neutral, dark navy/black cloth, or on your own detached pocket (blazers must not be sent).

THE BLACK WATCH BADGE
COSTS 60/- POST PAID

Subject to immediate refund if you are not completely satisfied with our craftsmanship.

We can also supply your Regimental TIE (striped, in pure silk) for 15/-, post paid.

D. J. PARKINSON
GOLD AND SILVER WIRE BADGE-MAKER
124 VALLEY DRIVE - BRIGHTON - 5

A sherry that is sheer delight

A perfect gift to the most delicate palate. Pintail is an exceptionally fine sherry, both pale and beautifully dry. Specially selected at Jerez, this proud product of Spain is available in a trial pack of two bottles at 39/3 carriage paid, subsequent supplies at £10.16 per dozen bottles.

Your orders will have prompt attention.

Pintail SHERRY

MATTHEW GLOAG & SON LTD., PERTH, SCOTLAND *Established* 1800

CANADIAN NEWS

111th INFANTRY REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"The Ceremony of the Vacant Chair"

(Being extracts from a Canadian Publication)

Founded by Benjamin Franklin on November 20, 1747, and organised as the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, the Regiment has the honour of being the oldest regiment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, indeed antedating all military units in the state.

At the time of the raising of the Regiment, there was no militia law in the Province although the need was great because of the insufficiency of colonial troops from Great Britain. The pacifist beliefs of the predominately Quaker assembly prevented the appropriation of funds to arm militia forces.

During the French and Indian Wars, late in November, 1755, the town of Guadenhutten (now Weissport) in Northampton County was burned and the people massacred. At the request of Governor Morris, Franklin accepted a General's commision and marched with 550 volunteers. A rough log stockade was erected near Guadenhutten and named Fort Allen.

After two months spent in erecting and provisioning two additional forts, Franklin turned over the command of the Regiment to Colonel Clapham a New Englander of military experience. The military companies of Philadelphia, on Franklin's return, elected him their Colonel and held a grand parade and review to salute him.

In 1763, some of these same Provincials were beseiged at Fort Pitt, formerly known as Fort Duquesne. Fort Pitt, like Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Detroit, were being continually harassed by the French and Indians because they were the key spots in the Western and Northern frontiers of the colonies.

Colonel Henri Bouquet was sent out immediately with a detachment of the Royal Americans, or 60th Foot, now known as the King's Royal Rifle Corps, along with a battalion of The Black Watch, 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, to relieve the siege at Fort Pitt. They accomplished their mission with the assistance of several Provincial guides.

The combined force, bolstered with 1,000 "Associators," went on to break the hold of Chief Pontiac and his French allies, eliminating any further threat to Pennsylvania.

From this memorable event in the Regiment's history, the practice began of leaving a vacant chair at the Ceremonial Mess of the Regiment. This chair was reserved for the Commander of The Black Watch should he ever be in Philadelphia to occupy it. The back of the chair is draped with the tartan of The Black Watch, and a sword of the period rests on the table, in front of it.

The vacant chair has been occupied twice in 195 years by visiting detachment commanders of the Royal Highlanders.

In 1959, the First Battalion of The Black Watch, stationed at Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, dispatched a "claymore" or Highland basket hilted sword to be used in the "ceremony of the vacant chair." The blade is inscribed "Presented by all ranks of the First Battalion of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)."

Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, and Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch, said in a letter to Colonel White: "the Claymore will always be a symbol of the close relationship between the Regiments, a relationship which is exemplified in the friendship and understanding between our two Nations."

BRIGADIER K. G. BLACKADER, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., C.O.

Brigadier Kenneth Blackader, who in May, 1957, was made Honorary Colonel of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, has recently been appointed Colonel of the three battalion Regiment. Two of the battalions are with the Regular Army and are stationed in Gagetown, N.B., while the third battalion is a well-known Montreal militia unit.

The recently created appointment is one which affects only those regiments of armour or infantry which have battalions in the Regular Army. These regiments will no longer have Honorary Colonels.

Brigadier Blackader was commissioned in The Black Watch in 1916 and associated with the regiment continuously since that time. He was wounded in action in World War I while serving with the regiment's 5th battalion. By 1938 he had risen to command of the regiment, which then had two militia battalions. He took command of the 1st Battalion in the Canadian Army Active Force in 1939 and led it overseas in 1940. He was promoted Brigadier in 1942 to command the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade. He subsequently held senior staff and command appointments overseas, including the temporary command of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division in North West Europe. Brigadier Blackader retired from the Army in 1946 and is now senior partner in the firm of MacDonald, Currie and Company, chartered accountants, Montreal.

PHILADELPHIA RE-VISITED

In September of last year the 3rd Battalion of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada paid another visit to the birthplace of the United States, Philadelphia. The occasion was the 195th anniversary of the relief of Fort Pitt by The Black Watch.

At this time, the 111th Infantry Regiment, defenders of the Fort, were heavily besieged by Indians and French troops.

This marked the beginning of a long association between the 111th and The Black Watch. And it was as guests of the 111th that the 3rd Battalion, together with the Pipes and Drums of the second battalion, re-visited Philadelphia in September.

The 111th was founded in 1747 by Benjamin Franklyn. In its early years the "Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia" (its original name) was charged with maintaining law in the then "Province" of Pennsylvania. It appears to have been blooded in the year 1755 during the French and Indian War. It was during this period that The Black Watch first entered the picture. The 111th was holding Fort Pitt. This was a key, but remote, point in the Northwestern defences of

The Battalion arrived in Philadelphia through the streets to The first public function was a parade the City Hall. In the evening men of the battalion attended a dinner and dance in the historic old 111th Armoury. The officers attended the 111th's Formal Mess (Mess Dinner) in the Union League Club. This, incidentally, was the scene of a Black Watch Mess Dinner held a year and a half previously and attended by Officers of the United States Marine Corps. This was during the battalion's first official visit to Philadelpia in 1956.

On Sunday the battalion took part in half-time ceremonies of the first all Canadian football game played in the United States.

A highlight of this ceremony was the presentation to the battalion of a gavel made from wood taken from the east wing of the White House, the official residence of the President of the United States in Washington, D.C.

The Black Watch presented to the 111th the McTier Dirk, named in honour of Lt. Col. McTier, the Honorary Lt. Col. of the 3rd Battalion.

The battalion left for Montreal on Sunday afternoon. During the week-end the movie cameras of the United States Army Signal Corps were busy recording the activities. A large portion of this footage was used in the preparation of an hour long television film featuring the history of the 111th Regiment. This film, with The Black Watch playing a feature role, was premiered to United States television audiences on January 18th of this year.

N.S., 11 officers from the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch Depot at Camp Gagetown, N.B. In addition, some 32 officers from the 3rd Battalion were in attendance. The balance of guests were made up of ex-officers of the Regiment.

In addition to being one of the first truly Regimental Dinners in some years because representatives of all three Canadian Battalions attended, it is believed that this was one of the largest Regimental Reunion Dinners ever held in Canada by The Black Watch.

The Regiment was honoured to have as Guest Speaker the Hon. George R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. Mr Pearkes is Minister of National Defence in the Canadian Cabinet.

Other distinguished guests included General Sir Neil Ritchie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Major General J. M. Rockingham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., General Officer Commanding Quebec Command, Major General F. Phelan, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., & V.D., and the Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, Col. W. S. MacTier, M.C., V.D.

Brigadier K G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., C.D., in his capacity as Colonel of the Regiment, presided at the dinner.

A highlight of the evening was the illumination of a plaque bearing Battle Honours won by the Regiment in the Second War. This plaque is mounted on the east wall of the Armoury next to those bearing the Honours earned in the First War.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD MACLEOD, COUNT CROMARTIE, FIRST COLONEL, 73rd MACLEOD'S HIGHLANDERS (LATER 71st AND NOW 1st BN. THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY)

By Major A. McK. Annand

When Prince Charles Edward Stewart sailed from France in the *Du Teillay*, on his great attempt to place his father James VIII on the throne, he well knew that his best hopes of success lay with the Highland clans, where a natural loyalty to the exiled Royal House of Scotland, coupled with a strong desire to end the Union of 1707, was mostly to be found. With their assistance a happy outcome was possible, but without it there was no hope.

Amongst the clans, one of the most powerful was that of the Mackenzies who, under their chiefs, the Earls of Seaforth, had already given proof of their attachment to the Stewarts, having supported James VII and having been present on behalf of James VIII at Sheriffmuir (1715) and Glenshiel (1719). In view of this, Prince Charles had every reason to hope that he would receive strong support from this great Northern clan which had a fighting strength of some 2,500 men; but, as events turned out, he was to be greatly disappointed, for Seaforth, with the aftermath of 1715 and 1719 in mind, decided not to come out. The attitude of Seaforth was not, however, emulated by all the Mackenzies, the call being answered by George, third Earl of Cromartie, and his son John, Lord Macleod,[1] a young man of eighteen years of age.

On setting foot on the Scottish mainland, at Borodale Bay in Loch nan Uamh, Charles sent a letter to the Earl of Cromartie on 8th August, 1745, calling upon him to join him at Glenfinnan, where he was to raise his red and white standard[2] on the 19th of the same month. Cromartie did not, however, comply with this request, indulging instead in a little game of his own, designed to cover his preparations for joining the Prince. This was probably most necessary, as several of the clans in his part of the country were anti-Jacobite.

Whilst the Prince was on his march to Derby, the Government was mustering Highland troops in Inverness under Lord Loudon,[3] chiefly

[1] A second title assumed by an Earl of Cromartie in 1685, to show that the heritage of the old Macleods of Lewis, attained by purchase, marriage, intrigue and violence, remained with him. "Origins of the 'Forty-Five," edited by Walter Biggar Blaikie, 1916, p. 78.

[2] The standard is generally accepted as being of red silk with a white space in the centre and without motto. See Journal, Vol. XXV, pp. 44 and 94; Vol. XXXIV, p. 12.

[3] John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudon. Colonel, 30th Foot; Governor of Virginia; Commander of the Forces in America, 1756; died a General in 1782. See "The Highland Independent Companies of 1745-47," by Major I. H. Mackay Scobie, Journal, Vol. XX, p. 5.

McGill Names Cleghorn As Student Aid Officer

By D. B. MACFARLANE

McGill has named J. D. Cleghorn, a member of the university staff since 1937, as the first full-time student aid officer at McGill.

Appointment of Mr. Cleghorn, who served with the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) during World War II and who attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was announced following a meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday.

At the same time the appointment was announced of Prof. J. R. Mallory as chairman of the University Scholarships' Committee, succeeding Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe who has served as chairman for nine years. During her period in office student aid funds increased six times.

The university Senate, by formal resolution, gave recognition to the value of Dr. Roscoe's services and expressed satisfaction that she will continue as a member of the committee.

The new chairman, a professor of political science, has been on the university staff since 1946, and a member of the scholarships' committee since 1957. He is a graduate of the universities of New Brunswick, Dalhousie and Edinburgh.

Mr. Cleghorn was educated at Lower Canada College and has had special training at Edinburgh and McGill to qualify for his first McGill appointment in 1937-38 as associate in ornithology in Redpath Museum.

While in the Black Watch, he served as chief instructor in

See AID—Page 4, Col. 3

—Staff Photo by Mac Juster

J. D. Cleghorn, left, who has been named McGill's first full-time student aid officer, and Prof. J. R. Mallory, who becomes chairman of the University Scholarship Committee. They will direct a plan of expanded student aid.

AID

(Concluded from Page Three)

mountain warfare and in Arctic exercises. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration for 20 years commissioned rank. Returning to McGill after war service, he became in 1947 curator of zoology in Redpath Museum. He now relinquishes this post.

Because of the close relationship between financial and other student problems, offices will be provided on the top floor of Dawson Hall, east wing of the Arts Building, for both the student aid officer and the university chaplain and counsellor, Rev. E. C. Knowles.

Mr. Cleghorn will be responsible for carrying out the policy of the university in regard to loans and bursaries. An enlarged plan of aid set forth by a special sub-committee, it calls for "greatly expanded student aid for bursaries, loans, national scholarships and graduate fellowships."

—Star Photo by David

Star

Change of Command

Lt.-Col. D'Arcy McGovern, right, who takes over as co manding officer of the Black Watch 3rd Battalion, sha hands with the former CO, Lt.-Col. W. A. Wood, a change of command ceremony at the armory. Colo McGovern has been with the Black Watch for 15 ye

THE BLACK WATCH

¶ The 20th anniversary of the raising of the 1st Battalion the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders of Canada) will be commemorated in Montreal on September 26 at a reunion at the Black Watch Armoury on Bleury St. Black Watch veterans of both world wars, the majority of them members of the Canadian Legion, are expected at the gathering which is sponsored by the Black Watch Association. All are cordially invited to attend.

—*Ian Louson*, Chairman of reunion committee, c/o The Black Watch Armoury, Bleury St., Montreal.

Quebec Army Units Fine Regiments

Sir, — Two items in THE STAR of July 20 interest me — the Sherbrooke Regiment rifle team and the Lake Champlain 350th anniversary at Plattsburgh.

In my day, although Sherbrooke was a small city, the 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment was one of the best in Canada. Always up to strength with men of fine physique it was good in every detail. It took part in the review in Montreal in June, 1897, at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. When the men marched through Windsor Station to the train for home their boots kicked loose the tiles and ruined the floor. The last time I saw the Regiment it was marching smartly up Grande Allee in Quebec looking very fine in red coats and white helmets headed by its fine band.

The Plattsburgh story recalls the 300th Anniversary in 1909. Several American regiments were there. Canada was represented by the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, looking very nice in red coats and bearskins, and the 5th "Royal Scots" of Montreal. The Scots, 450 strong and led by Lt. Col. G. S. Cantlie stole the show. In their red coats, kilts and feather bonnets as they marched past to "The Campbells Are Coming" played by the fine white coated band. The crowd cheered and even President Taft stood up and waved his hat. It was the most glorious day in the Regiment's history, and no other Canadian regiment ever gained so great a triumph. What a pity that the fine and attractive uniforms which helped gain recruits have been discarded!

A. C. McCormick.
Akron, Ohio.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
MONTREAL

3rd Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
Lt. Col. D.J. McGovern, Commanding Officer

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE

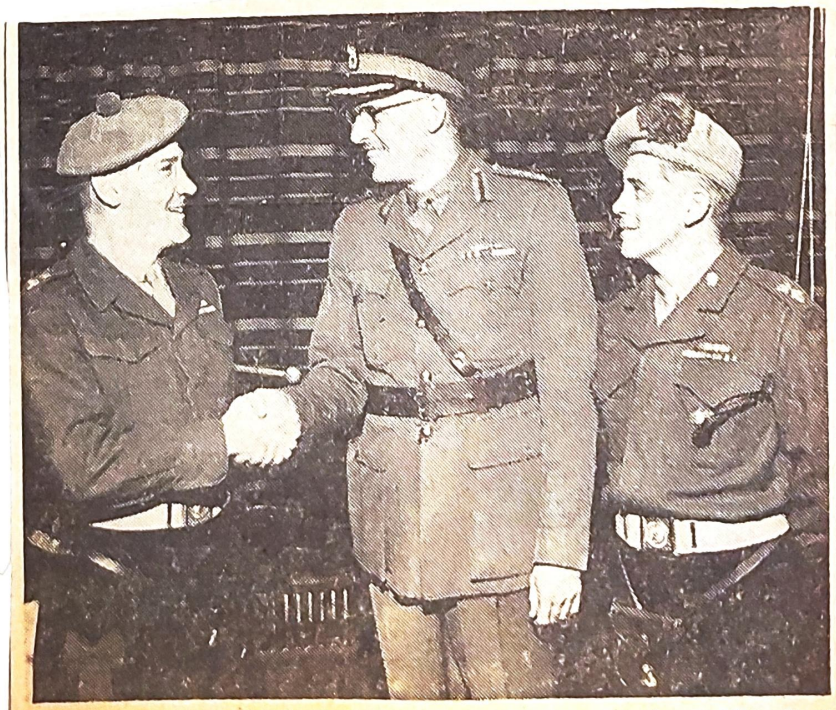
Sunday Afternoon, May 31st, 1959

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Church Parade. We offer a special welcome to the members of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada Cadet Corps, - and also to the detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps. We are most pleased to see many representatives of The Black Watch Association.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude
The congregation will stand when the Choir enters the sanctuary.
The Procession of the Colours
A Psalm of God's Help: 74 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "St. Anne"
God Save the Queen
The Prayer of Approach, and the Lord's Prayer - - (Repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: I Peter 2:9-17
Col. W. G. M. MacTier, M.C., V.D.
An Anthem -- Judge Eternal - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Marchant
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 538 - Verses 1, 2, 5 - - - - - - - - "St. Gertrude"
The Address: "IF THE QUEEN SHOULD ASK....."
The Lament
The congregation will bow down.
The Last Post and the Reveille
The congregation will stand.
A Hymn for our Country: 648 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "O Canada!"
The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude
The congregation will remain standing until the Choir and Chaplain have left the Chancel.

THE GAZETTE, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1959



BLACK WATCH CHANGE OF COMMAND: The 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, its Pipes and Drums and affiliated cadet corps paraded Tuesday night for an inspection and a change-of-command ceremony. Brig. D. C. Campbell, commander of 10 Militia Group, who inspected the units at the Bleury St. armory, is shown (centre) welcoming the new commanding officer of the battalion, Lt.-Col. D. J. McGovern. The retiring commanding officer, Lt.-Col. William A. Wood is at the right. (Gazette Photo Service)

Montgomery 'Tactless' Says British General

By PETER HOOS

Gen. Sir Neil Ritchie, wartime British general, now retired, said here Saturday that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery is "a most tactless individual and to say the least an indifferent golfer."

Gen. Ritchie, now living in Toronto, told the second national reunion of Canloan Army Officers' association that Montgomery "still writes, talks and thinks as if he were making military decisions."

He said the logic that once applied to war does not always apply now, and confessed himself at a loss to explain why retired generals should want to make controversial statements.

Gen. Ritchie did, however, defend Montgomery strongly against charges recently made by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. that Canadian officers on loan to the British Army had been thrust into the van of the fighting, and had thus suffered heavier casualties than other troops.

'Ill-informed' Remark

He said Roosevelt's statement was "ill-informed and ill-advised.

"I think the best thing is for us to try and forget about the whole undignified accusation. But will Monty forget? He's a very controversial man, you know," Gen. Ritchie said.

He said he considered the whole matter a reflection on the parentage of Canloan.

"In the language used in the world of horses, we would say that Canloan was by the United Kingdom out of the Canadian Government. Now Roosevelt casts doubts about the sire of Canloan and makes out that the whole thing was by Montgomery out of the Canadian Government.

"Now anyone who knows anything about Monty would know he wouldn't let a thing like that happen without naming his foal 'Montloan'," the general said to thunderous applause.

Pays Tribute

But the general also paid tribute to Montgomery's tactics on the battlefield: "Greatest tactician since Wellington—tremendous man."

Sir Neil assured that he was not "an angry old general about to write his memoirs—a great many generals have already gifted the world with their memoirs, and quite a few have them published in serial form with parts cut out to cause controversy."

"All we can hope is that Monty's interpreter in Moscow was a diplomat," he said, when asked his opinion of the field marshal's recent trip to the Soviet Union. Sir Neil seemed relieved when informed that Montgomery used a British embassy interpreter.

Turning to the more serious topic of Canload and the part it played in the war, Gen. Ritchie said the Commonwealth "will be eternally grateful for the sacrifice and service of the officers."

Sir Saville Garner, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada, who was also present at the dinner, said that "anybody who suggested that Britain could be humiliated—and that was the term used in the Roosevelt statement—by asking for the loan of Canadian army officers, just doesn't understand us, or understand you or the feeling that exists between us."

The 18th Infantry Battalion was also raised in 1914 as the 19th (Kuringai) Infantry and in 1921 it was renamed the 18th Battalion (The Kuringai Regiment).

The Unit was linked with the 31st Battalion (Field of Mars Regiment) and in 1935 became the 18th/51st Battalion, and in 1937 the Unit re-formed as the 18th Battalion (Kuringai Regiment). During the period 1939-45 both Units served in Home Defence.

The Regiment was raised under the present title in 1948.

The 17th Battalion received King's and Regimental Colours in 1924 from Captain Anderson.

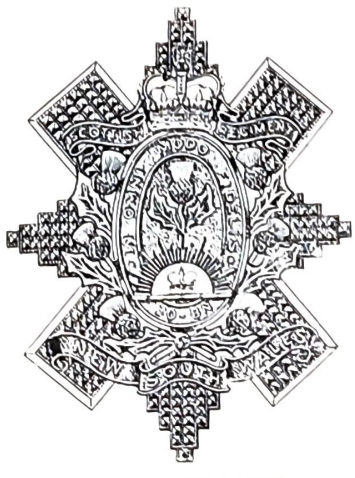
Colonel George Murphy, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Wartime Commander of the 18th Battalion A.I.F.) presented the King's and Regimental Colours to the 18th Battalion in the same year.

THE 30TH INFANTRY BATTALION—
THE NEW SOUTH WALES SCOTTISH REGIMENT.

MOTTO.—"In Omni Modo Fidelis."

ALLIANCE.—The Black Watch (The Royal Highland Regiment).

BATTLE HONOURS.—South Africa 1900-02—Somme 1916-18—Bapaume 1917—Bullecourt—Ypres 1917—Menin Road—Polygon Wood—Poelcappelle—Passchendaele—Ancre 1918—Amiens—Albert 1918—Mont St. Quentin—Hindenburg Line—St. Quentin Canal—France and Flanders 1916-18.



HEAD-DRESS BADGE

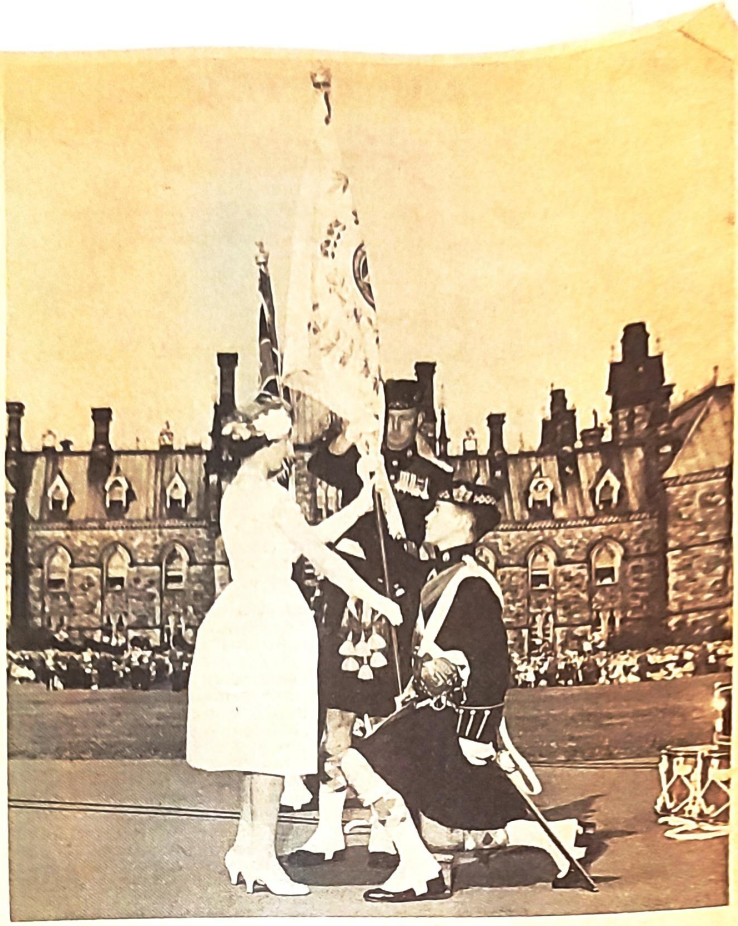
SPORRAN BADGE

The Legionary

AUGUST 1959 NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF THE CANADIAN LEGION NO. 3, VOL. XXXIV

The Grenadier Guards

Canadian Army photos



The Argylls

The Queen Presents Colours To Three Canadian Regiments On Dominion Day in Ottawa

THE pomp and pageantry which the Canadian Army has inherited from the British Army was very much in evidence when Her Majesty the Queen on Dominion Day presented new colours to the Canadian Grenadier Guards, of Montreal, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hamilton.

It was a stirring ceremony, performed by 150 massed bandsmen, four units of scarlet-coated Guardsmen and kilted colour parties from two Highland regiments. More than 10,000 spectators ringed Parliament Hill in the nation's capital and many others watched from the windows of nearby buildings.

The Queen came to Parliament Hill in a horse-drawn landau accompanied by Prince Philip who was in uniform as colonel-in-chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Twenty-four red-coated R.C.M.P. constables, on slick, well-groomed black horses and carrying cavalry lances with blue and gold pennants, formed the mounted escort in front of and behind the state carriage.

Trumpeters on the steps of the Houses of Parliament sounded a fanfare as the carriage stopped. Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Defence Minister Pearkes, V.C., greeted the Queen and Prince Philip.

It was a delightfully clear day with temperatures in the 70s. The Queen looked like a small girl as she inspected the ranks of the Guardsmen — their height accentuated by their tall bearskins.

Addressing the troops after p[re]senting the colours, the Queen "As your colonel-in-chief I k[now] something of your regimental r[e]ords.

"The honours emblazoned on you[r] new colours testify to this gallant service more eloquently than any words can do, and they are the memorial of your brave comrades who gave their lives in defence of their country." □

The 48th Highlanders

The march-past on Parliament Hill

The Queen presents Colours to the 48th Highlanders of Canada (Toronto) at Ottawa.

Her Majesty presents Colours to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) at Ottawa.

MUSEUM NOTES

The following exhibits have been received during the past quarter:—

Medals.—D.S.O., 1914 Star, Br. War Medal, Victory Medal, Delhi Durbar Medal, also miniatures of above, of the late Revd. Dr. A. MacFarlane, D.S.O., C.F., Chaplain to the 2nd Bn. Presented by his widow, Mrs. May MacFarlane, 17 Lockarton Avenue, Edinburgh, 11.
Br. Crimean and 3 bars, Indian Mutiny and bar, and Turkish Crimean Medals, of the late No. 1364 Pte. J. Robertson, 42nd R. Hrs. Presented by Mr. R. Cant, 45 St. Mary's Road, Downfield, Dundee.

General.—(a) Communion Set, of the late Revd. Dr. A. MacFarlane, D.S.O., C.F.
(b) Small coin with the 'Lord's Prayer' engraved thereon, and belonging to the late Revd. Dr. A. MacFarlane, D.S.O., C.F. Presented by Mrs. May MacFarlane (widow), 17 Lockarton Avenue, Edinburgh.
(c) Framed Red Hackle of the late Major Wm. Baird, 42nd R. Hrs.
(d) Two copies of chronology—42nd Regt.
(e) One copy of the Black Watch Medal Roll.
(f) One copy of Historical Records—The Black Watch.
(g) Quantity of Regtl. badges and buttons.
Presented by Mr. John Linning, 25 Viewlands Terrace, Perth.
(h) Regimental account book of the late No. 4165 Pte. P. Tompkins, 2nd Bn. Presented by Mr. A. P. Brown, 53 Bowershott, Letchworth, Herts.
(j) Model of French Cannon used in the defence of Fort Ticonderoga, North America, 1758. Presented by The Black Watch Association, Toronto, Canada.

Plaid Brooch.—4th V.B.R.H., of Lt.-Col. D. C. Campbell, V.D., 4th V.B.R.H. Presented by his son, D. M. Campbell, Q.C., Esq., 10 Forres Street, Edinburgh.

Photographs.—Colonel Robert Charles Coveny, The Black Watch. Presented by Mr. F. R. Holborow, 793 George Street, Sidney, Nova Scotia, Canada.

The following people have visited the Museum during the past quarter. Recruit squads have also visited the Museum during their training period at the Depot.

Canada	4
U.S.A.	1
England	4
Nigeria	2
Others	40

Of the latter number 20 were students from various countries who came as one party.

Regimental Silver.—The items shown in the last issue as being gifts should correctly have been shown as loans.

NOTICES

THE BLACK WATCH GATHERING AND DINNER CLUB

The dinner of The Black Watch Gathering will be held at The New Club, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 21st October at 7.30 p.m.

OFFICERS' DINNER; 6th, 7th and 6th/7th BNS.

It has been suggested that a dinner should be held in Perth this Autumn for those officers who at any time have served with either the 6th, 6/7th or 7th Battalion. The provisional date is 9th October.

Anyone interested should write to the Adjutant, 6/7 B.W., Queen's Barracks, Perth.

Pte. Paris, Army Light Mid
opponent away in the

One week later, on the evenin
finals were staged. No less
provided the 1200 spectators w
Command Championships. Al
were winners in the semi-finals
way to the finals were: Pte. W
Novice, Pte. T. E. Rogers, Fe
R. V. Clarke, Welterweight Nov
weight Novice, Pte. W. S. Dill,
D. MacDonald, Heavyweight N
Battalion team received a pers
presence of the British Empir
from Baie Ste. Anne, New Br
dressing room at intermission.
boxers for some time and agree
the night of the finals.

On the evening of the 5th of
into the Recreation Centre to
Championships. Of the eight
carried off nine. Newly crowne
Battalion are:— Bantamweight
Lightweight Open: Pte. R. J.
Pte. R. V. Clarke; Light Heav
Heavyweight Novice: Pte. D. Mi
Pte. T. E. Rogers; Light Welt

SECOND BATTALION

Since our last time of writing the Second Battalion has seen a great many changes and events. Faces have changed, appointments have been traded and the unit has taken part in many and varied activities. Here then, in chronological order, is our news.

On the 28th of January, the Battalion bade farewell to the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. W. de N. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., and welcomed in the new Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. C. H. E. Askwith, C.D. Lt. Col. Watson has been posted to the Canadian Army Staff College, as a member of the directing staff. Lt. Col. Askwith is just back from a tour of duty in the Middle East but is right at home in the Battalion as his previous posting was as Second-in-Command of this unit.

On the 12th of February, we provided a guard of honour for the opening of the Legislature, in Fredericton, the provincial capital of New Brunswick. The Guard, commanded by Major L. A. Watling, M.C., C.D., was inspected by the Lieutenant Governor, The Honourable J. Leonard O'Brien. The two Subalterns on the Guard were Lt. S. Anderson and 2 Lt. A. J. MacDonald. This marked the first occasion on which the Battalion turned out a guard in Feather Bonnets.

The 1959 edition of the Eastern Command Boxing Championships were held in the Recreation Centre at Camp Gagetown over a period of three weeks. The Second Battalion took top honours for the fourth consecutive year.

The preliminaries were held on 19th of February and nine of the Battalion boxers fought on the thirteen bout card. The situation looked far from bright at the end of the evening when only two of the Battalion boxers were winners. Both Pte. R. V. Clarke, in the Welterweight Novice Class, and Pte. N. Paris, in the Light Middleweight Class won their fights.

The General Salute by the 2nd. Bn. Guard of Honour at the 3rd. Canadian Infantry Battalion Military Pageant

alking to Pte G. Dougen

A. MacGillvary; Light Heavy-
saac.
o the Team Coach, Sgt. L. Mason,
the Second Battalion boxers for
n Command Championships.
attalion boxers captured titles in
ils, in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The
V. Clarke and Pte. N. Paris. The
leepest sympathy to the family of
njured in an accident recently.
March, the Eastern Command
and Small Bore Championships
The Volleyball Team won three
ish in fourth place in the seven
Battalion team were:— Major C.
. Hardy, Lt. D. S. Manuel, Lt. J.
, Cpl. R. L. Hargraves, Pte. A. E.

ball Team, having won the Camp
ss, placed third in the Command
ere:— Lt. G. R. Simser (Coach),
hbertson, Lt. S. Anderson, Sgt.
ur (Manager), Pte. C. E. Hockett,

ckey championships were held in

Major General M. P. Bogert, C.B.E. D.S.O., C.D., inspecting "B" Coy. commanded by Major P.M. Moore, 11th May, 1959

nearby Fredericton. Four teams, representing 3rd Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, 1st Canadian Hussars and First and Second Battalions of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, competed for the much sought after trophy. The Second Battalion won the round-robin playoff for the first time in five years. The Battalion hockey team is as follows: — Lt. J. B. Wetmore (Coach), 2 Lt. A. J. MacDonald, O.C., D. P. I. Murphy, Sgt. T. Holliday, Cpl. F. W. Travis, L/Cpl. C. Ross, L/Cpl. R. S. Whynott, Pte. K. A. Argenault, Pte. J. A. Shepherd, Pte. J. J. Taylor, Pte. J. J. Breau, Pte. J. W. Keekie, Pte. D. A. Dee.

For the third year the team of Lt. D. S. Manuel, S/Sgt. P. A. Meehan, Sgt. J. A. Neal and Sgt. J. R. Strong represented the Second Battalion in the Command Curling Bonspiel. The rink that last year won the Second Division was only able to place as runner-up in the Third Division this year. A record total of sixteen rinks curled in the Bonspiel.

The Battalion underwent its Annual Inspection on 11 May, 1959. Major General M. P. Bogert, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., G.O.C. Eastern Command, inspected the Battalion on the Parade Square at 0900 hours. The inspection was followed by a march-past after which the General spoke to the Battalion. An inspection team from Eastern Command went over the complete administration of the Battalion but fortunately the various clerks had been homing up for weeks previous and the end result was quite good. On the whole the inspection was very successful and in the words of the G.O.C., "The record of the unit is second to none".

The Battalion has moved into the posting season and we shall be sorry to lose several of our officers. Captain A. C. Blair, the unit paymaster, has been posted to Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and is being replaced by Lt. R. E. E. "Tiger" Ellison. Lt. Ellison is a former Black Watch officer who transferred to the Pay Corps in 1955 so it will be nice to have him with us again. Lt. D. S. Manuel has left us to assume the duties of Aide de Camp to the G.O.C., Eastern Command, which sent Lt. MacEachern back to us after over a year in that position. Lt. G. T. MacLellan is going to Eastern Command on Recruiting Duties so Lt. R. W. Wetmore will take over as Senior Subaltern from him. Other new arrivals with the unit are Lt. G. R. Williamson who was "Sword of Honour" man of this year's graduating class from the Royal Military College, and Lt. W. McMaster who has just completed his degree in Arts from the Royal Military College and University of Toronto. To all in their new jobs we wish the very best of luck and success.

On the 21st of May, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group opened its Military Pageant, "Soldiers of the Queen". It was instantly hailed as one of the most interesting and informative displays ever put on by the Army in Canada. A great deal of credit for its success is due to Captain I. H. Firstbrook and Lieutenant I. S. Fraser, of the Second Battalion. Lieutenant Fraser wrote the script and was stage director, Captain Firstbrook narrated and assisted in the production of the Pageant. We have seen little of them about the Battalion for the past three months but the result more than justifies their absence. Our Guard of Honour added considerably to the colour of the occasion. Major D. W. Mitchell, commanded the Guard with Lieutenant "Sig" Anderson and 2 Lt. "Sandy" MacDonald as division commanders.

The Pipes and Drums played during the Pageant and were well received by all, as usual. The Regimental Military Band was also present and rendered many fine airs to delight the ear. The highlight of the musical portion of the Pageant was the massing of the Pipes and Drums and the Regimental Band. The result was most inspiring and very few people failed to be deeply moved by it.

To all concerned in the Pageant, congratulations for a job well done!

During the week 25-31 May, the Eastern Command Annual Rifle Shoot was held in Camp Gagetown. Eleven teams representing all major units in the command participated. The Second Battalion Rifle Team won the shoot by the unheard of margin of 699 points above the next team. The Battalion Team did not lose a practice at any range and of the ten contenders for high individual aggregate, eight were from our team. The team was composed of the following: — Captain H. M. Power (Team Captain and Coach), Lt. R. S. McConnell, R.S.M. (W.O.1) F. E. Blakeney M.M., S/Sgt. Lochmanetz W., Sgt. Piercy J. O., Sgt. Steacy G. P., Cpl. O'Neil H. E., Pte. Thea J. J., Pte. Solomon N. D., Pte. Gibbs D. V.

Cpl. H. E. O'Neil won the high individual aggregate for the match after a stiff run from R.S.M. Blakeney and Sgt. Steacy. The unit is particularly pleased with the results of this match as our First Battalion has had a monopoly on the trophy for the past three years and we were beginning to wonder if it was permanent. Congratulations to Captain Power and the team.

The rifle shoot brings to an end this period of the year and on the 2nd of June we move into the field for the Militia training period and then the summer concentration of 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. So, amid the hustle and bustle of preparing for a move into the field and all the sounds military connected with it, we bid you Au revoir until the next issue of the "Red Huckle".

Lt. Col. Askwith, Mrs. Watson, Brig. Moncel, Lt. Col. Watson, Mrs. Moncel

R.S.M. Paterson taking over from R.S.M. Masson at the Depot

Retirement of R.S.M. Masson after 23 years service

The Westmount Examiner, Friday, November 6, 1959

Examiner Profile

Adam Sherriff Scott now ranked

By GEORGINA R

"BEAUTY is that which the eye sees with the greatest ease." So says Adam Sherriff Scott, RCA, whose skill has quietly but insistently won him into the ranks of the world's greatest artists. His studio and home at 4880 Western avenue, Westmount, has no sense of time to alter its agelessness.

The easels, brushes, paint-rag, tube-laden tables, draped side sofa, model's chair on raised dais, books, stacked canvasses, corner desk, palettes, finished portraits and unfinished landscapes, could easily have been standing just so in da Vincis' day.

Not that Mr. Scott could be in any way construed to have stood still, also. He was born at Perth, Scotland, on July 18, 1887, and it is certain this vital, sensitive, alert, high-strung artist has never been still for a moment since.

Even in an armchair, claiming he is perfectly relaxed, and looking reasonably so, he has about him an air of wakeful readiness.

He smokes one cigarette after another, perhaps because he is not a man given to letting his hands stay idle for more than long moments. He gives his entire attention, however, to the matter in hand, and to the interviewer, with a courtliness both hospitable and awe-inspiring, for one so genuinely concerned in greater creativeness.

His hands are the popular conception of an artist's, with long slender sensitive fingers. He is thin, with silver-fox hair closely-trimmed, his round horn-rimmed glasses and meticulous grooming making him to the casual observer more like a Scottish civil than, again, the popular conception of an artist.

He teaches art, and has done so "off and on for 25 years". His standards are exacting, for he believes in careful draughtmanship and in portraying by color and line "the mood intended".

Primary Purpose

"The primary purpose of paintings," says Mr. Scott, "is to give pleasure, to uplift the spirit of the onlooker, to receive as it were from the picture the same sensitivity of feeling, mood, and tempo which the artist put into it.

"No proper painting needs a title, although there is nothing against putting a title on it.

Meanwhile, Mr. Scott goes on unobtrusively turning out masterpieces in oil and pastels. He prefers portrait painting, strangely enough in view of his past successes with landscapes for reproductions on Christmas cards and huge historical murals about Canada for public and business buildings across the nation. So carefully-executed in detail and design are these murals, they attract whole school classes for their historical interest initially, and for their beauty.

Mr. Scott's Christmas card scenes are more familiar to Canadians generally, at the moment, than any of his other work, although he has been landed for wartime recruiting posters, lrgely, full-length portraits of historical figures, coupled with modern symbolic figures such as the Canadian fighting man and wartime auxillary woman, and for the more portable examples of his fine brushwork such as Indian head pastels for a calendar set now extremely valuable as a collector's item.

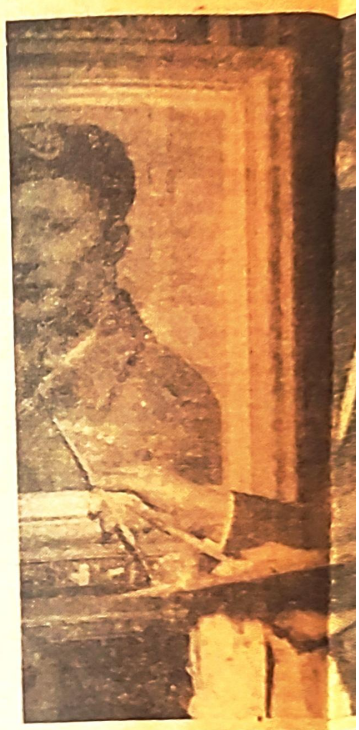
Heart-tugging

In 1952, it may be remembered, he did the very touching and heart-tugging series of six scenes from Charles Dickens for the Montreal General Hospital's Tiny Tim Fund.

Much earlier, in 1927 he did three large murals for the Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay; two large murals for the Hudson Bay building in Winnipeg, work which will be curiously Canadian as long as Canadian history lasts; and later here in Montreal, carefully-researched, as always, murals for such central landmarks as the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Peel street), the Board of Trade building (2 huge murals) and the Imperial Bank, corner of St. James and McGill, which, sadly enough, is being torn down at the present time.

"What they are doing with the five murals I painted for them there, I don't know," Mr. Scott says, going on to speak with enthusiasm of his mural work in the Canada Steamship Line head offices.

"The murals there are accurate historically in every tribal mark and Indian symbol, fashioned like old leather with gold leaf and all, the Jesuit missions and so on."



A. SHERRIFF SCOTT

The research which Mr. Scott had indulged in for all of his murals has brought him, also, into the ranks of Canada's historians. He worked closely with Sir Arthur Doughty, credited with establishing the National Archives of Canada. "I did some 20 paintings of historical highlights such as the first postman, who happened to be at Orillia, Ont., and used to take all the mail to church on Sunday in his beaver hat and hand it out to the people after the services, Madame Champlain, seated in her garden, teaching the Indian children, and the first pedlars, who travelled around the back farm country, and called at the farm, where the folk gathered around and tried the dress goods, the tobacco, pins and so on."

"Sir Arthur decided Canad-

d among great artists of world

ODDEN

OTT, R.C.A.

ian history books were dull, illustrated as they were with stiff woodcuts and wooden-like soldiers with puffs of cotton coming out of their guns. He conducted a survey, and discovered that in Canada, among the school children, Canadian history was the least popular subject, whereas in the United States, American history was fifth.

"He decided some lively art might be of interest to the children, and hence, the scenes I did, which were and are reproduced in school history books."

Many friends

It was at this time, too, that Scott's sensitive portrayals of early Canadian hisory made him friends among the French-Canadian particularly, for such works as that of Talon, "a father of his people" and "Old-time Sugaring Party", reminiscent of Krieghof, but much more well-delineated, with its horse and sugar - barrel - laden sleigh, groups of figures around the syrup kettle and under the bare maple maple branches, — round and about the sugar hut and stable shelter, now the property of the Mount Stephen Club.

When the occasion of the first train leaving Lachine for Montreal was marked at the civic reception, Scott was among the guests of honor, his picture gracing the invitation cards, and the dais of honor. Camillien Houde was the mayor at the time.

When Mr. Scott had his one-man show, in 1937, having been proposed and accepted as an ARCA in 1935, (elected by acclamation in 1944 as a full member) one reviewer said, "In this collection of around 50 works there is not one dull note, and the sense of monotony is entirely absent."

One such work was an oil "Yacht in a Shed" — "the gleaming prow touched by the light from a window, the glint of sunlit grass suggested by glimpses through a crack and the broken base of a plank — a small keg, the inevitable lit-

overturned canoe in the loft."

One of his paintings ("Artists are known by their greys") entitled "Arrangement in Grey", owned by and usually hanging in the St. James Club of Montreal, and at present, on loan to an exhibition at the Helene de Champlain centre on St. Helen's Island, is a study of his own wife, inspecting prints in a portfolio. It was stolen from an early exhibition before it became the property of the St. James Club, and the thief, apprehended, became a suicide shortly thereafter.

"Well-delineated" becomes a favorite phase of reviewers in describing his work, for Mr. Scott shows the training he received at the hands of Henry Tonks, of London's Slade School and in the Allen-Fraser Institute of Arbroath, Scotland.

Mr. Scott then went to Italy or a year, and to The Hague. His expenses were paid through all holidays, on scholarship, and in all, he was for four years at he Allen-Fraser Institute, which closed during World War II, and re-opened not too long ago for the general schooling of all youth in art classes, and on scholarships.

When Mr. Scott was 16, his parents, the late Gideon Sherriff Scott, who died in 1953, and the late Christina Stuart Stirling, who died in 1952, in Vancouver, B.C., came to Canada and settled in Brandon, Manitoba, opening a business there. Mr. Scott, who claims to have fallen in love with his wife, the former Anne Margaret Lauder, when she was eight, and he was nine, and they were next-door neighbors in Perth, was supposed to stay on and teach in an Edinburgh art school. But he came to Canada, and wound up in Calgary, instituting new coloring and draughting techniques for real estate maps for an American employer. He spent three years at this, travelling around the Canadian west, coming to know it as only a subdivision planner could. He then came east to Montreal in 1911, when as he puts it, "affairs here were beginning to boom" and again began putting on paper ,and canvas the Canadian real estate story.

Hair-raising

Mr. Scott is one of those who can recount hair-raising personal escapes from battlefield occurrences in the First World War. He enlisted in Canada with the 42nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Highlanders in 1915, and was given his commission overseas as a lieutenant. He was wounded severely, and sent back to England on August 12, 1918.

"I must say I've never experienced anything quite like it since" he says. "Every time Hugh Scott (a local friend who was overseas with him at the time) greets me, he tells me I shouldn't be here at all." A German hand grenade, lobbed from behind a barricade at the end of a slit trench Mr. Scott and his men were traversing, burst on his tin helmet over his right shoulder, and "opened a seam from my right shoulder to below my waist, burst my right lung, and left me unable to get a breath without considerable pain and loss of blood. They packed seven of the bandage rolls we all carried down that open seam, and when the British surgeon at the convent casualty clearing station pulled that out . . . in between the black-outs, I heard him say I had the constitution of an ox, and would certainly pull through."

Mrs. Scott has been an invalid for some time. There are two children, a son, Garry S. Scott, with the RCAF at Downsview, Toronto, who has four children, and a daughter, Sheila, married with three children. Both with Mrs. Scott, have been the subject of much of Scotts' work; for example, a portrait hanging in his studio of his daughter at the age of four, when she had plump cheeks from mumps, and another, in the Scott's downstairs drawing-room, of the son sitting in a boat out at Chambly, with his back to the artist fishing.

Two in Gallery

There are two of his paintings in the National Gallery of Canada, "The Green Hat" in oils and a pastel entitled "Captured Satyr"; three in the Quebec Provincial Museum, another in the Toronto Gallery of Art, and still another in the Montreal Museum of Fine Art, "Study in Brown", for which his wife posed, of a woman sitting at a table fingering a wineglass. One of his best, remindful of Yul Brynner as one of the Brothers Karamazov, is "Le Quebecois", a portrait of a mackinawed man, with black fur hat, belted fur-trimmed coat in reds and browns with red scarf below the bared throat, standing with arms akimbo. "This work I remember saying the day I painted it, is a masterpiece and the ceiling of my studio fell in on me.

"I had just put it all on canvas, using as a model a man who was a French-Canadianbushman temporarily out of work. I stepped back to admire it . . . I had captured something very fine, I felt . . . when the plaster cascaded over it." (That was in his St. Famille street studio, which he had taken over from Suzor-Cote.)

"It was a calamity."

"The very stroke of the brush is the artist's life, and I had to scrape plaster dust very carefully out of every line and pigment on the newly-painted canvas."

Even with that start, "Le Quebecois" is one of Mr. Scott's best. In it, one sees all the "fire" and "expression" which the artist intended.

Local M. P. Allan MacNaughton owns Mr. Scott's "Green Boat", for in a multitude of private as well as public collections the Scott brush is prized and appreciated. In Canada, and the United States, his works are sought after as the finest of their kind.

WIVES AND FAMILIES IN 1813

[The following is an extract from "A Military Life" by James Linton, late Quartermaster, Forty-Second or Royal Highlanders and published in Edinburgh in 1846. At the beginning of the extract James Linton was a Sergeant in the Regiment and was on draft from Inverness to join the first battalion serving in Spain. He had recently married in Edinburgh "a young girl whom I greatly esteemed. She has shared with me in all my fortunes, over field and flood, in camp and in quarters, in war and in peace, without any reflection at her own share of suffering." The extract covers the period of Linton's service in Spain, Southern France, Ireland and the Low Countries. There are some interesting sentiments expressed.—*Editor, "The Red Hackle".*]

The reader, who accompanies me throughout my narrative, may not think me trespassing on his patience, if I draw his attention occasionally to the want of comfort, to which the poor women who accompany their husbands are frequently subjected. Perhaps some kindly, yielding-hearted girl, who has looked on a soldier with that favourable regard which ripens to love, and meets with a corresponding return, may cast a look on these pages, and read of the hardships which she has every chance of encountering by becoming his wife, pause and shun the danger; for to her these digressive remarks are more particularly offered; and I shall offer them occasionally.

On embarking, every soldier is furnished with a blanket, and every two with a mattress; and a space about the same breadth and length of the blanket, is allowed between decks for six men, and for three married men with their wives.

In order to avoid that crowded state which would be inevitable, were all the men to occupy the berth at one time, the messes are divided into three watches, each of which in rotation must go on deck, and remain four hours; thus there are two men out of every six on deck, and only four in occupation of the berth.

The berths are arranged along each side of the vessel, the head to the wall, and the feet towards the centre of the hold, and, if it be wide enough, other berths are arranged in the intervening space, without any separating partitions, all are exposed to the view of each other. A board runs along the foot of the berths, to prevent the men slipping out when the vessel heels (that is, the one side higher than the other); thus, when we are lying, our feet will sometimes be higher than our heads, and, at other times, we would imagine ourselves erect.

In large transports, there are double rows of berths, the one over the other; and the men's knapsacks and appointments are fastened to the beams and posts of the different berths. It is generally the case, that a few of the married men find some unoccupied place, such as the cable tier, and, in fair weather, in the boats which are fastened over the hatches. In one of these my wife chose to take up her quarters, and by giving our allowance of spirits to the ship's cook, we were not only furnished with a tarpaulin to throw over the boat by night, but were served by him with hot water for tea or coffee; and as she was thus placed out of the bustle of the crowded deck and always making or mending, work was ever coming to her hand, and all were willing to render such service as was in their power to offer; and those who were above serving, were not so mean as to accept her service without reward; and I may say, that during our voyage, we were the most comfortable of the uncomfortable.

After having seen the provisions distributed, I set about looking out for some accommodation for my wife, for we had not as yet been accustomed to lie in the open field, as in bivouac, not even seen the like, and the tent was far from comfortable for a poor, wearied, young woman; I shall not mention delicacy, for that would be out of place; we must submit to circumstances. The names of seventeen men were on the roll of the tent besides myself, so it may be easily guessed how crowded it must have been, had the whole been off duty; but this was seldom the case. However, as no other shelter was to be had, we took a berth under it. Eleven soldiers lay in it that night along with us, all stretched with their feet to the centre, and their heads to the curtain of the tent, every man's knapsack below his head and his clothes and accoutrements on his body; the one half of the blanket under, and the other spread over the whole, so that we all lay in one bed. Often did my poor wife look up to the thin canvas that screened her face from the night dew, and wish for the approaching morn. It was announced at last, before daybreak, by an exclamation of "ROUSE"! which passed from tent to tent along the lines, when every man started up, folded his blanket, and strapped it on the back of his knapsack, ready for a march, and, soon afterwards, the sound of bugle and drum echoed from hill to hill; meanwhile the army stood to arms, each regiment at its alarm-post, until about sunrise.

After having crossed the river, we marched a few miles up the right bank, or contiguous thereto on the main road, and took up our camp ground for the night in a newly-ploughed field, rendered a complete mire by the rain and hail, which fell upon us with dreadful fury, as we were piling our arms on the broken ridges. Yet, notwithstanding the severity of this headlong torrent, a hundred fires were blazing in a few minutes along the side of the fences that bordered the fields. Fortunately for us, General Pack had taken up his quarters in the farm-house adjoining, and allowed straw, of which there was abundance, to be taken for the bottom of the tents: this was an unexpected indulgence, even although the straw was rather wet. I was General Pack's orderly this night, and had a good roof over my head, and the dry floor of a cart-shed, with plenty of dry straw for a bed; but my poor wife was absent, for the first time since we left home. She was detained along with several other women, on the left bank of the Adour, until the bridge was repaired. While this was doing, one of the women belonging to the regiment begged her to take charge of a little ass-colt, with a couple of bundles, until she should go back to St. Severe to make some purchases; she complied, and before the other returned, the bridge was repaired. One regiment had passed, and she followed, driving the colt before her; but before she got to the further end, the stubborn animal stood still and would not move a foot. Another regiment was advancing, the passage was impeded, and what to do she knew not. She was in the act of removing the woman's bundles from the beast's back, and struggling to get out of the way, determined to leave the animal, when a grenadier of the advancing regiment, casting his eye on the finely polished horn, with the masonic arms cut out on it, and slung over her shouldder, stepped aside, saying, "Poor creature, I shall not see you left struggling there, for the sake of what is slung by your side." At the same time, handing his musket to one of his comrades, he lifted the colt in his arms, and carried it to the end of the bridge. My poor wife thanked him with a tear in her eye, the only acknowledgement she could make for his kindness; but she has often thought of it since, and congratulated herself on having the good fortune to have that horn, empty as it was, with its talismanic hieroglyphics, slung by her side on that occasion, and thus to raise up a friend when she was so much in need of one.

Perhaps the reader may be desirous to know how the women following the army on an hostile campaign, such as this, which I am attempting to describe, bear the hardships to which they are exposed, when thus left behind their regiments, and absent from their husbands? I may be permitted to say, that the manner in which they have to bear hardships, even with their husbands, is anything but pleasant, and would be unsupportable, were it not that each sees her neighbour suffering as much as herself.

Her bed is generally the damp ground; her threadbare mantle, which envelopes her bundle by day, serves for a sheet by night, and her husband's blanket for a coverlet. Accustomed to such usage as this, she can scarcely meet with worse when absent. Indeed, the kindly manner in which the benighted women were received at the quarters of any of the corps cantoned in the houses by the way, was highly creditable to the army, and sometimes rendered the wayfarers more comfortable than they would have been with their respective regiments, seeing that they found shelter within a house.

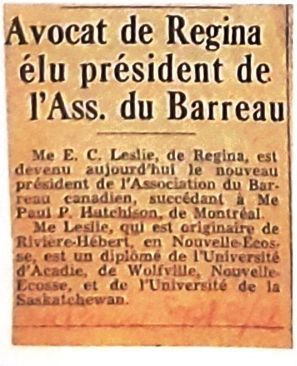
It may not here be improper to remark, that, on all occasions of troops being despatched to the scene of expected hostilities, women should not be permitted to accompany them. If an exception is made in one single instance, it only gives room for pressing, and almost irresistible applicatons from others, and throws the performance of a very painful duty, namely, that of refusing permission, on the officers commanding companies. Every private soldier conceives that he has as good a right to this indulgence for his wife, as the first non-commissioned officer in the regiment, and certainly he is right; she will prove much more useful than one who, instead of being serviceable, considers herself entitled to be served, assumes the consequence of a lady without any of the good qualifications or accomplishments of one, and helps to embitter the domestic enjoyment of others, by exciting petty jealousies that otherwise would never exist.

It is generally the case, in selecting women to follow the army to a foreign station, that choice is made of those without children, as they are considered more capable of performing the services that may be required of them, than those encumbered with a family; this, though just as regards our wants, is not so with respect to many a well-deserving woman, who is thus cast on the public, or left to her own exertions, which too often fail her in the endeavour to support herself and children, while the childless woman is selected, and profits from that circumstance.

I am no great theorist, but I am certain that much might be

firmly impressed on his mind, that age is incapable [illegible] icing them. It may be said by some that this view of home is too limited, and that a soldier ought to have no fixed spot in his country to call his own; but this is bad reasoning; for the man who prides himself in that spot where he intends to make a settlement, will pride himself also in acquiring and preserving a character that may give him a title to respect, amidst the circle in which he means to pass the evening of his life; while the man of the mob, or the man of the world, is too often as careless of his country as he is of his character; and, when unable to serve his king and country any longer, will be found shifting from place to place, and satisfied with none.

[1]A woman who is permitted to accompany her husband, receives a half ration free; a child above seven years, one-third; and one under seven years, a quarter of a ration; and although this is but a very trifling allowance, would it not be much better to give it to those of good character, who are not permitted to accompany their husband? I must also remark, that on foreign stations, where this allowance is made to the women and children, it will be found that the least necessitous are the first to apply, and the first to be placed on this benevolent list. I have seen privates' wives, with three or more children, without rations; while the wives and children of sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants, were getting them. If the extra rations for women and children be a colonial charge, it might be added to the charge for those who have been kept at home, and given to them, and none given to those who are permitted to accompany their husbands.



Avocat de Regina élu président de l'Ass. du Barreau

Me E. C. Leslie, de Regina, est devenu aujourd'hui le nouveau président de l'Association du Barreau canadien, succédant à Me Paul P. Hutchison, de Montréal.

Me Leslie, qui est originaire de Rivière-Hébert, en Nouvelle-Écosse, est un diplômé de l'Université d'Acadie, de Wolfville, Nouvelle-Ecosse, et de l'Université de la Saskatchewan.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

2067 Bleury Street, Montreal, Quebec.

October 23rd, 1959.

To All Members of the Mess and Former Officers,
The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

During the course of this month, the 1st Battalion is proceeding to Germany where it will form part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group stationed at Soest. This is the first occasion in the Peace-time history of the Regiment that a Battalion of "The Black Watch of Canada" has proceeded overseas, though the 2nd Battalion, who set out as the 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion, became "Black Watch" when proceeding to Korea several years ago. As the result of the 1st Battalion's imminent departure, a meeting was held last month at The Armoury of the three Battalion Commanders, the Depot Commander and the Executive Committee of the Advisory Board.

With the thought that you will be interested in being brought up to date concerning the affairs of the Regiment, it has been considered appropriate that a letter should be written at this time.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, since the reduction of the Parent Regiment's Active Battalions to one, is the largest "Black Watch" group in the Commonwealth. As you are no doubt aware, the organization of the Regiment in Canada is somewhat unusual by reason of the fact that The Armoury is situated in Montreal, whereas in terms of the number of persons involved, the greatest volume of Regimental activity is at Camp Gagetown. Through mutual agreement of all concerned, it has been decided to designate The Armoury as the Regimental Home and Camp Gagetown as the Home Station of the Active units of the Regiment.

There is an Armoury Association which retains certain rights and privileges pertaining to the civilian contribution towards the cost of our Armoury. The Armoury Association, in order to protect these rights, has been kept alive by means of regular annual meetings, but has not been active. Since The Armoury, as the Regimental Home, now represents not only a Militia Battalion at Bleury Street but also two Active Battalions and a Depot, it is felt that certain activities in connection with The Armoury should function on a Regimental basis and that the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion should be freed of such Regimental responsibilities.

Gazette - Dec 3/59

Regiment Wives In The Army Too

By JULIAN ARMSTRONG

A woman whose husband belongs to a reserve army regiment can work as hard as she wants for its women's division.

But unless her husband becomes regiment commanding officer, she'll never be president.

Mrs. William Redpath, chairman of the Women's Division, 3rd Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, is an exception. She is the wife of the second in command but she heads the 18-member wives' group because the commanding officer is a bachelor.

In every other respect, her group is typical of reserve army wives' groups in the city.

The husband's rank governs his wife's executive position, and his regiment affects the nature of the welfare work she does.

(Gazette Photo Service)

Unofficial Inspection—Mrs. Ian Roberts, Mrs. James Biddell and **Mrs. William Redpath** (left to right) check over Maj. Redpath's uniform. All three Women's Division members wear their regimental pins.

Counselling and providing companionship for any person connected with the regiment is a major interest of Black Watch wives. Enlisted men, families, widows, "anyone who has a problem can call on us. The output of money is small but we think we help a number of people annually," said Mrs. Redpath, an attractive blonde, in an interview.

Hospital visiting is a major part of the work Black Watch wives do. Regiment veterans in two Montreal veterans' hospitals receive weekly visits from Mrs. Redpath's hospital visiting committee.

These women, who are helped by wives of retired Black Watch reserve officers, visit veterans in the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital.

Black Watch wives join other regiment wives — all members of the Montreal Soldiers' Wives League — in visiting and distributing cigarettes to patients at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital.

Keep Vets Posted

Regiment veterans in both hospitals "like hearing about what is going on in the regiment. They like keeping up their connection with the Black Watch," Mrs. Redpath said.

To finance their welfare work, the Black Watch wives participate in "Gai-Nite," the annual fall money-raising event organized through the Montreal Soldiers' Wives League.

"We take a booth each year and decorate and staff it. This fall it was a fish pond game, and it was very successful. A total of $2,000 was raised by the league," Mrs. Redpath reported.

Every regimental wife's social life is tied in with her husband's military activities. Two large formal dances are held annually. Wives attend weekly Friday evening baseball games at the armories (Military Fastball League, Officers' Section). They attend the spring Black Watch church parade.

The army takes a good share of every husband's time. This includes two nights a week, a week every summer, and several weekends a year.

Early Dinner

Tuesday nights means early dinner, to give the officer time to change into his kilt and get down to the armoury in time for "parade." No uniform is required Thursday nights.

In summer an officer attends army camp at Valcartier, P.Q., or Gagetown, N.B. for one week. And on several weekends, husbands go on a "scheme", two days of camping at Farnham, P.Q.

During these absences wives play bridge together, do volunteer work or have their own parties. The night of the recent annual dinner for the officers, several of the wives held a private costume party. A few of the costumes were take-offs of army uniform. Two girls wore crepe paper kilts.

Few of the wives have any part in looking after their husband's uniform. "I did a very bad job the first few times. Now he looks after it," said Mrs. Redpath.

The entire outfit is "easily 50 pieces, and that's not including the mess kit and battle equipment," she said.

(Gazette Photo Service)

Cheering The Team — Mrs. William Edge, Mrs. Alistair Pryde and **Mrs. Thomas Price** (left to right) attend one of the regular Friday night baseball games. **Maj. Egan Chambers**, M.P. is the Black Watch player at right.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

SATURDAY THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE

THE GALLANT FORTY TWA.

Oh, its noo that am a sodjer lad,
they ca me Jockey Broon.
I used tae be a weaver lad,
and lived in Forfar Toon.
But noo that I've enlisted,
frae Perth am gaun awa.
Tae jien the Gallant Regiment
The Gallant Forty Twa.

Oh, the first day we were on the square,
a bunch of raw recruits.
Its Hookey Walker chipped me,
for lookin at ma boots.
He tripped me on the suidler,
an says Jock man come awa.
For I think ye'll mak an awfu mess,
O' the gallant Forty Twa.

CHORUS.

O' ye talk about yere First Royals, an Scottish Fusiliers,
Yere Aberdeen Militia, and yere Dundee Volunteers.
But of a' the other Regiments that lies sae far awa,
Gae bring tae me the Tartan o' the Gallant Forty Twa.

Aye, bit when the Bag-pipes soond,
and denner time come's roond.
am first at the table,
and in ma hand a spoon.
But when the Orderly Officer,
comes roond tae view us a'
He points me oot the glutton,
O the Gallant Forty Twa.

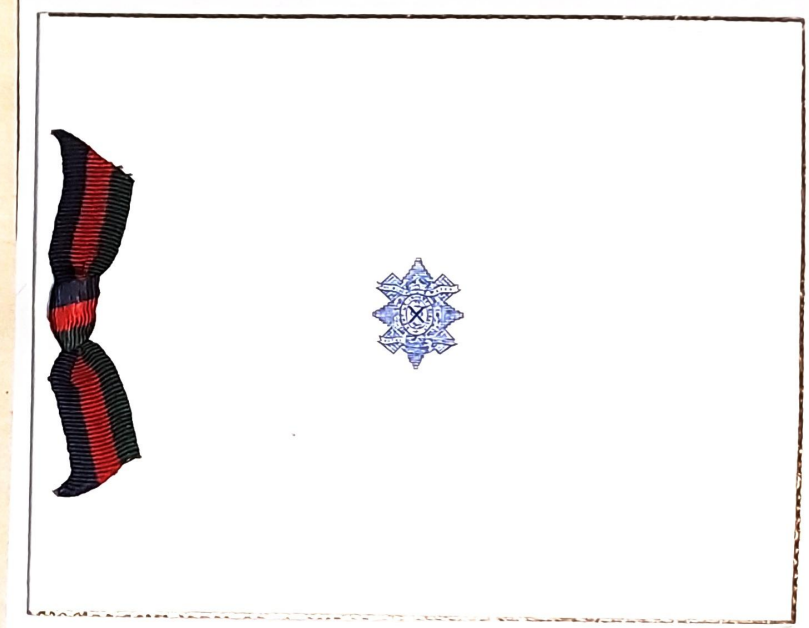
Oh, but when I get a week's leave,
Tae Forfar I will come,
And I'll show my comrade's,
the wi tae handle a gun.
Then I'll tak them in an treat them,
an syne a'll start tae blaw.
Tull they think that ain the champion,
O the Gallant Forty Twa.

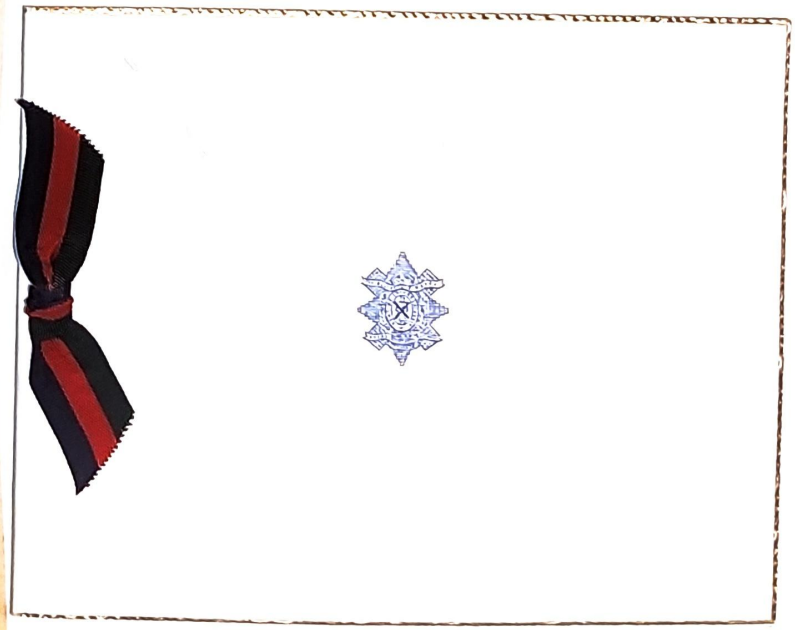
-CHORUS

O ye talk about yere First Royals etc.

Oh it was a day on training,
an Officer cam up and said.
Jock gae wa an scout a bit,
bit dinna show yere haid.
For if ye div am shaune ma lad,
Ye wull gie us awa.
For yere got the biggest napper,
in the Gallant Forty Twa.

Aye, bit when the stunt is over,
its up the stairs we run.
Throw oor equipment on the bed,
Gang doon tae clean the gun.
Bit when they're a workin hard,
I hide ahint a wa.
For am the biggest scrounger,
in the Gallant Forty Twa.





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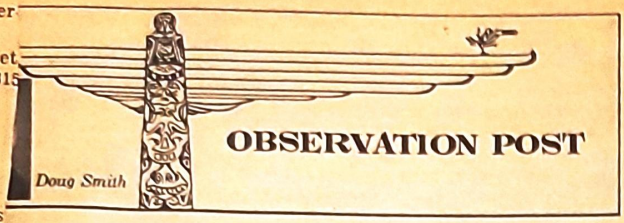

OBSERVATION POST

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mber 11th at Mons, 1918, As Told To Doug. Smith

By Burgomaster on November 11th, 1944

No
th
ncient little Belgian city near the French border.

s in Mons on Armistice Day, 1944. Nowhere in the world does Armis-
e Day attain the full depth and meaning that it does in Mons—the

lmost everywhere else, November 11th is a bittersweet day, full of
mbrance of valour and death; here in Mons, the day denotes the re-
brance of valour and renewal of life.

Because all through the First World War Mons stood as a symbol of
great Allied retreat in 1914, and it was here, in the dark of early morn-
on November 11th, 1918, that the 3rd Canadian Division troops flung
themselves upon the enemy for the last time in that war and regained,
the whole world to see, the starting point of the Kaiser's offensive.

Nor is the Mons celebration like that of any other city. The people
not stand silent for two minutes at 11 o'clock and then return to their
ryday affairs. Here it is the biggest holiday of the year and one of the
st solemn. Ordinary life is at a standstill and the whole population
reades to the cemetery to lay flowers on British, Canadian, French and
lgian graves.

At the cemetery at 11 o'clock I stood before the gravestones of the
tish and Canadian dead as the civic band played the Allied national
hems and the people heaped flowers so high that the gravestones were
most hidden from sight.

The Canadians who fell here just before the war ended are not for-
tten. I walked by their graves and read their names: Private W. G. S.
nnett, 20th Battalion, 3rd Division; Corporal J. F. Farley, Lieut. R. L.
ermain, Private F. G. Fisher — all of them died poignantly on November
th or 11th.

They knew the effort must go on to the last minute, and as I examined
e tragic date on their tombstones and contemplated that they might
ve lived if they had not realized the full extent of their duty, I knew
at here was a lesson to all of us in this last stage of another war which
being fought for the same high purpose—freedom.

I came away from the cemetery with the Burgomaster of Mons, Victor
strau — a tall, military figure despite his 74 years — and I heard from
lips the brave, anguished story of Mons in the First World War. How
4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards met the first massed German attack
Mons on August 23rd, 1914, winning two V.C.'s but losing an uneven
e, and how the Germans held the people of Mons in a fist of iron
gh four endless years.

Then we came to the ancient city hall, the Burgomaster and I, and
alked quickly to the windows and flung them open. Here was the
led square, the Grand Place of Mons.

"Here was a scene I shall never forget to my dying day," he said.
as 26 years ago but it is as vivid in my mind as though it were last
t.

I was only an alderman in 1918, but I sat in this office on the night
November 10th—11th because the Burgomaster, Jean Lescarts, was
Early that night the Germans retreated to the north end of the town
elling the advancing Canadians. The whole population was
was, and I stood at this very window peering through the dark-
ll.

"At five in the morning of the 11th — it was very dark — I saw the
dow of a man and the gleam of a bayonet advancing stealthily along
farther wall, near the Café des Princes. Then another shadow, and an-
er. They crept across the square, keeping very low, and dashed north
ard the German lines.

"At that moment I thanked God. I knew this was liberation. Then,
e the roar of artillery, I heard music, beautiful music. It was as
gh the Angels of Mons were playing. And then I recognized the song
the musician. Our carilloneur was playing "O Canada" by candle-
t.

"This was the signal. The whole population rushed into the square.
ging and dancing, although the battle still sounded half a mile away.

"In the city hall at six in the morning I first met some Canadians and
drank a bottle of champagne together. We did not know at the time
at this was the end of the war.

"The dawn revealed a strange sight in the square. The Canadian troops, exhausted from their long offensive, lay sleeping on the cobble-stones of the square while all Mons danced around them.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon it was officially announced that the war ended that morning at 11. Our joy will never be forgotten. Neither will we ever forget our valiant Canadian friends who died so heroically."

The aged burgomaster closed his window as though he was shutting out an era. The light of reminiscence fled from his eyes and he sank in his chair exhausted. □

With the Season's Greetings

and

All Good Wishes for Christmas

and the New Year

from

The Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants

and Sergeants

3 Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

2067 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL 2, P.Q.

AT HOME NEW YEAR'S DAY - 10.30 TO 14.30 HRS.

BLACK WATCH RIFLE TEAM WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

FROM A REPORT ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS (ARMY), ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

Winner of the Letson Trophy and designated Canadian Army (Regular) Championship Rifle Team is the ten-man squad from the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Camp Gagetown, N.B., with a team total of 3135 points of a possible 4280 in the two-day annual Army Central Meeting held at Connaught Ranges near Ottawa last August.

The top eight shots of this team together with the top three individual high scorers from other teams will represent the Canadian Army (Regular) at the National

Canadian Army Photograph

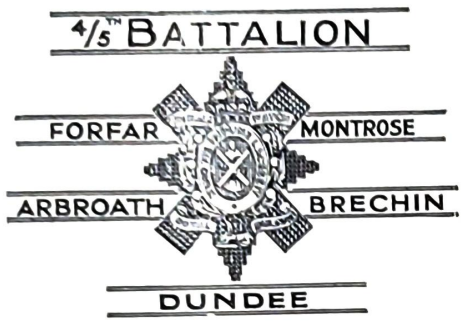
This ten-man team from The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Camp Gagetown, N.B., outshot five other teams to win the Army championship. *Left to right, front row:* Pte. H. S. Pilkie, McGivney, N.S.; Pte. D. V. Gibbs, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Pte. J. J. Breau, Amherst, N.S.; Pte. P. M. Justason, Black's Harbour, N.B. *Left to right, back row:* Cpl. H. E. O'Neil, Guysboro, N.S.; WO 1 (RSM) F. E. Blakney, Truro, N.S.; Captain H. M. Power, Camp Gagetown, N.B.; Lieut. R. S. McConnell, Antigonish, N.S.; Sgt. J. O. Piercy, Courtney, B.C.; Sgt. J. P. Steacy, North Vancouver, B.C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. ARTHUR WESLEY
Commanded 33rd Regt., 1793-1802
Colonel of the Regiment, 1806-1813
later 1st Duke of Wellington

Facing page 143

appears on each side of the high collar, and if the cuff had been visible it would show four loops and buttons put on in pairs. The coat is fastened by hooks and eyes under the shirt frill and then opens to show the white waistcoat. The epaulettes—one on each shoulder for field officers—are of silver fringe and have shoulder straps of scarlet cloth almost completely covered in silver lace. The portrait shows the sword shoulder-belt worn over the right shoulder, with the breastplate fastened in the centre. This plate is oval in shape and made of silver. It shows the number "33" within a garter surmounted with a crown. Engraved on the garter is the then title of the regiment 1ST YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING. The black stock worn by all officers at that date is clearly shown, and it is perhaps interesting to note that Colonel Wesley wears hair powder. Readers of George Elers' Memoirs may remember the passage, referring to the Colonel : "He never wore powder, though it was at that time the regulation to do so. His hair was cropped close. I have heard him say that the wearing of hair powder was very prejudicial to health as impeding the perspiration and he was doubtless right." This passage refers to a period in 1801. The portrait of General Wellesley by Robert Home, in India in 1804, shows his dark brown hair close cropped. Presumably he abandoned powder on arrival in the East.

The Hoppner portrait we reproduce was considered an excellent likeness. In 1841 the Duke sent this portrait to his brother the Marquess Wellesley, who in a letter acknowledging its receipt says, "It is admirable ; much the best which exists of you ; the likeness is perfect and conveys the true expression of your countenance."



General

Our main event, in this otherwise very quiet quarter has been the unveiling of the 4th and 5th Battalion's War Memorial at Powrie Brae by our Colonel-in-Chief. This striking memorial was designed by Scott Sutherland. It stands on a very beautiful site overlooking Dundee, with the Angus hills forming its background.

A great deal of hard work, rehearsals and reconnaisances were finally rewarded with a beautiful autumn morning. Padre Tom Nicoll, an old friend of The Black Watch, took the Service of Dedication, and Her Majesty added lightness and charm to this ceremony, which must have been so full of memories to many of the spectators.

Our Guard of Honour was commanded by Major David Duke with Michael Hill as his 2 i/c. Douglas Mennie carried the Queen's Colour. R.Q.M.S. Barton and C.S.M. Johnston were the right and left guides. The ceremony went without any hitches, and during the course of it all the ex-Commanding Officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions who could attend, were presented to Her Majesty.

At the end of the Service of Dedication Pipe Major Hanton played the lament. The Last Post and Reveille were most excellently sounded by Pte. Grieve. Thus twenty short minutes ended two months hard and worthwhile effort.

Recruiting continues well, and since last writing a further overall increase of 23 has been made, bringing our strength up to 337 all ranks.

Armistice Day found us involved all over the County. In Dundee both Roman Catholics and Protestants attended their Services of Remembrance, and the R.S.M. laid the Battalion's wreath in St. Mary's Church. In the County, services were also held in Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar and Montrose, which were attended by detachments of the Battalion, and wreaths were laid. The Pipes and Drums went at full strength to Montrose to help the "D" Company detachment.

We welcome Lt. Kenneth Pritchard, who has returned to the Black Watch fold after service with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. He now joins the 4/5th Bn. and we hope his stay with us will be a long and happy one.

Christmas and Hogmanay now face us—and we take this opportunity of wishing all our friends in The Black Watch and in those Regiments affiliated to it, A Very Happy Christmas and New Year.

H.Q. Company

The principal event of this quarter has been the unveiling of the Battalion Memorial at Powrie Brae by H.M. the Queen Mother. The Company was extremely well represented in the Guard of Honour. Apart from the Pipes and Drums, we fielded the following—R.Q.M.S. Barton and Sgt. Manzie (Q.M. Dept.), Sgt. Keith and Pte. Deick 35 (M.T.), L/Cpls. Blyth and Caithness, Ptes. Devlin and Draper (Signals), Cpl. Davidson and Pte. Heggie (Regtl. Police), and L/Cpl. Gordon (Officers' Mess). The soldierly appearance of these men reflected credit on the Coy. and showed that apart from being specialists at our various duties we are all soldiers first and foremost. While on this subject, especial tribute must be paid to Pte Grieve (P. & D.), whose rendering of the Last Post was superb, and will be long remembered by all who heard it. Pte. Grieve has just come up to the Bn. from the Boys' Brigade where his bugling won him several awards.

We extend a hearty welcome to a number of new additions to the Coy. strength. Lt. Mennie has been transferred to us from Support Coy. to take over as Signal Officer, and his Platoon has been augmented by Pte. Dunbar, an experienced signaller who last served with the 2nd Bn., Ptes. Gillan and Christie, both up from the A.C.F., and Pte. Kiernan, ex-Army Catering Corps. Incidentally, Kiernan's transfer from A.C.C. to B.W., within the Bn., is the first ever of its kind. The M.T. have acquired Pte. Wilson (ex-H.L.I.) and Pte. Ross, formerly with 153 Field Ambulance, also new boys Ptes. Brown and Kenny. Sgt. Hancock has taken over the duties of C.Q.M.S. and is making a good job of it too.

On the debit side we have said goodbye to Pte. Howe and Boy Butchart who have both moved out of town.

Our congratulations, belated but none the less sincere, go to recently promoted Sgts. Keith and Nicholson, also L/Cpl. Burke, all of the M.T. squad. Sgt. Keith is now 2nd i/c to the M.T.O., while Sgt. Nicholson fills the appointment of Technical Sergeant.

We are most concerned about Sgt. "Jacko" Jackson, A.C.C., who is gravely ill, and trust that his great spirit will pull him through.

Three of our motorcycling pundits, Capt. Arthur, Sgt. Nicholson and Pte. Boyd represented the Bn. in the Highland District Motorcycle Trials at Cultybraggan. All gave a good account of themselves but fortune dealt them some shattering blows. First of all, Capt. Arthur's motorcycle was declared illegal and he was forced to compete on a borrowed machine of great age. This bike, which the M.T.O. suspects was a fugitive from some museum, soon broke down and left him stranded in the middle of a lonely moor in the teeming rain. After squelching for several miles, he arrived back at base camp too late for lunch. Pte. Boyd was going like a bird (it's true, his wheels rarely touched the ground!) when his throttle controls failed and he too dropped out of the running. Sgt. Nicolson however, completed the course in good style—a very creditable performance in the atrocious weather conditions.

On November 22nd a Coy. exercise was staged which took the form of a march over the hills from Lumley Den to Foffarty. No unit transport was available, so we moved to the start point in gentlemanly fashion—in a S.M.T. bus! The hike was enjoyed by all, and taking burns and Highland cattle in our stride, we marched into Foffarty in good order, piped in by L/Cpl. Finan.

It should be said finally that great credit is due to L/Cpls. Caithness and Blyth, who have been giving signals instruction to Army Cadet Force units on Monday evenings. This work is entirely voluntary and unpaid, and it says much for the enthusi-

(Photo by courtesy of John Long & Co.

Inspection of the Guard of Honour. Her Majesty is seen tal to R.Q.M.S. J. Barton.

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Powrie Brae *[Photo by courtesy of Norman Brown, Dundee*

[Photo by courtesy of The Bulletin and Scots Pictorial.

Inspection of the Guard of Honour. Her Majesty is accompanied by Major D. A. B. Duke, who commanded the Guard. In the background Lieut. D. Mennie is seen carrying the Queen's Colour.

[Photo by courtesy of The Bulletin and Scots Pictorial.

After the Service of Dedication Her Majesty is seen talking to Padre Tom Nicoll and the Earl of Airlie, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Angus.

139 Squad passing out. Major-General F. C. C. Graham was the inspecting officer, 2/Lt. D. R. Hayes commanded the parade and Sgt. Hopkinson was the squad sergeant.

REGIMENTAL NEWS

Re-union Dinner—6th, 7th and 6/7th Battalions

A dinner held on Friday, 9th October, at the Station Hotel, Perth, was attended by some fifty serving and retired officers of the 6th, 7th and 6/7th Battalions The Black Watch.

The chairman, Major-General R. K. Arbuthnott, Honorary Colonel, 6/7th Black Watch, read a message of greeting from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief. The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General N. McMicking, was present.

The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended, and it is hoped that similar dinners will be held at regular intervals in the future.

The Black Watch Gathering

The 75th Gathering of officers of The Black Watch was held at the New Club, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 21st October, 1959, with Major-General N. McMicking, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, Colonel of the Regiment, in the chair. Colonel Keith Barber of the United States Army was a guest of the Regiment.

The following officers attended the dinner:—

Major-Generals—N. McMicking, CB, CBE, DSO, MC; R. K. Arbuthnott, CB, CBE, DSO, MC.

Brigadiers—B. E. Fergusson, DSO, OBE; B. C. Bradford, DSO, MBE, MC; J. A. Oliver, CBE, DSO.

Colonels—G. A. Rusk, DSO, MC; G. W. Dunn, DSO, OBE, MC.

Lt.-Cols.—S. H. Allison; C. P. Campbell-Preston, MBE; B. A. Innes; J. C. Monteith, MC; R. L. T. Murray; J. E. M. Richard, OBE; D. McN. C. Rose, DSO; A. H. C. Sutherland, OBE, MC; A. J. Watt, OBE, TD.

Majors—F. J. Burnaby-Atkins; The Lord Cochrane of Cults, DSO; H. McL. Clark, MBE; The Lord Douglas Gordon, DSO; H. Hall; P. Hitchman, MBE, R. N. Jardine-Paterson; J. J. McKinney, MC; A. D. Rowan-Hamilton, MC; R. F. Willett; H. N. Wilson.

Captains—P. M. B. Carthew; A. M. Gomme-Duncan; C. S. Graham; A. B. D. Gurdon; C. A. MacDonald-Gaunt.

Lieuts.—T. G. Usher.

THE DEPOT COAT OF ARMS

As the result of recent enquiries concerning the Coat of Arms which adorns the Depot Officers' Mess, the following information has been obtained from the Librarian at the War Office Library and Historical Section, London:—"According to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, the barracks at Perth were completed in 1794, for Cavalry. The same report lists the names of the builders as Messrs. John McEwan, George Sanderman, Henry Hepburn, Robert Menzies, William Gray, James Morison, James Ballingall, David McLaren, John Frazer, James Bissett, Carron Company, and Eleanor Coade.

"The date of the erection of the Coat of Arms can be partly determined by the quarterings. Prior to 1801, these were: Quarterly—1, England impaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland 4, Hanover. From 1801 to 1837 the design was: Quarterly—1 and 4, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; over all an escutcheon of Hanover. From 1801 to 1816 the Hanover escutcheon was ensigned with an Electoral Bonnet, and from 1816 to 1837 with a Royal Crown. After Queen Victoria's accession in 1837 the arms of Hanover were removed from the royal shield, as under Salic Law she could not succeed to the Kingdom of Hanover.

"If the Coat of Arms at Queen's Barracks answers the early description, it may have been erected when the barracks were built."

The Curator of the Regimental Museum adds: "On comparing the Coat of Arms with the above information, also with information contained in a file held by the Depot Q.M., there is no doubt at all that the Coat of Arms is of the early period, ie., pre-1801, and erected when the barracks were completed in 1794. Another point which seems to substantiate this claim is the fact that the name of Coade, London, which is on the Coat of Arms, is the name of one of the builders, Eleanor Coade."

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

On another page appear the notes from the Depot of The Black Watch of Canada. There are one or two pieces of news from Canada which the Editor feels should be drawn attention to in this part of the magazine.

The 1st Bn., under the command of Lt.-Col. D. S. McLennan, CD, has just arrived in Germany. This is the first occasion in the peace-time history of the Regiment that a Battalion of The Black Watch of Canada has gone overseas, though the 2nd Bn., which set out as the 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion, became Black Watch when proceeding to Korea several years ago.

We, in Perth, have been in touch with Lt.-Col. McLennan, and he has assured us that any member of The Black Watch visiting Germany will be welcomed by his Battalion, and we hope that any of his people taking "local" leave in the United Kingdom will try and come and see us at Queen's Barracks.

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, since the reduction of the Parent Regiment's active battalions to one, is the largest Black Watch group in the Commonwealth. The organisation of the Regiment in Canada is somewhat unusual by reason of the fact that The Armoury is situated in Montreal, whereas in terms of the number of people involved, the greatest volume of regimental activity is at Camp Gagetown. It has been agreed, however, to designate The Armoury as the Regimental Home, and Camp Gagetown as the Home Station of the active units of the Regiment. The Depot and the 2nd Bn. are at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, and the 3rd Bn., a militia unit, is at The Armoury in Montreal.

MUSEUM NOTES

The following exhibits have been received during the past quarter:—

Uniform.—Officers' tunic, mess jacket, sporran, Glengarry with badge and feathers, waist-belt and sling, cross-belt and pouch, and tartan waistcoat of 5th V.B.R.H., 1883. Presented by K. S. R. Black, Esqr., Coral Bank, Blairgowrie.
Feather bonnet and other articles of full dress, uniform of the late Captain Duncan Campbell, presented by Miss M. B. Campbell, Leachfoot Cottage, Upleaden, Glos.

Oil Painting.—Portrait of the late General Sir Thomas Graham Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch and Strowan, copied from the original in possesion of Mrs. G. Boothby, Drumearn, Comrie, by Sir Thomas's batman. Bequeathed by the late Miss F. K. Graham Stirling of Comrie.

Visitors.—This is the quiet period when visitors are few and far between. Apart from Recruit Squads, who come to the Museum during their training period, only eight other people have visited the Museum this quarter.

"B" Company marching through Perth on Remembrance Day.

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Regular Serving Officers Appointments List

January, 1960

ARBUTHNOTT, W. D.; Capt.	School of Infantry (Instr).
BAKER-BAKER, H. C.; DSO, MBE, Brig.	Comd, 51 Indep Inf Bde.
BARNETT, G. C.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
BENGOUGH, J. D.; Capt.	1 BW.
BRODIE, A. C. C.; DSO, OBE, MC, Col.	Military Attache, Beirut.
BUCHANAN, J. E.; Capt.	Depot (HS); GLO Course.
BUCHANAN, P. G.; MBE, TD, Maj.	OC Sierra Leone Trg Centre.
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J.; Maj.	OC Depot.
BUTCHART, G. C.; Maj.	4/5 BW (QM).
CAMERON, E. D.; Lieut.	1 BW.
CAMPBELL, C. J. K.; Lieut.	1 BW.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F.; Lieut.	1 BW.
CARTHEW, P. M. B.; Capt.	4/5 BW (Adjt).
CLARK, H. McL.; MBE, Maj.	Depot (QM).
COX, J. W. A.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
CRITCHLEY, I. R.; Maj.	BM, HQ 152 (H) Inf Bd.
DICK-LAUDER, Sir George A. Bart; Maj.	Depot (HS); Retiring Feb 1960.
DICKSON, J. A.; Lieut.	1 BW.
DONALDSON, G. W. B.; Maj.	No. 10 Travelling Wing; Retiring Apr 60.
DOUGLAS, P. S.; MC, Col.	HQ, Advance Base British Forces, Antwerp, BFPO 21.
DUDGEON, W. R.; Capt.	GHQ, MELF.
FORTUNE, J. B. F.; MC, Maj.	DAAG, Staff College, Camberley.
GILLIES, G. W.; Maj.	6/7 BW (QM).
GLASS, A. A. C.; Lieut.	1 BW (QM).
GRAHAM, C. S.; Capt.	6/7 BW (Adjt).
GRANT, C. I. A.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
GREGORY-SMITH, G.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
GURDON, A. B. D.; Capt.	Depot (Trg Offr).
GURDON, R. T. T., Capt.	1 BW (Adjt).
HAMILTON, B. M.; Maj.	BM, HQ 154 (H) Inf Bde.
HOPWOOD, J. A.; CBE, DSO, Brig.	Vice President, RCB.
INNES, C. B.; Lieut.	Depot.
IRWIN, A. D. H.; DSO, MC, Lt. Col.	1 BW.
KER, R. I. L.; 2Lt.	Depot.
LE MAITRE, G. H.; Lieut.	Depot.
LESLIE, I. B.; Capt.	1 BW.
LINDSAY, S. J.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
LITHGOW, A. O. L.; MC, Maj.	U.S. Armed Forces College, Feb 60.
MacDONALD-GAUNT, C. A.; Capt.	Depot (Adjt).
McLEOD, I. D.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
MacGILLIVRAY, M. C.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
McMICKING, D. J.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
McMICKING, T. N.; Capt.	1 BW.
MAXWELL, R. St. G. R.; Maj.	OC Ranges, Barry/Buddon; Retiring Apr 60.
MOIR, C. M.; Maj. (Brevet Lt. Col.)	Ministry of Defence. For OC 6/7 BW, summer 1960.
MONCRIEFF, J. G.; Maj.	BM, HQ 157 (L) Inf Bde.
MONTEITH, J. C.; MC, Lt. Col.	GSO I, HQ 51 (H) Div.
NICOLL, E. W.; Maj.	Depot (HS), to 1 BW Apr 60.
NOBLE, N. G. A.; MC, Lt. Col.	GSO I, HQ 51 (H) Div.
ORR EWING, E. S.; Capt.	1 BW.
PARKER, C. M.; Capt.	1 BW.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, D. A.; MVO, Maj.	1 BW.
SEVERN, D. B.; Capt.	Mil Int Offr, KENYA.
STEWART, J. L.; Maj.	1 BW.
STEWART-MEIKLEJOHN, N. J.; Maj.	DYLO, HQ Highland District.
STEWART-SMITH, D. G.; Lieut.	1 QONR.
TROTTER, E. L.; MC, Maj.	1 BW, for GSO 2 Trg, Home Counties Dist Mar 60.
TWEEDY, O. R.; Capt.	Staff College, Camberley.
UPTON, J. E.; Lieut.	1 BW.
USHER, T. G.; Lieut.	1 BW.
WALKER, E. S.; Maj.	GSO 2, GHQ, MELF.
WALKER, J. M. P.; Capt.	1 BW.
WALLACE, M. R.; Maj.	1 BW.
WATSON, A. L.; Maj.	BM, HQ 153 (H) Inf Bde.
WEDDERBURN-BETHUNE, A. H. E.; Lieut.	1 BW.
WINGATE GRAY, W. M.; MC, Maj.	1 BW.

Bandsmen from the Regimental Area. L. to R.: Pte. Milligan, Cpl. Rae, Bdsm. Dye, W.O.II McLean, Bdsm. Ward, Sgt. Smith, Pte. Traynor

Red Hackle Jan 1960

POWDER HORNS

The following is an article written by Major A. V. Chapman the Curator of the Regimental Museum. He has extracted the information from the Museum and from a 1939 issue of Army Historical Research Magazine. The photograph is of the 42nd Powder Horn which has recently come to light in France where it belongs to General Regnault by whose permission the photograph is reproduced. The horn was owned by Donald Munro and is alleged to date from 1756. It could have been a trophy of war taken by one of Moncalms defenders at Fort Ticonderoga from a dead Donald Munro of the rear guard after the battle. —*Editor "The Red Hackle."*

The origin of powder horns dates back to the time of the earliest portable firearms, the strength and lightness of the horns being eminently suited for the purpose. Moreover, horns were comparatively easy to obtain even should replacements be required when on service, as most meat supplies would come alive into camps.

During the Seven Years War with the French in North America and, later, the American War of Independence, men of the Light Companies carried powder-horns slung over the left shoulder by means of a cord which was sometimes merely tied round the horn and sometimes passed through small eye-rings screwed into the horn itself. When taken into use the wide end of the horn would be stopped by a disc of wood or by a metal cap, and the small end by a plug of cork or wood.

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is reported to have a fine collection of some 150 of these relics, also the New York Historical Society who have seven. No doubt many other museums also have one or more of these horns, because quite a number must have survived.

In America during the eighteenth century there were several well-known makers of powder-horns supplied for officers' use, and of bullet-horns and rum-horns ornamented with maps engraved thereon: these were called Map Horns. There are, however, specimens on which the engraving shows that they were engraved by their owners when serving with the Army or by them later when the war was over.

Donald Munro's powder horn.

Doubtless the British soldier did likewise, and one can imagine the Tommy of those days passing what spare time he had in embellishing with various devices his powder-horn, just as the old Tar passed his leisure in making the ship in a glass bottle or, to make an even later comparison, as the men in the Great War made Lighters and other useful souveniers from old cartridge or shell cases. Possibly someone more artistic than his comrades would undertake the job for a consideration.

Powder Horns engraved by the local guides, showing the New York and New England districts of America, belong to the 1750-1775 period, that is just before the American War of Independence. That they belong to the Colonial period is proved by the fact that the British Ensign is always shewn flying over New York, and in some cases the Hanoverian Coat of Arms is cut on the horn.

There were two types of engraving, the commoner type showed no geographical features, only the main milestones of the Northern route between New York and New England. It is believed that quite a number of these horns still exist outside of private collections.

Much rarer are the horns engraved with maps of the New York and New England districts, and they are highly valued.

It is believed that specimens of these map horns were acquired by officers of the British troops serving in New England before the American Revolution. One preserved at Inverneill, Argyll, bears the inscription round the base, "JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieut the 42nd Regt., 1758", and on the body is cut the crest of the Inverneill family. Another belonging to the New York Historical Society bears the name "JOHN CAMPBELL".

As regards the two Map Horns in the Black Watch Museum at Perth, presented by Mrs Stewart of Fasnacloich, one bears the name of Captain Alex McBean. The map on this horn covers an unusually wide range as it includes the Delaware River, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Halifax. Philadelphia is shewn with more houses than New York; this is quite correct as Philadelphia was then the largest city in America.

On the second horn there is no name in the framed label, only a sheaf of corn and a sickle. There are more groups of figures, and it is thought that these are squads of Red Indians (in a kilt like dress) and of local colonial levies with rifles. The figure in peaked hat carrying a rifle seems to be a regular soldier of the line.

Both these map horns appear to be very much in their original state. The mouth piece is plugged with a wooden peg on the withdrawal of which the powder would be measured into the hand. The butt was plugged with wood which could be withdrawn to fill the horn. The hair cords on both horns may very well be the originals.

A third horn held in the Regimental Museum is engraved, "HECTOR McDONALD, Musician, 1st. Bn., 42nd Regt". It is also engraved with several Masonic Symbols as well as St. Andrew and Cross. This horn is less elaborately engraved than are the other two mentioned above. No doubt the engraving was done by McDonald himself.

A Map Horn at Inverneill is more elaborately finished. A metal cut-off has been fitted at the mouth and the butt end closed with a polished horn disc, evidently at a later date.

NOTICE

2nd Battalion Re-union Dinner

It is intended to hold a Re-union Dinner for all those who have served in the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, on Friday, 25th March, 1960, in the RED HACKLE CLUB, 52 Seagate, Dundee, at 7 p.m., under the chairmanship of Colonel G. A. Rusk, D.S.O., M.C.

Those interested please communicate with Major J. Ewan, Recruiting Officer, Caird Hall, Dundee, before 31st January, 1960.

The Regimental Dinner

The Regimental Dinner will be held at the United Services Club, London, on Thursday, 30th June, 1960.

GEORGE McINTOSH OF CORMUIR, GLENPROSEN

During the Autumn, George McIntosh, seen here with a black garron, acts as ponyman and tracker on the Glenprosen moors and also assists Colonel Moir Stromonth-Darling on Lednathie.

As can be seen, he is Black Watch from head to tail, being an ardent member of the Association and a great supporter of the 4/5th Bn.

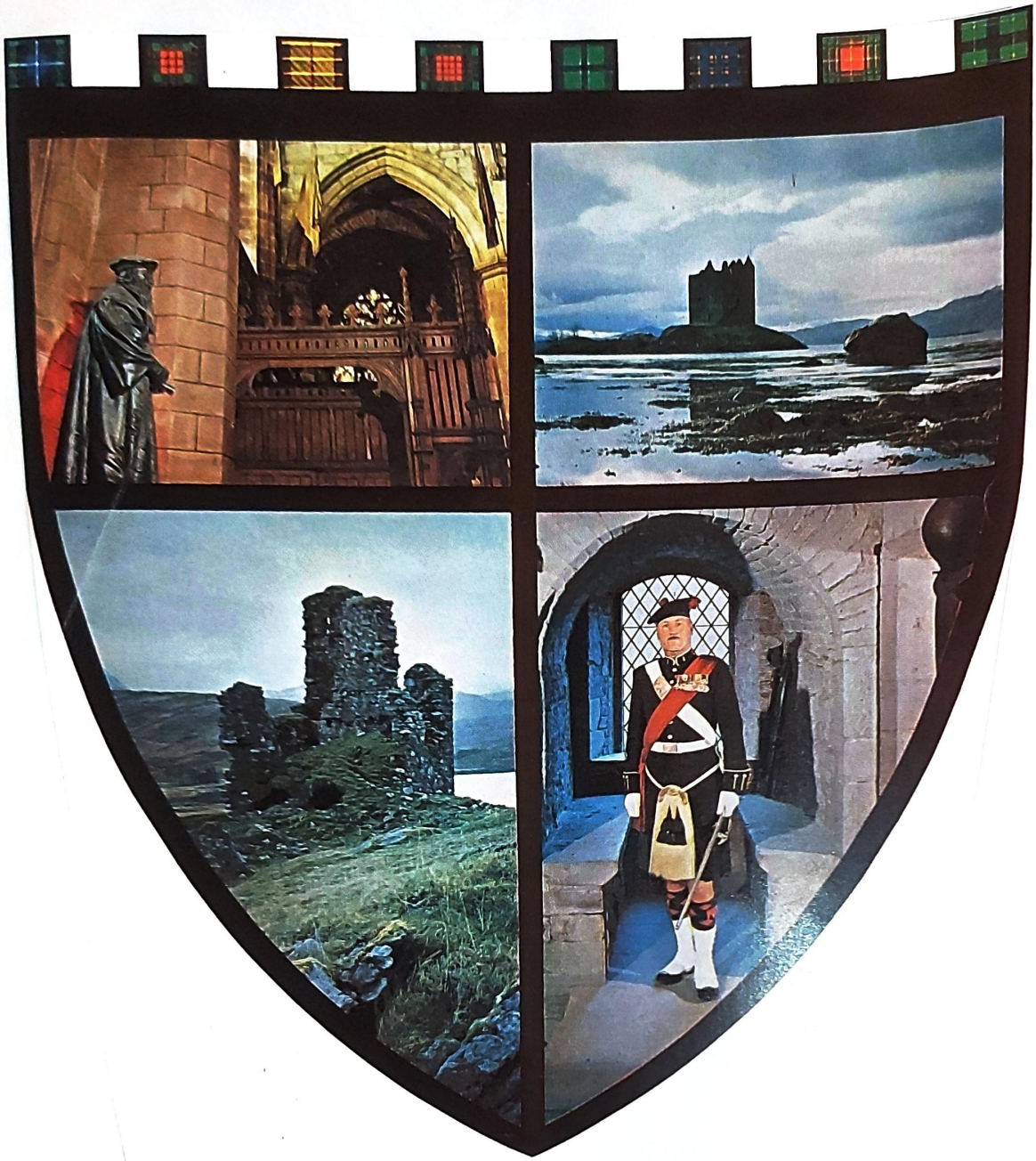
Before the 1914-18 War, Geordie was gamekeeper in Glenprosen and was one of the first to answer his country's call. He went out to France with the 5th Bn. early in 1915 and served continuously in that country until the Armistice. He soon established himself as a first rate soldier, being an expert shot and pastmaster at patrolling. The story goes that the "Gamie" (as he was called) was as often out in no man's land patrolling and sniping as he was in his own lines. It is no exaggeration to say that he knew the lie of the land between the lines as well as his native Glen. Promotion was of little consequence to him. He was promoted to Sgt. on innumerable occasions and it is said that his badge of rank was only pinned on, because as sure as fate the celebrations would be such that the stripes would be removed before the day was out!

Geordie was wounded four times and recommended for the D.C.M. on three occasions. He was and still is a great sportsman. He was a particularly fine runner in his day, and after the War was one of the great protagonists in the Glen games. He now farms at Cormuir with his stalwart son Stewart, who was until recently a most enthusiastic member of the 4/5th Bn. Between them they rear some of the best blackface tups in Eastern Scotland.

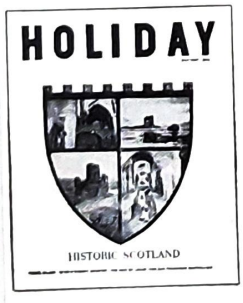
Geordie has always been immensely popular and is one of the best known figures on the "Braes of Angus". He is as entertaining a story teller as ever you would wish to meet. He figures prominently (thinly disguised) in Colonel J. K. Stanford's book, "Colonel Bundobust".

'E GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1960

DISTINCTIVE DRESS: No other soldier has a more distinctive form of dress than a bandsman of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (RHC). Two soldiers stationed with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany readying their dress for parade are Corporal John Huggan left, and Private Clem Massicotte, both of Montreal.



HISTORIC SCOTLAND

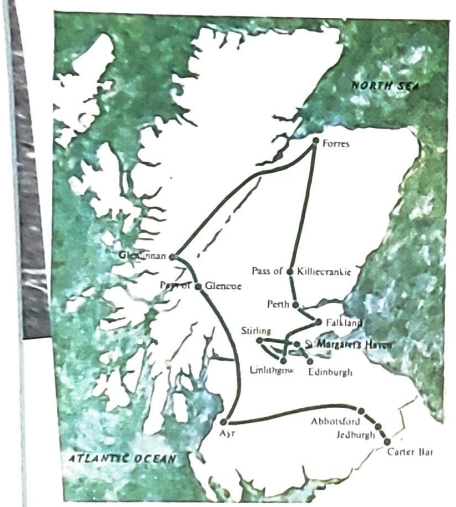


MAY COVER. The world of Scotland is emblazoned in a photographic escutcheon crested with the tartans of eight distinguished clans. In the upper left, fiery Reformation leader John Knox stands vigil in Edinburgh's St. Giles Cathedral. Below, right, Black Watch Sgt.-Maj. George Paterson appears ready for any sleepwalkers in historic Glamis. The lonely ruin at his side is Ardvreck Castle, built in 1597 for the MacLeods of Assynt. In the upper right, unoccupied Castle Stalker defies the universe on a small island in Loch Linnhe.

A Walk Through Scotland's History

by A. M. Maughan

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN LEWIS STAGE



Any journey through Scotland's past has only one starting point—Edinburgh Castle. The castle, perched on its splendid rock high above the cloudy city, disappoints a little in its profusion of 19th Century barracks. It looks rather as if a knight out of the Middle Ages had stuck a Victorian poke bonnet on his head. But Edinburgh Castle is the gateway to the Royal Mile (it is exactly a mile from the Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse), and this span is packed with history.

In High Street, the first half of the Royal Mile, look first at John Knox's house, all corners and gable ends as angular and uncompromising as the man himself. Knox led the Protestant Reformation in Scotland in the middle of the 16th Century, planting his faith deep in the conscience of the country. Seized by the French following the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he served nineteen months in chains at a galley's oar. Near Knox's home is St. Giles' Cathedral with its lovely crown steeple buttressed in stony beauty against the sky. Here, in the 17th Century, when the battle of the creeds was still hot, a woman called Jenny Geddes took rather slipshod aim and threw her stool at the bishop. Some say Jenny was an apprentice lad disguised in skirts. But the Edinburgh schoolboys have an answer for them. "If she had been a mon she wadna' hae missed him."

As you leave the Canongate, the second half of the Royal Mile, you can look up the grassy slopes of the hill called Arthur's Seat. Here, in legend, Arthur of Britain was said to have fought one of his great battles—here the beacons once guided the ships into Leith Harbor, hard by Edinburgh. On a day in the dawn of Scotland's history King David I was unhorsed on these slopes by a stag as he rode to hunt. The stag's antlers were savaging his breast and the king believed himself near death. But the antlers touched a piece of the True Cross—the

Continued on Page 70

PIPING THE PAST into reality again, this band of pipers winds across a crag in Edinburgh known as Arthur's Seat. This famous elevation is in King's Park and at the core of historic Scotland. Just north of it is the Palace of Holyroodhouse where Mary Queen of Scots danced the night her husband, Lord Darnley, was murdered nearby, on the present site of the University of Edinburgh. The area immediately surrounding this crag is crowded with memories and monuments of the Scottish past. Below it the Royal Mile connects Holyrood Palace with Edinburgh Castle. Along the Royal Mile is the house of John Knox, archenemy of Mary of Scotland and leader of the Protestant Reformation there. On the crag itself a piece of the True Cross saved King David I of Scotland from death. Beginning her essay at this focus A. M. Maughan follows the route of high points in the history of Scotland traced in the map at left.

NOTES ON SCOTTISH CASTLES

A selection of picturesque Scottish castles open to the public:

CULZEAN CASTLE, *Ayrshire* (*On the west coast, 10 miles from Ayr*). This castle overlooking the Firth of Clyde has been the home of the Kennedy family (Marquesses of Ailsa) for six hundred years. The original 14th Century building was enlarged by Robert Adam in the 18th Century. The Scots have given President Eisenhower a life tenancy of the castle's top floor. Admission: adults—1s. 6d. (21¢); children—6d. (7¢). Open daily, including Sunday, all the year, from 10 A.M. to dusk.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE, *Skye* (*1 mile north of Dunvegan on the Isle of Skye*). The home of the Clan MacLeod chiefs since the 13th Century. The building was begun in the 9th Century and is probably the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland. Johnson, Boswell and Sir Walter Scott were entertained here, and among the castle's treasures are relics of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the drinking horn of the twelfth MacLeod chief Rory More, and the charmed Fairy Flag which summons aid for any MacLeod in danger. Admission: 2s. (28¢). Open May 1 to Oct. 15, Mondays to Fridays from 2 to 5 P.M.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, *Edinburgh*. This historic castle stands atop a solid, rocky hill in the heart of Scotland's capital. It has been a fortress, a treasury, a storehouse for munitions and at times a prison; it now houses collections of arms and armor and the Scottish Regalia—a crown, scepter, sword of state and other jewels. On the highest battlements are "Mons Meg," a 15th Century cannon, and St. Margaret's Chapel, a tiny building ten by sixteen feet dating from the 12th Century. Admission to Castle Rock: adults—1s. (14¢); children—6d. (7¢). Open all the year: June–Sept., weekdays from 9:30 A.M. to 6 P.M., Sundays 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.; shorter hours in winter.

FALKLAND PALACE, *Fife* (*30 miles north of Edinburgh*). The hunting seat of Stuart kings from 1453 to 1603, completed and embellished by James V around 1537. The restored south wing is somewhat Italian in character; it is faced with Renaissance columns, and its upper windows are flanked with medallion heads of kings and queens. This wing contains a gallery of stained-glass windows showing the escutcheons of Scottish monarchs and their consorts, a banquet hall with original walls and ceiling, and a collection of 17th Century Flemish tapestries. The royal apartments were in the now-ruined east wing. Admission: adults—2s. (28¢); children—1s. (14¢). Open Apr. 1 to Oct. 31, weekdays from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

GLAMIS CASTLE, *Angus* (*in the Strathmore Valley, 12 miles from Dundee*). Shakespeare's ghost-haunted setting for *Macbeth;* birthplace of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and of Princess Margaret; ancestral home of the Lyon family (Earls of Strathmore) for nearly 600 years. The castle was remodeled in the 17th Century to resemble a French château. Admission: adults—2s. 6d. (35¢); children—1s. 6d. (21¢). Open May to Sept. 30, on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 6 P.M.; also on Sundays during July, Aug. and Sept. from 2 to 6 P.M.

HOLYROODHOUSE, *Edinburgh*. The chief royal palace in Scotland, residence of Mary Queen of Scots from 1561 to 1567. Of greatest interest are the historic apartments: Queen Mary's bedroom, dressing room, supper room, and the audience chamber where she received John Knox in 1561; and Lord Darnley's rooms, connected with the royal suite above by a private stairway in the thick wall. Admission: 6d. (7¢); free on Saturday and Sunday. Open Apr. to Sept., daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sundays 2 to 5 P.M.; Oct. to Mar. daily 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays 2 to 4 P.M.

LENNOXLOVE, *East Lothian* (*17 miles east of Edinburgh*). Lennoxlove, originally the Castle of Lethington, was renamed after "La Belle Stewart," the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, one of the beauties of Charles II's court. The Tower, dating from the 14th Century, has 17th Century additions. The house contains pictures and furniture given to the duchess by Charles II, as well as the death mask of Mary Queen of Scots and the silver casket in which were found her love letters to the Earl of Bothwell. Admission: adults 2s. (28¢); children 1s. (14¢). Open April to Sept. daily from 2 to 5 P.M.

LINLITHGOW PALACE, *West Lothian* (*17 miles west of Edinburgh*). Mary Queen of Scots was born here on Dec. 7, 1542. Linlithgow is a fine example of a fortified palace, partly surrounded by a loch; the peel-tower dates from 1302. Many additions have been made, including the octagonal tower (1620), and the chapel with the royal pew in a gallery. Admission: 1s. (14¢). Open Apr. to Sept., daily 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., Sunday 2 to 7 P.M.; Oct. to Mar., daily 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sunday 2 to 4 P.M.

STIRLING CASTLE, *Stirling* (*36 miles northwest of Edinburgh*). The most impressive view of this fortress-palace is to be had from the field of Bannockburn, on the road from Edinburgh, where Robert Bruce won independence for Scotland in 1314. The castle stands on a great basalt rock that rises sheer from the flat plain in the valley of the Forth River. The visitor can enjoy magnificent views from the castle's ramparts, but the historic interior has been sacrificed to modern barracks requirements. Admission: 1s. (14¢). Open Apr. to Sept., 10 A.M. to 7 P.M., Sunday 1 to 7 P.M.; Oct. to Mar., 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sunday 1 to 4 P.M. THE END

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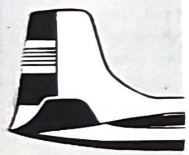

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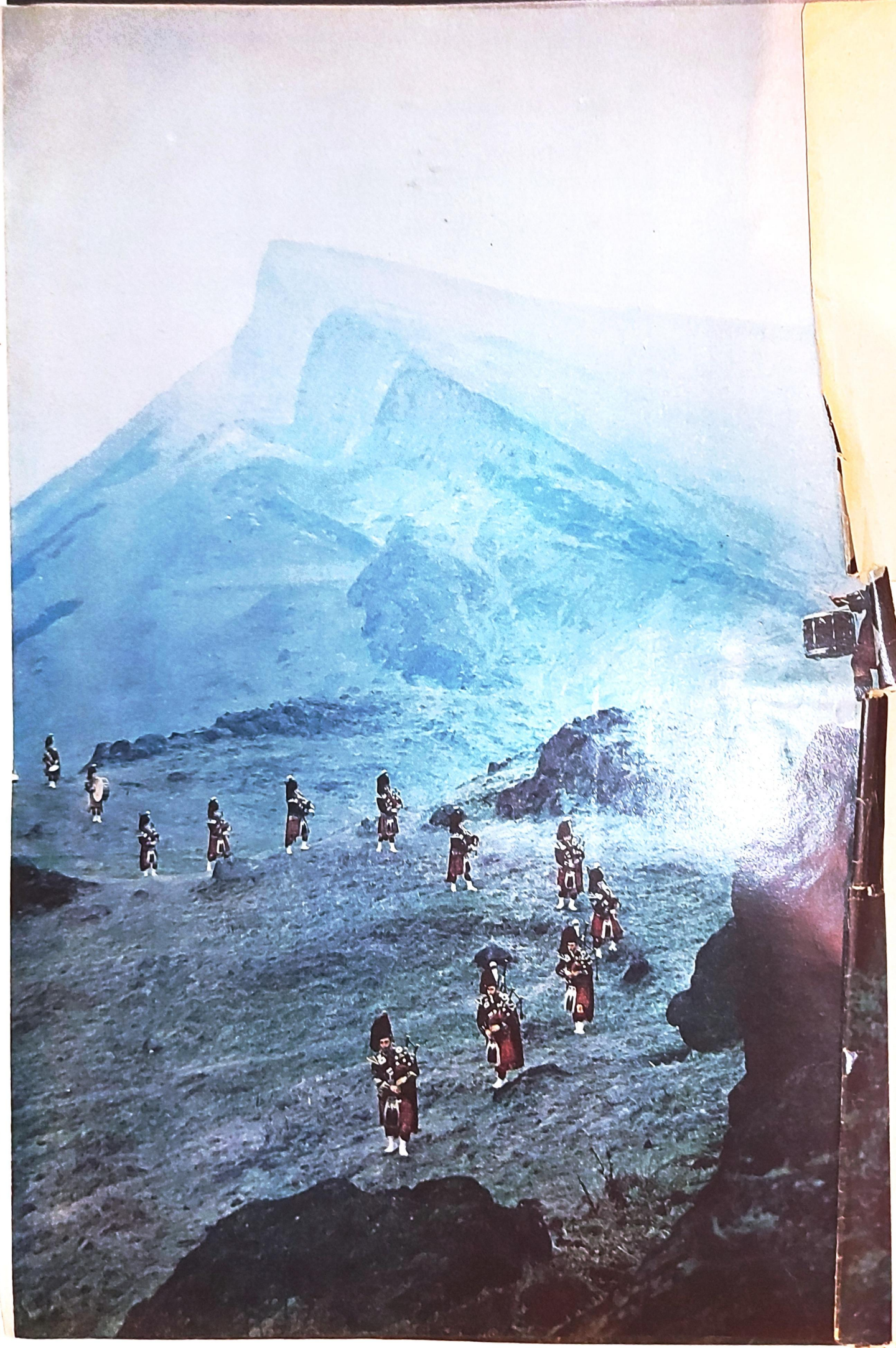


SOCIAL DOINGS

On March 11th. the Ladies held a St. Patrick's Evening and it was a really enjoyable evening. Irish melodies were given right of way this night (I'm sure "Rabbie" would forgive us) and Irish stew was on the bill-of-fare. (The stew was good, but Oh, the ruddy gravy). The Ladies Club (bless 'em) donated a fine coffee urn to the Mess and it has turned out to be a very practical and worthwhile item in the Mess. Mrs. Joey McOuan held the winning ticket on the wetting doll (how was it, Joey ?) We were honored by a few notables as follows: RSM O'Toole Jackson and CSM Dunn (artillery type) and their Ladies; Brigade RSM O'Halloran Kavanaugh and his Lady; Skippy O'Simms with Karl Krupica and Lt. Leblanc (Royal Military College); Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smart with Mr. and Mrs. Lebeau; S/Sgt. and Mrs. Mac O'Burnstun, Ex CSM Pilon (just retired from Royal 22nd); Sgt. Farrell from Ordnance, Regina, Sgt. Evans from Halifax CPO John Hossack, Kenny Oxley, Leo Langlois just back from Florida Johnny Ross, and many others, all had a wonderful time. The Mess President, WO2 Ivor Watkins, M/C Sgt. Vic Chartier, and all the Ladies of Mrs. May Jackson's Senior NCO's Ladies Club deserve a big hand for a jolly evening.

The 18th of March saw the Life Members hold forth at their St. Patrick's Steeplechase. It was too bad that the Mess was in the throes of being newly painted and much upset, but it was a big success as it always is when these young fellows put their mind to it. Mrs. RSM May Jackson did hold the ticket for the wetting doll and she did manage to get it home this time though there was a little scullduggery afoot at one time (shame on you, Joe!). All in all a grand evening's fun. It was wonderful to see Mr. and Mrs. Bob Vaux there-it was a grand thing to see them being presented with a token of esteem from his comrades. The President of the Life Members, Bob Armstrong, his Committee, and all the Life Members present a real demonstration of cooperative team spirit which other committees and groups could well study.

"IMPORTANT"

ANNUAL MESS MEETING, 21st of April 1960. In the interest of the Mess and realising that this meeting is always a lengthy affair, the Mess President would like to get away to an early start. It would be to the advantage of all to be there for eight-thirty sharp. Ordinary Members are reminded that there must be a quorum and that you must be there to vote. It is your business to help put the right men in the offices for the coming year.

- - - - - - -

'Tis said "In Spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts....." This we now believe after watching a certain WO2 - known to his intimates as "Curly", only Margo found it was no fun holding hands under the Bingo cards with another woman!

(signed) The Snooper

This is it for another month. See you then - so long!

NOTES IN PASSING

Congratulations to Miss Pamela Beaven on winning a bronze medal for her Highland dancing. Both Don and Louise are eying the kilt with a little extra parental pride these days.

Another Ordinary Member fell foul of the keen eyes of his buddies the other evening- can't say we didn't warn you.

CONDOLENCES

Alec. Singer passed away April 11, 1960, and we also regret the passing of Life Member A. Roger Griffiths who died at Oxford Mills, Ont. on April 6th. Roger had been retired from the Bell Telephone Co. after many years of service as a PBX man and had made Oxford Mills his home since his retirement.

SICK AND VISITING

We hear that Ex-RQMS Tommy Sim is coming, or is already back at Queen Mary.

It is nice to see Life Member Joe Moore well again, also Jack Blackhurst, and good to see them up in the Mess once more.

Joan,(daughter of yours truly Bob Miles) asks may she be allowed to say "thank you" to all Members and friends of the Mess for their kind thoughts while she was in the hospital.

BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Many Happy Returns to the following April babies;-
Mrs. Holdam, Mrs. M. Edwards, Mrs. R. Wilde , Peter Burgess, Francis Burgess, Heather Kelly, Robert More, Catherine More, and Sgt. E. Eaves.

SPOTLIGHT

When the Editor-in-Chief first suggested "SPOTLIGHTING" Life Member Alec. Parnell for the"Tartan Times" the writer was genuinely delighted and immediately started reminiscing anent Alec's introduction to the Black Watch.

He came to "A" Co. 42nd. Bn. in the middle twenties at the behest of Walter Anderson and Charlie Foam, so to these two Life Members must go our grateful thanks for providing the Regiment with one of the best. No fanfare or publicity was sought by this "recruit" of ours and strangely enough his first job was Company Clerk; not only did Alec. bring the Company records up to date but in no time at all it seemed, musketry proficiency was the "aim" of the whole Regimant.

"A" Co. 42nd. Bn. won many trophies and ther is one photo still adorning the office of one of our finest ex-Commanding Officers- one of his prize possessions- which shows every Regimental and Provincial shooting trophy was won by "A" Company in that year- 1932. In that picture there are at least three Bisley shots and although Alec. has stowed himself away in a corner, there is no doubt about who was mainly responsible for that harvest.

A man of inexhaustable patience as a musketry coach, and having that knack of exuding confidence even in the most helpless recruit, we have certainly been well served by Life Member (Ex-CQMS) Alec Parnell, all the way from Kirkcaldy.

So, in conclusion, here we have a "fourteen time" Canadian Bisley representative who has excelled in this pastime, who has won almost every shooting competition in the Regiment, in the Province, in the Dominion, yes, and just stopped short of being "chaired" at famous Bisley itself. At 76, then, modest as ever to this day, Alec. can still shoot with the best, preferably outdoors, because his eyes are a bit "bothersome" on the indoor ranges.

Lang may your lum reek, Alec. Parnell.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL
MONTREAL

3rd Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
Lt. Col. D.J. McGovern, Commanding Officer

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE

Sunday Afternoon, June 5th, 1960

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to The Black Watch on the occasion of the Annual Regimental Church Parade. We offer a special welcome to the members of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada Cadet Corps, - and also to the detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps. We are most pleased to see many representatives of The Black Watch Association.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude
The congregation will stand when the Choir enters the Sanctuary.
The Procession of the Colours
A Soldier's Hymn: 541 - - - - - - - - - - - - - "Morning Light"
God Save the Queen
The Prayer of Approach, and The Lord's Prayer -(Repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Psalm 96:1-13
An Anthem -- The Spacious Firmament - - - - - - - - - Thiman
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 538 - Verses 1, 2, and 5 - - - "St. Gertrude"
The Address: "SOLDIERS IN A NEW CANADA"
The Lament
The congregation will bow down.
The Last Post and the Reveille
The congregation will stand.
A Hymn for our Country: 648 - - - - - - - - - - - - -"O Canada!"
The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude
The congregation will remain standing until the Choir and Chaplain have left the Chancel.

THE BATTLE OF NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

Oct 27/60

It was called the Battle of Notre Dame de Grace. And quite a battle it was. Thousands turned out to watch it, and sometimes became involved in the military manoeuvres. There was one great disappointment, however. The heavy cannon did not make the loud noises that had been expected: their ammunition had not yet arrived, so they discharged firecrackers instead.

All this took place on an October day in 1906. The militia was being put to the test in a sham battle. Montreal was being attacked by the "Red" forces under Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, and was being defended by the "Blue" forces under Col. Cole. The umpire of the day was Maj.-Gen. Lake, C.B., C.M.G.

The militia was out in great strength. The Victoria Rifles were there, and the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, and the Highlanders (under Col. Cantlie), and the Duke of York's Hussars and the heavy battery, as well as cavalry, engineers and stretcher-bearers.

Col. Cole set up the headquarters of the defending force "in a fine, comfortable house." He introduced a new plan in manoeuvres: he had his aides-de-camp use automobiles "to cover a wide range of territory in a speedy manner."

The advancing force under Col. Ibbotson approached Montreal from Lachine, and the main battle was joined in the fields and pasturelands of Notre Dame de Grace. The defenders had to give way before the determined advance of Col. Cantlie's Highlanders, but they finally made their stand in a strongly-sheltered position near Madison Avenue. Here they succeeded in holding back the advancing enemy until the end of hostilities.

The old account says: "Both sides were hidden behind hedges and in thick bushes and orchards, and for an hour or more blazed away at each other across a field, while in the centre of the line of fire a herd of cows peacefully grazed, apparently not minding the noise at all, and on both sides picknickers were enjoying their lunch or sauntering in front of the troops."

The whole area of the battle was open country, ideal for such manoeuvres. The war correspondents of the day watched the battle from the heights of Monklands. One of these correspondents was numbered among the few casualties of the day. He happened to be sitting on the ground when an officer walked by. The officer's scabbard struck him in the face, cutting him below the right eye.

When the battle was over, Sherbrooke Street in Westmount was lined with people to see the regiments marching back. They were dirty, dusty, tired, but still gay and humorous. "Who won?" they were sometimes asked as they passed. But the answers depended upon who gave them. Some said they had annihilated the invaders; others said that the invaders had swept all before them.

The umpire, Gen. Lake, said it was a very good muster; he was pleased to see so much keenness. But there was much to be learned from the mistakes made.

His judgment of the performance of the two armies was not too clear. He hinted, however, that, when hostilities ended, the defending force, though unlikely to be captured, might soon have been forced to retreat. He pointed out defects here and there. One battery on the defence side had committed a breach of etiquette. It had fired on its own men for three-quarters of an hour. "It is generally wise," said Gen. Lake, "first to make sure you are not firing at your own men."

But it had been an instructive and interesting day. And as the old account ends: "The visiting troopers, artillerymen and infantry were entertained . . . by members of the local garrison, and there were signs of enjoyment after dark which showed that the day was being made a memorable one."

were in the habit of wearing their uniforms, presumably the breeches, in civilian life, a practice not unknown in British Yeomanry of the period. In 1938 only the San Fernando Troop were left, sixty strong, composed of European employees from the oilfields and sugar plantations. This troop became the H.Q. Company of the 1st Trinidad Volunteers, the successors of the Trinidad Light Infantry raised in about 1879 with the Light Horse.

These mounted corps in the Caribbean islands seem to have always been well mounted either on country breds—Jamaica was well known for years as breeding a very good stamp of light riding horse—on Venezuelan or on Canadian or North American remounts. The Trinidad Light Horse also rode a few selected mules. In the early days Barbados used to import remounts from England.

STEWART OF APPIN'S REGIMENT IN THE ARMY OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, 1745-46

By Major A. McK. Annand

It is safe to say that, amongst the Highland clans loyal to the exiled Royal House of Stewart, none was more consistently loyal than that of the Stewarts of Appin, who, to quote a Whig historian, were "ever zealous for the *Pretender*."[1]

When Prince Charles Edward raised his standard at Glenfinnan on 19th August, 1745, one of the first to kiss his hand was an Appin man, Alexander Stewart, Younger, of Invernahyle, a fact duly noted and reported to the Government by the double traitor James *Mór* Macgregor, a son of Rob Roy, who was working for both sides.[2] After greeting the Prince, Invernahyle hastened back to Appin, to assist in arming the clansmen who were being raised, on behalf of the chief, by Charles Stewart of Ardsheal.[3] Some of the arms were sent down from Glenfinnan by the Prince. The swords thus received, being made in France, gave little satisfaction, but the muskets were much appreciated.[4]

Ardsheal had for some time been involved in Jacobite plotting, having been one of the members of the Buck Club in Edinburgh who had appended their signatures to a document in which they undertook to rise should the Prince come over from France.[5] He was now to honour

[1] "The History of the Rebellion, 1745 and 1746," by Andrew Henderson, 1748, p. 6.

[2] "The Life and Adventures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart," by W. Drummond Norie, Vol. I, p. 206.

[3] The Chief, Dugald Stewart of Appin, being only a boy, did not come out.

[4] Norie, Vol. I, p. 174.

[5] "The Affairs of Scotland in the Years 1744, 1745, 1746," by David, Lord Elcho. Edited by the Hon. Evan Charteris, 1907, p. 63 (note).

Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Watson-Gandy taking the salute at the Passing Out Parade of 135 Squad.

Depot

Since our last entry to the *Red Hackle* things have been fairly quiet with us in the Depot. We have had only two graduating squads, and other than that everything has been pretty much routine. There are, however, a few points which will be of interest.

In November, Depot 97 Squad (Bourguebus Ridge) graduated under Lt. G. L. Logan. This squad, complete with instructors, went to Second Battalion here in Gagetown. Brig. E. D. Danby, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D., Commander Third Infantry Brigade Group, inspected and took the march past of the 21 recruits in the squad.

97 Squad was one of the more athletically inclined squads to pass through Depot. As we mentioned in the last issue, they practically walked away with most of the prizes at the track and field meet in September. They also set a new record in navigating our obstacle course with a time of 21 minutes for the complete squad.

This obstacle course was erected about a year ago by Depot, with several squads contributing to its construction, each one adding a few more barriers for recruits to conquer. To date it consists of some 21 obstacles over a six hundred yard route. At the termination of each squad's training, they are clocked and their average time calculated.

In December, 98 Squad (Alma) graduated and went to Second Battalion. Major P. T. Ackland, C.D., Brigade Major Third Infantry Brigade Group, inspected and took the march past of Lt. N. C. Rhodes's squad.

It has been customary for graduating squads to hold a farewell party at the termination of their Depot training. 98 Squad pulled a bit of a switch on the usual form of party, and as it was close to Christmas, they played Santa Claus and visited a local orphanage. The soldiers all enjoyed the visit to the orphanage, and the children were most happy—especially with the refreshments and gifts the men brought along.

Lt. G. L. Logan and Maj. R. O. Porter, C.D., accompany Brig. E. D. Danby, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D., on his inspection of 97 Squad.

Late in 1959 word was received from Army Headquarters that as well as training Black Watch recruits, we would also be responsible for all Signal, Medical, Dental and Pay Corps recruits enlisted in Eastern Command. To date we have received only recruits from the Signal Corps. 103 Squad with 18 signalmen is our first squad to train other than Highlanders. We are expecting one of two recruits from the Medical and Pay Corps in the next squad.

With First Battalion in Germany, our Black Watch recruits are now all going to Second Battalion here in Gagetown. This posting includes picking up equipment and moving about two hundred yards to the Battalion's quarters. Corps recruits on completion of their training go to their Corps School to receive specialist training and trade qualifications.

It was mentioned in our last letter that we have opened a Depot Museum under the capable supervision of Pipe-Major Rankine. We have received quite a few items to date, but will welcome with open arms anything of military and especially Regimental interest that anyone can offer us to make our museum a worth-while show place.

FIRST BATTALION

General

The Long Journey

And it came to pass that Nannelcam the GREAT Manitou said to his children — "Go forth". And we journeyed to a far and distant country, some parties stopping to pitch Teepees and Wigwams, and lo!! finally we reached the distant country of Putlos. And there were game abounding but alas they could not be hunted as they were guarded over by a most Terrible Spirit. So the Great Manitou Nannelcam decreed we would practice war. And all day and all night for many moons we practiced war. And lo!! faces appeared in the practice that had not been seen for many snows. Some braves whispered that they were restless spirits as they had not been seen since the GREAT MIGRATION over the Big Water. But slowly they regained their colour brought on by the weather gods, and were recognized.

But the braves became restless — "Why do we practice all night and all day"? they said. And there was whispering in the lodges and Nannelcam with all his sub chiefs held a council and smoked the pipe and great speeches were made by the sub chiefs until finally the youngest sub chief known as a "hot-blood" — Sgnimmuc proposed taking the braves to the white man's settlement called Hamburg. And there was much rejoicing in the lodges with howls of delight and beating of chests. So they went — led by Sgnimmuc the braves mounted on the finest ponies journeyed to Hamburg. Not only this sub chief went however, other sub chiefs of many winters being steadier and wiser men, accompanied the braves to advise and guide them. They were Nosirrom, Egdod and Reprah. So they returned — speaking of the wonders of the white man's village and of a wondrous street called Nhabreppir.

For many snows the legend will be told, by the old men around their fires — when the moon is high and the wolf howls from the mountains, of the great move to the far country of Putlos and the joys of the white man's village and of the white man's women.

Training

Although we had a few days that reminded us of a Canadian Winter, the weather — to us — was very unusual with the majority of the training days being suitable for outdoor training. Full advantage of this was taken which added a great deal of interest to the training period.

On 14-15 January a patrol exercise was conducted for two patrol teams; a deep penetration patrol led by Capt. G. S. Morrison and made up of three members of our disbanded reconnaissance platoon, and an escort patrol led by Lt. D. S. Fraser, consisting of six other ranks. The lessons learnt proved to be of great value to both of these patrols who were scheduled to enter the Brigade Patrolling Competition on 19 January.

Starting from a patrol base, set up by "A" Company, Capt. Morrisons' patrol was briefed and departed at 2200 hrs. on 19 Janaury. He successfully completed his patrol, returning to his base on the night of 20-21 January after covering 30 miles behind enemy F.D.L.S. undetected.

Lt. Fraser was briefed, in his firm base, set up by "B" Company, in the afternoon of 20 January and later, prior to last light, set out with an armoured and engineer representative to recce a river. Although successfully completing his mission, the patrol

Regular Serving Officers Appointments List

July, 1960

ARBUTHNOTT, W. D.; Capt.	School of Infantry; to Staff College, Jan 61.
BARNETT, G. C.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
BENGOUGH, J. D.; Capt.	1 BW.
BRODIE, A. C. C.; DSO, OBE, MC, Col.	Military Attache, Beirut; retiring 1960.
BUCHANAN, J. E.; Maj.	HQ 12 Fighter Group, RAF Horsham St Faith.
BUCHANAN, P. G.; MBE, TD, Maj.	OC Sierra Leone Trg Centre.
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J.; Maj.	OC Depot.
BUTCHART, G. C.; Maj.	4/5 BW (QM).
CAMERON, E.D.; Lieut.	1 BW.
CAMPBELL, C. J. K.; Lieut.	1 BW.
CAMPBELL, J. C. F.; Capt.	OC Highland Bde Junior Trg Unit, Fort George.
CARTHEW, P. M. B.; Capt.	4/5 B.W. (Adjt).
CLARK, H. McL.; MBE, Maj.	Depot (QM).
COX, J. W. A.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
CRITCHLEY, I. R.; Maj.	BM, HQ 152 (H) Inf Bde.
DICKSON, J. A.; Lieut.	1 BW.
DOUGLAS, P. S.; MC, Col.	HQ, Advance Base British Forces, Antwerp, BFPO 21.
DUDGEON, W. R.; Capt.	1 BW.
FORTUNE, J. B. F.; MC, Maj.	RMA Sandhurst, Coy Comd.
GILLIES, G. W.; Maj.	6/7 BW (QM).
GLASS, A. A. C.; Lieut.	1 BW (QM).
GRAHAM, C. S.; Capt.	6/7 BW (Adjt).
GRANT, C. I. A.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
GREGORY-SMITH, G.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
GURDON, A. B. D.; Capt.	Depot (Trg Offr).
GURDON, R. T. T.; Capt.	1 BW (Adjt).
HAMILTON, B. M.; Maj.	BM, HQ 154 (H) Inf Bde.
HOPWOOD, J. A.; CBE, DSO, Brig.	Vice President, RCB, retiring summer 1960.
INNES, C. B.; Lieut.	Depot.
IRWIN, A. D. H.; DSO, MC, Lt. Col.	1 BW.
KER, R. I. L.; 2Lt.	Depot, for 1 BW July 60.
LE MAITRE, G. H.; Lieut.	Depot (Adjt).
LESLIE, I. B.; Capt.	1 BW.
LINDSAY, S. J.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
LITHGOW, A. O. L.; MC, Maj.	U.S. Armed Forces College; for 1 BW, Aug 60.
MacDONALD-GAUNT, C. A.; Capt.	GLO Course.
McLEOD, I. D.; Lieut.	1 BW.
MacGILLIVRAY, M. C.; Lieut.	1 BW.
McMICKING, D. J.; 2Lt.	1 BW.
McMICKING, T. N.; Capt.	1 BW, for Depot (Adjt) Aug 60.
MOIR, C. M.; OBE, Maj. (Brevet Lt. Col.)	Ministry of Defence. For OC 6/7 BW, Aug 1960.
MONCRIEFF, J. G.; Maj.	BM, HQ 157 (L) Inf Bde.
MONTEITH, J. C.; MC, Lt. Col.	GSO I, HQ 51 (H) Div.
NICOLL, E. W.; Maj.	1 BW.
NOBLE, N. G. A.; MC, Lt. Col.	GSO 1, HQ 2 Div.
ORR-EWING, E. S.; Capt.	1 BW; to Technical Staff Course, Oct 60.
PARKER, C. M.; Capt.	1 BW.
ROWAN-HAMILTON, D. A.; MVO, Maj.	1 BW.
SEVERN, D. B.; Capt.	Mil Int Offr, KENYA.
STEWART, J. L.; Maj.	1 B.W., for BM 156 (L) Inf Bde, Sept 60.
STEWART-MEIKLEJOHN, N. J.; Maj.	DYLO, HQ Highland District.
TROTTER, E. L.; MC, Maj.	GSO 2 Trg, Home Counties Dist.
TWEEDY, O. R.; Capt.	Staff College, Camberley.
UPTON, J. E.; Capt.	1 BW.
USHER, T. G.; Lieut.	1 BW.
WALKER, E. S., Lt. Col.	OC 2nd Bn Aden Protectorate Levies.
WALKER, J. M. F.; Capt.	1 BW.
WALLACE, M. R.; Maj.	1 BW, for Staff, War Office, Nov 60.
WATSON, A. L.; Maj.	BM, HQ 153 (H) Inf Bde.
WEDDERBURN-BETHUNE, A. H. B.; Lieut.	1 BW.
WINGATE GRAY, W. M.; MC, Maj.	At JSSC.

Out and About

Brigadier Bernard Fergusson is not able for this issue to contribute his usual "Out and About" article. We have, however, extracted from the Museum a cutting from a newspaper published when the Brigadier was working at SHAPE in 1952.

FERGUSSON GIVES GRUENTHER BACK THE BIRD—SWEARS HE WON'T TEACH IT A WORD.

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UP)—The archives at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe disclosed today an exchange of communications between a General and a Colonel over teaching a parrot to utter Scottish accents.

It was about a year ago that General Alfred M. Gruenther, now Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, browsing through newspapers and magazines, saw a dispatch from London quoting an advertisement in "The Times" of London for a tutor to teach Scottish to an intelligent parrot.

General Gruenther thought at once of his intelligence officer, Colonel Bernard Fergusson, who won the Distinguished Service Order as a raider in Burma in World War II and who wears a Black Watch kilt to work.

General Gruenther suggested as a jest that the colourful Scot, who works for Brig.-Gen. Robert M. Schow, Supreme Headquarters Intelligence Chief, apply for the tutoring post. Colonel Fergusson, author of "Black Watch and the King's Enemies" replied in verse.

A note from General Gruenther to Colonel Fergusson dated August, 19th, 1952, said: "It is my understanding that you intend to apply for this position as an extracurricular activity. If I can be of any help to you, please let me know. I am confident you can handle the job and will so state. A.M.G."

A reply from Colonel Fergusson on the same day ran:—

The especially succulent carrot
That you dangle in front of my eyes
To apply for a job with a parrot
Has caused me no little surprise.

I suffer at SHAPE from congestion
And a change of employment is due,
But I'm hurt that the earliest suggestion
Should come, General Gruenther, from you.

I'm grateful to know you'll back me
For other employment right now,
But certain misgivings still rack me:
Have you asked the opinion of Schow?

Are you sure it's a job I can handle?
Are you certain my accent is pure?
Will you swear that there won't be a scandal?
I repeat once again—are you sure?

There are dangers both serious and solemn
From which we can scarcely escape:
Could the parrot comprise a fifth column
Intended to penetrate SHAPE?

Though the dope hitherto is but meager,
Precautions are far from absurd;
"Intelligent," "Scottish" and eager—
There is danger in every word.

Here's a rapidly mounting funicular
Of things that I don't understand,
My activities extracurricular
Perhaps should be rigidly banned.

I used to believe that intelligence
Meant life under spurious names,
With a certain admixture of smelly gents
And a wealth of adorable dames.

Alas, that illusion has vanished,
I see it was wholly absurd;
But I'm damned if I want to be banished
From SHAPE to teach Scotch to a bird.

And I now go on record that never
Do I want to abandon Bob Schow
For a parrot, which, if it were clever,
Would be talking Scotch anyway now.

REGIMENTAL NEWS

REGIMENTAL CONFERENCE

On the 9th May a conference was held at Queen's Barracks, Perth, under the chairmanship of the Colonel of the Regiment. The purpose of the conference was to discuss important matters of regimental interest and for the Colonel of the Regiment to acquaint himself with the views of senior retired and serving officers. It was a historic occasion and for this reason we publish a photograph of those who attended the conference together with the officers of the Depot and others who were in to luncheon on the 9th May.

THE BLACK WATCH DINNER

The Black Watch Dinner was held at the United Services Club, London on 30th June, 1960. Major General R. K. Arbuthnott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., presided and there were four guests:—Lt. Col. D. S. MacLennan, Commanding the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch of Canada, Capt. W. J. Bailey of the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch of Canada, Major D. H. Playfair of the 30th Infantry Battalion of the New South Wales Scottish, and Major C. G. C. Scott.

The following attended the dinner:—

Major General McMicking; Brig. Gen. Evans; Brigadiers Baker-Baker, Green, Hopwood; Colonels C. N. Blair, H. N. Blair, Thomson; Lt. Cols. Madden, Melville, Milne, Moir, Monteith, Rennie, Richard, Sutherland, Watson-Gandy, Wilson, Wolfe-Murray; Majors J. E. Buchanan, Burnaby-Atkins, Burton, Fortune, Gunter, Higginbotham, Maffett, Merivale-Austin, Murdoch, Pollok-McCall, O. Russell, C. A. Scott, Trotter, Wingate-Gray; Captains Arbuthnott, Carthew, Graham, A. B. D. Gurdon; Messrs. Christie, Christison, Innes, Le Maitre, Usher.

MUSEUM NOTES

During the past quarter these exhibits have been received:—

Uniform:—Fife Mounted Rifles, of the late Captain R. Russell. Presented by Major D. F. O. Russell, M.C., Rothes, Markinch, Fife.

Photographs:—Album—1st Bn. The Black Watch, India. Presented by Mr. G. Burnett, Darnhall Drive, Perth. Various, of 2nd Bn., also others of individuals. Presented by the Executors of the estate of the late Colonel S. A. Innes, D.S.O., Perth. Various, taken during operations, 1914-18, by the late Captain R. Macfarlane, M.C., Black Watch. Presented by Miss M. Macfarlane (sister), Edinburgh.

Medallion:—Bugling Competition—Highland Bde. Games—Germany, 1947. Won by ex-Corpl. Hodkinson, 1st Bn., and presented by him. Present address—Warrington, Lancs.

National Army Museum.—In response to an appeal the Regiment has agreed to loan the following exhibits to this National Museum. (a) Nine copies of Regimental Histories (duplicates); (b) seven badges and belt plates (duplicates); (c) cased uniform of the late Lieut. Edmonds; (d) thirteen regimental prints (duplicates)—includes one photgraph; (e) Two broadswords; (f) four items of uniform to complete (e) above; (g) a piece of crested regimental china has been requested, but this will have to be sent later because it is in store and, therefore, not immediately available.

For the present it is intended that the above exhibits shall be on long loan.

Visitors

England 12; Tanganyika 1; Scotland 20; France 4; Australia 4; U.S.A. 1; Canada 1; Nigeria 1.

Recruit squads also visited the Museum during their training.

Left to Right: Maj. Clark, Lt.-Col. Monteith, Brig. Fergusson, Lt.-Col. Moir, Maj. Stewart-Meiklejohn, Brig. Bradford, Brig. Oliver, Lt.-Col. Richard, Lt.-Col. Irwin, Brig. Gilroy, Col. Rusk, 2/Lt. Ker, Capt. Gurdon, Maj.-Gen. Arbuthnott, Lt.-Col. Noble, Maj. Burnaby-Atkins, Lieut. Innes, Lt.-Col. Allison, Brig. Baker-Baker, Maj. Hitchman, Maj. Chapman, Lieut. Le Maitre, Capt. MacDonald-Gaunt

EDITORIAL

Brigadier Hopwood is retiring shortly; he is one of our few regular senior serving officers who was as well-known and admired amongst our war-time Territorials as he was amongst the regulars. Brigadier Baker-Baker has retired; he will be a great loss to the Army. I think I'm right in saying that among his many distinctions he was the last Horse Transport Officer in the Regiment! Major Sir George Dick-Lauder, Major George Donaldson and Major Ronnie Maxwell have also retired, and Lieut. Stewart-Smith is retiring shortly.

Major Eric Newton who was Medical Officer with the 2nd Battalion from 1953 to 1956 came and stayed with the Depot Commander recently and met a lot of old friends amongst the permanent staff at Queen's Barracks. Major David Playfair, the second-in-command of the 30th Battalion in New South Wales, and W.O.I. Smart and Sgt. Musgrove of the New Zealand Scottish visited the Depot and stayed over the period of the Association Re-union and Depot "At Home" on 19th June. On that day the N.A.A.F.I. served 1050 teas to old comrades, soldiers' families and many others who dropped in on what turned out to be a glorious afternoon.

The Colonel of the Regiment and Major-General N. McMicking were received by Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother on 1st July. Lt. Col. J. C. Monteith was received by her in April on relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion and Lieut.-Col. D. S. McLennan, commanding the 1st Battalion The Black Watch of Canada was received by the Colonel-in-Chief on 30th June. Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moir was awarded the O.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours in June.

Many of those who have served in Perth will regret the death of Beenie Campbell, at the age of 82. She used to stand directing traffic at the lights outside the barracks. If she recognised a Black Watch soldier in civilian clothes or saw one in uniform, she used to shout with gusto, "Up the Watch".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

20th April, 1960.

PERTH BARRACKS

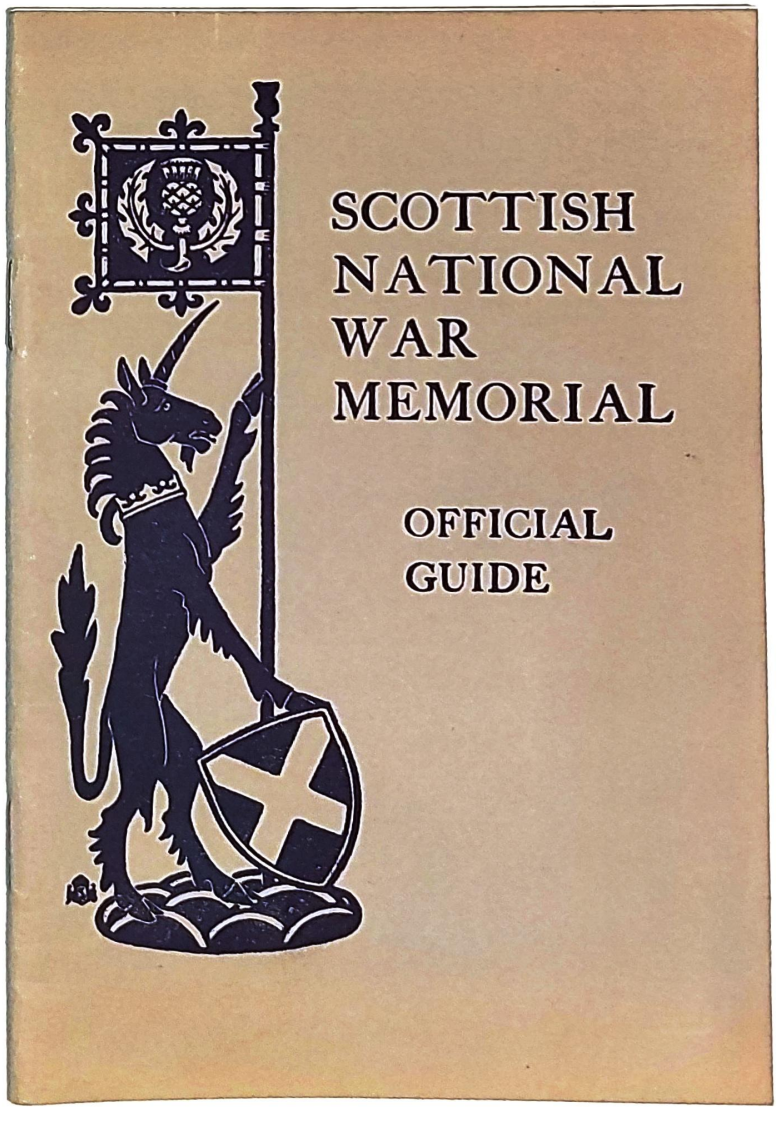
Dear Sir,

May I comment on a statement about Queen's Barracks made in the account of its history given in the April issue of the *Red Hackle*? This was that "from 1882-83 they became known as the 42nd District. In 1904 the barracks became known as Depot, The Black Watch". The barracks was not the district. The 42nd District—then, as now, comprised the counties of Perth, Forfar (now Angus) and Fife. It is true that the H.Q. was located in the barracks, but so were the depot and the H.Q. 3rd Militia Bn. Army Lists of those days show all three as located in Perth and do not mention the barracks at all. There was a combined organisation. The O.C. District was a substantive Colonel on the staff. But he also commanded the Depot. The Adjutant was posted as adjutant of the militia while other officers were posted to the depot. Regular and militia recruits were trained together.

Although originally the O.C. 42nd District, with one exception, had not been officers of The Black Watch, the last three Colonels, Wavell, Brickenden and Grogan (1895-1904) had all commanded battalions of the Regiment. I do not know what documents the Public Record Office contains or what language the then barrack department used, but I can remember back to the time my father commanded 1890-95. I am quite certain that Queen's Barracks were *generally* known both in the Regiment and the neighbourhood as the Depot The Black Watch long before regimental districts ceased to be commanded by Colonels in 1904 and Major Rose of Kilravock went to Perth as the first regimental officer in command.—Yours, etc.,

R. WALLACE.

Red Hackle. July 1960



March from Cortachy Castle to Birkhall on 2/4 Sept., 1960 by 4/5th Bn. The Black Watch

[Photo: John Leng.

The Commanding Officer talking to Lord Airlie, Hon. Col. 4/5th

8 a.m. of a Sunday morning on the Black Hill.

[Photo: John Leng.

5 Sept 60

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post

QUEEN MOTHER WAITS BY LOCH

WELCOME IN MIST FOR BLACK WATCH

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

THICK mist hung over the Grampians when Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother drove from Birkhall yesterday high into the hills to welcome the 4/5 Bn., The Black Watch on a 33-mile route march from Angus to Aberdeenshire. She is Colonel in Chief of the regiment.

By 8 a.m. she was standing by the roadside at Loch Muick as the Battalion, a Territorial unit, came out of the mist, headed by pipers. She was joined by the Queen who had motored from Balmoral with the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne.

The Battalion, almost 300 strong, had completed half their march the previous day in drenching rain. They camped overnight on a hillside.

The march ended at Birkhall. There the Queen Mother inspected the Battalion and took the salute at a march past.

SERVICE AT CRATHIE

About 2,000 people who gathered at Crathie Church yesterday saw members of the Royal family drive from Balmoral to the morning service.

The Queen was accompanied by Prince Philip, the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne, Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, and the Queen Mother.

The Queen will be joined at Balmoral on Thursday by the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan who will accompany the Royal party to the Braemar Gathering. Mr. Macmillan will join a shooting party on the moors to-day.

Campbell, Arnot, Finnie, Lawson; L/Cpls. Fernon, Adie; Cdts. Sutherland, Paterson and Austin.

This party thoroughly enjoyed their stay with the R.D.G. and they were complimented on their shooting on the 30 yd. range and on their discipline and behaviour at Catterick.

The six most excited cadets in the Bn., however, were probably the lads who, while at Hartley Camp, represented the Bn. at the Royal Parade for the Centenary of the Cadet Forces, held at Buckingham Palace, where the review was taken by Her Majesty The Queen, patron of the A.C.F., and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force.

They were C.S.M. Hugh Prentice, Methil, who was Senior cadet in charge of the Six; C/Sgt. William Prentice, Methil, his brother, Sgt. John Todd, Coaltown of Wemyss; Sgt. Ian Yule, Kirkcaldy; Cpl. Norman Evendon, Rosyth; Cpl. Harry Erskine, Kirkcaldy.

All were selected cadets and they travelled to London resplendent in new uniforms and "bulled-up" equipment. They came under expert scrutiny, for, prior to the Royal parade, they were attached for the major part of the week to 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, at Tidworth Barracks, Hants., on a visit which had been arranged by Lord Bruce, who is himself a former Scots Guards officer. One of the most treasured possessions of all six cadets is the beautifully printed programme of the day's events at Buckingham Palace; it was certainly a week they will all remember for many years to come.

The second week of annual camp took the form this year, for the first time in the history of the Bn., of an Adventure March. We embussed from Whitley Bay and travelled to Berwick, where the first tented camp of the week was made on the seacoast perimeter of Magdelene Fields, on the north side of the barracks.

From there, day to day, marches were made via Coldstream, Kelso, St. Boswells, and Galashiels, from which town the Bn. entrained for Fife. The Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme contingent of senior cadets travelled separate ways for a time, carrying out the expedition part of the scheme.

In retrospect, it was an interesting week and the cadets performed well. Many useful lessons were learned, and they were by the end of the week well into the routines of making and breaking camp. Wonders were performed on the messing side by the Q.M. and his staff, and whatever the weather "B" Echelon were, as they say, "on the ball."

At Coldstream we had another visit from General Younger, in a private capacity; he lives in this Border area and is a keen member of the hunt. Also with us was our good friend Major H. N. Wilson, secretary, Fife T.A.F.A., who stayed overnight and watched the lads march off in good heart for the final stage to Gala in the morning.

And so we left Trimontium, the three hills, the Eildons, call them what you will; but they stand there eternal watchdogs of the countryside the Romans once knew; we were to see them again as we packed the camp kit for the final time on the slopes of Mossilee Farm, which abuts the ranges at Galashiels.

As the trainload of happy cadets pulled out of Gala en route for Fife and home it was not so much a wave of farewell we gave to Major "Bob" Speed, county cadet executive, as a wave of grateful acknowledgement for an interesting and enjoyable annual camp. And as he and the Q. staff turned to yet another chore before they, too, left for home, we settled down to the comfortable journey north, with another annual camp over and the winter's activities just round the corner.

The week after annual camp Major "Jock" Gillies was the week-end guest of Havelock School A.C.F. Detachment, Grimsby, Lincs., commanded by Major James Mowat, A.C.F., depute headmaster of the school, and former art teacher in the Methil and Leven area of Fife.

A final note on annual camp. Two new trophies were donated for presentation this year; the Blyth Efficiency Shield, donated by Major M. Blyth, who attended this year's camp in an honorary capacity following his retiral from the Bn. last year; and the Coutts Rose Bowl, donated by Mr James Coutts, Dunfermline, and which he won yesteryear at Scottish Command Sports in his hey-day.

Just before we left Galashiels Lord Bruce presented a large number of Part II Certificates and also handed over the following trophies. Bn. Shield, .22 Shoot, "B" Coy. (Capt. Greig); Five-a-Side Football Trophy, Dysart Platoon (Cadet C.S.M. Alex. Lonie); Blyth Efficiency Shield, Dysart Platoon (runners-up East Wemyss Platoon) Capt. Provost; Coutts Rose Bowl, Athletics, "B" Coy. (Capt. Greig); Bn. Efficiency Cup for all-the-year-round effort, "C" Coy. (Capt. Provost), runners-up "B" Coy. (Capt. Greig).

Depot

General

The major event in The Depot during the past three months was the annual inspection of the unit on 2 June by Maj. Gen. M. P. Bogert, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., General Officer Commanding Eastern Command. Following the Ceremonial Parade, the GOC, accompanied by Brig. E. C. Brown, Brig. E. D. Danby, and other senior officers, visited The Depot accommodation and attended a National Survival Demonstration in the training area.

Training

As mentioned in the July issue of "The Hackle", Corps personnel are now being trained at The Depot, in addition to Black Watch recruits. This is proving to be very satisfactory and to date 43 Signal Corps and 2 Medical Corps personnel have successfully completed their nineteen weeks recruit training at The Depot. The first graduation squad to include Corps personnel, Number 103 Squad, commanded by Lt. T. J. Kaulbach, passed out of The Depot on 5 July.

National Survival Training is now included in the Recruit Training Syllabus. During their twelfth and thirteenth weeks of training, recruits are given fifty periods of instruction in National Survival subjects, including the role, employment and organization of rescue elements; rescue reconnaissance and stages of rescue; survival equipment; knots and lashings; casualty handling; rescue methods; traffic control duties; crowd and refugee control; security patrolling and fire fighting. In conjunction with National Survival, recruits are also taught First Aid and this eventually leads to the award of a Saint John's Ambulance Certificate if the recruit successfully completes a First Aid Test which is conducted toward the end of his Depot Training.

Lt. R. T. MacEachern accompanies Mr. J. S. Russell, New Brunswick Superintendent of The St. John Ambulance Society, on the inspection of 104 Squad.

Adam Sherriff Scott

Westmount Examiner - Oct 21/60

'-A very peppy man'

By MIRIAM ARMSTRONG

An 80-hour week is par for the course where artist Adam Sherriff Scott of 1357 Greene avenue, is concerned as he divides his time between 95 (he aims at 100) pupils and the painting of portraits and murals, one of which, commissioned by the Seaway Authority, will be housed in a special building in the City of Morrisburg, the first Canadian painting to be so honored.

"We licked the Americans at this battle," chuckled Mr. Scott, "but it is only half done", he added describing the mural as 27 feet long and eight feet high, depicting a cavalry charge and the Americans retreating, and due to be completed by next July.

"The most enjoyable painting I have ever done was one of my wife who died this spring," said the artist who is a youthful looking 73, "It was a study in black and white and it's hanging in the St. James Club now. She was beautiful, gentle and wonderful, and pictures of her are in every art gallery across Canada." He smiled and remarked, "Besides, she was my cheapest model."

Recognition of the artistic value of his work came to Mr. Scott in 1921 when, at the insistence of friends, he entered two paintings in an Academy Show at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, but refused to attend the exhibition. His wife did, however, and entered the building just in time to see his two entries, one of which was a portrait of her, purchased by the government for the National Gallery in Ottawa.

He never lived in an attic or suffered indigencies as an art student, graduating from the Edinburgh School of Art when he was 18 years old, winner of the Allan-Fraser Scholarship entitling him to 450 pounds a year for four years as well as room and board at a Scottish castle where he and nine other students enjoyed wine and seven course meals served by maids. Studios were built near the castle and the models for the aspiring artists came from Paris and London. He furthered his studies at the London Slade School, Beaux Arts in Paris and in Holland and Brittany.

His birthplace was Perth, Scotland, his mother was an amateur painter and in her son's words, "a very good one".

Immigrating to Canada in 1910, he served in World War I with the 42nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders or Black Watch, was wounded and returned to Canada in 1919, which period he recalls as being difficult with little or no work for an artist in Canada.

"We hardly had a crust of bread," said the artist. He was married in 1911, has a son in the RCAF and a married daughter living in the States.

With two friends as partners he opened Montreal's first commercial art studio on Dorchester street in the old Gatehouse building late in 1919 and turned out calendars, posters and booklet covers.

Although this venture prospered, he broke off with his partners in 1926 when he was offered a job painting two murals at $2,000 apiece in the Mount Royal Hotel dining room. Since then he has painted a number of murals illustrating Canadian scenes of historical moment, many of which have been reproduced in school history books.

If you think you can't draw a straight line, you might be wrong — what you need is a teacher who can inspire you, according to Mr. Scott, who has been teaching since 1926 and numbers among past pupils such men as Tom Garside, Read MacDonald, and Gleghorn. Formerly a teacher at the Montreal Museum, from 1926 until he opened his own studios on Bishop street in 1929, later moving to Western and now on Greene, Mr. Scott feels that by trying to judge a person's ability, it is possible to keep students from being frustrated, an occupational hazard suffered by those amateur artists who aspire to too much too soon.

Admitting he likes teaching, but not as well as painting, the bespectacled painter said of taking art classes: "It opens up a whole new world for people."

"The average human eye penetrates atmosphere," he explained. "For instance if you see a tree 58 feet away, you see a tree without the intervening atmosphere. It is the job of the artist to include the atmosphere in his picture. An artist must see things broadly, and he must see things as living, even a rock which sometimes has movement and life."

Mr. Scott said color is important to the emotional side of our life, and cited the case of a broken marriage which was attributed to the fact that the couple's bedroom was painted a violent red.

"The vibrations caused by red or purple can be most irritating," he said. "In general, men prefer blue, women like red, and in India and the Orient, yellow is the favorite color."

One of his pet peeves is the thought expressed by some that art is copying nature. Mr. Scott stated emphatically, "Art is not copying nature, it is creating a new picture, it is creating even a light not of this earth."

The artist said he enjoyed his busy schedule which keeps him interested in life and people, and his Mexican assistant, a swarthy young man called Reynaldo Herrara Trujillo, concurred with this, saying, "I think he is a very peppy man."

ARTIST AND CLASS: Adam Sherriff Scott, RCA, who has opened his new studio at 1357 Greene avenue in Westmount, is shown giving art instruction to Mrs. A. Nucci, 2449 Mariette; Mrs. Bini, 2136 Cote St. Luc; and Mrs. Gillmor, 463 Mount Pleasant. Mr. Scott has, among many accomplishments, painted portraits of many of the famous men on the Canadian scene.

—Leo Thompson Photo

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

GUEST OF HONOUR
Lieutenant General
S. F. CLARK, C.B.E., C.D.
Chief of the General Staff

SATURDAY the 29TH OF OCTOBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY

THE GAZETTE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1960

SOLDIERS VISIT: A group of American soldiers paid a visit to the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, near Werl, Germany recently. The Highlanders demonstrated weapons and battalion training to the visiting Americans. Maj. Colin "Red" Forrest, left, of Westmount, greets a former friend from the days of the Second World War, 1st Sgt. John W. Hines, U.S. Army.

Star Nov 14/60

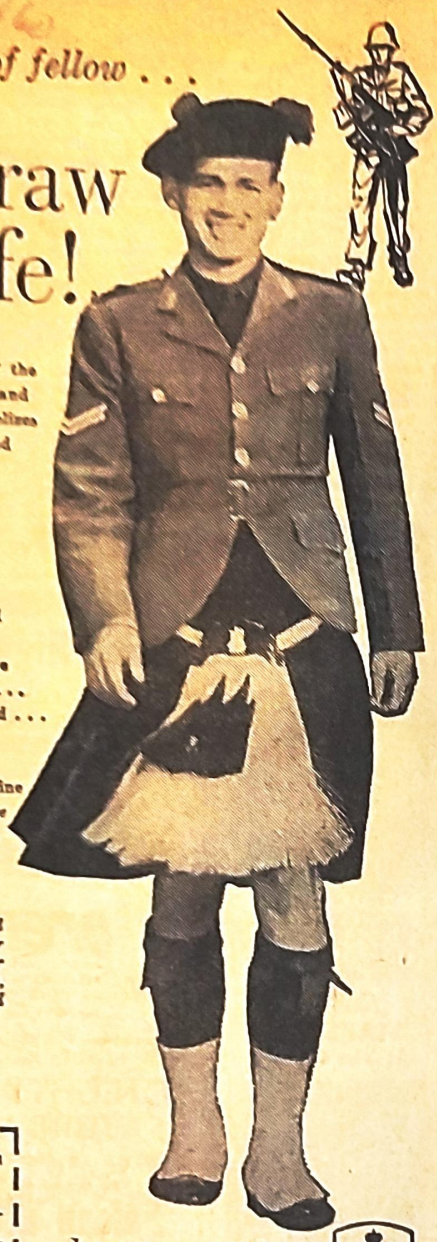
Taking the Salute

Ten-year-old Ian MacIntosh salutes his teacher, 82-year-old former Pipe Major Robert Hannah of Montreal, just before the latter sailed in the Cunarder Sylvania for Scotland to visit scenes of his youth. With them in photo is Staff-Sgt. Andrew Ramsay. Colorful pipers of the Black Watch (RHR) were out in force Saturday to give their comrade a Highland bon-voyage.

HIGHLAND SENDOFF: Pipers of the Black Watch (RHR) came out in full force Saturday to skirl bon voyage to a famous comrade, 82-year-old former Pipe-Maj. Robert Hannah of Montreal. To mark his sailing for Scotland in the Cunard liner Sylvania, pipes, drums, pageantry and all the color of the Black Watch's fondest farewell gave the old piper a stirring sendoff. Left to right are Drum Maj. William McKee; Pipe-Maj. Hannah; Staff-Sgt. Andrew Ramsay; and Ian MacIntosh, 10, who, for the last three years has been a student of Pipe-Major Hannah.

For the right type of fellow . . .

it's a braw fine life!



The distinctive uniform of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada symbolizes a tradition of gallantry and service covering nearly a century of Canadian history. Today – as the 2nd Battalion prepares to sail again, this time for a tour of duty in Germany – Canada's oldest highland regiment continues to offer a life of adventure to young men of courage and character: a highly satisfying career with an opportunity for valuable service to our country and the cause of peace . . . outstanding training of body and mind . . . comradeship and travel . . . good pay and prospects for advancement. In a word, the Black Watch offers "a braw fine life" to the right type of man! If you're the right type, why not find out more about it . . . TODAY!

Men between 17 and 25, single and physically fit, should apply to their local Army Recruiting Station for detailed information – by calling, phoning or mailing the attached coupon to:

772 Sherbrooke Street West,
MONTREAL, Quebec.
Telephone: AV. 8-8133

Please send me details of career opportunities in the Black Watch.

Name_____ Age____

Address_____ Phone_____

City/Town_____ Prov._____

Last school grade successfully completed_____

R60-30

choose a career with a purpose

Canadian Army

John Orr

Funeral service for John Orr, 70, widely known in St. Lambert, will be held Friday at 2 p.m. at St. Barnabas Anglican Church, St. Lambert. Burial will be at Mount Royal Cemetery.

Mr. Orr, former Canadian Army captain and former officer-commanding of the Lindsay Garden Air Cadet Squadron, died yesterday at the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital.

Born and educated in Scotland, Mr. Orr came to Canada in 1913, joining the Canadian National Railways. Except for war service, he remained throughout his career with the CNR, retiring from his position as freight agent in 1955.

He enlisted at the outbreak of World War I in the 72nd Battalion, Royal Highland Regiment, Black Watch, and was seriously wounded. He was a captain at demobilization.

He commanded the Lindsay Garden Air Cadet Squadron during World War II and trained many future RCAF personnel.

Mr. Orr was a charter member of the Canadian Legion, Branch 68. He was well known for his gardening skill, having won several prizes.

Survivors include his wife, the former Ena Paterson, a daughter Mrs. P. N. Bolger; a son Alistair; six groundchildren; and a brother, James, of Scotland.

1315. MORIER AS A MILITARY ARTIST: THE KILT.—A picture, originally entitled "Incident in the Scotch Rebellion, 1745," formed the frontispiece to No. 76, Vol. XIX, of the JOURNAL. In this same number the picture was mentioned, in the article "The King's Own," by Mr. C. T. Atkinson, as showing Barrett's Regiment at Culloden, 1746. In a small volume, "The Children of the Mist," by Lord Archibald Campbell, brother of the 9th Duke of Argyll, published by W. and A. K. Tolmgton, Edinburgh, 1890, the same picture is reproduced, and the following notes concerning it:

"The picture lay long *perdu* in a lumber room at Windsor Castle, probably put away by the successors of the Duke of Cumberland, who had commissioned David Morier to paint it. Under the directions of Sir Charles Robertson it was sent to the Military Exhibition, held at Chelsea in 1890, together with all the other military paintings by David Morier. A faithful copy of the picture was painted by Mr. Ernest Griset, commissioned to undertake this task by Lord Archibald Campbell, during the week of the exhibition, leave to do so having been obtained from Queen Victoria.

"It may puzzle some to observe that several figures of the clansmen wear two different clan tartans. When we remember that the various Independent Companies of The Black Watch adopted the tartan of their respective leaders no surprise need be felt. When the clansmen 'came out' they, no doubt, wore the tartan of the leader they fought under, wearing at the same time their own clan colour in the jacket, kilt, or truis, which doubtless they already possessed."

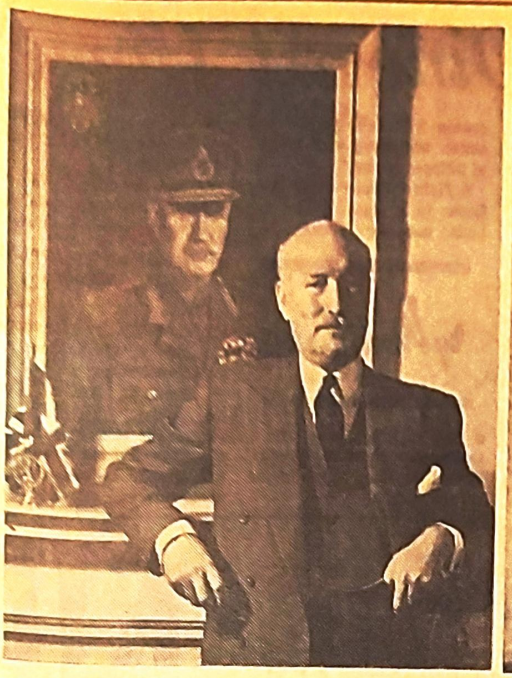
The very fine copy of the original, signed "Ernest Griset after David Morier," is now at Inverary Castle, Argyll, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Argyll. The Jacobite white cockade is clearly visible in the bonnets of the foremost clansmen, whose dress and arms were accurately painted by Morier from contemporary examples of the period.

In Lord Archibald's little book is included an extract from "Bryan's Dictionary of Painters" referring to the painter of the original picture: "Morier, I at Berne, Switzerland, about the year 1705. He came to England s battle of Dettingen, and was presented to the Duke of Cumberland b Faulkener, who settled on him a pension of 200 pounds a year. He himself as a painter of battles, managed horses, etc., and also painte which he was extensively employed. He died in 1770 and was buried Clerkenwell."

His Lordship concludes: "He was, according to this, 40 years time of the '45, and would have been in his prime, an experienced ar and detail of arms. No more conclusive proof of distinctive clan co exhibited, and it (the picture) silences all dispute on the question a all time."

R. NORTH, *Lie*

THE GAZETTE,



(Ashley & Crippen photos)

GENERAL SIR NEIL M. RITCHIE, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. and LADY RITCHIE, of Toronto, who will be the guests of honor at the annual St. Andrew's Ball being held tomorrow night at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

THE GAZETTE,

t. Andrew's Ball: Gala Event

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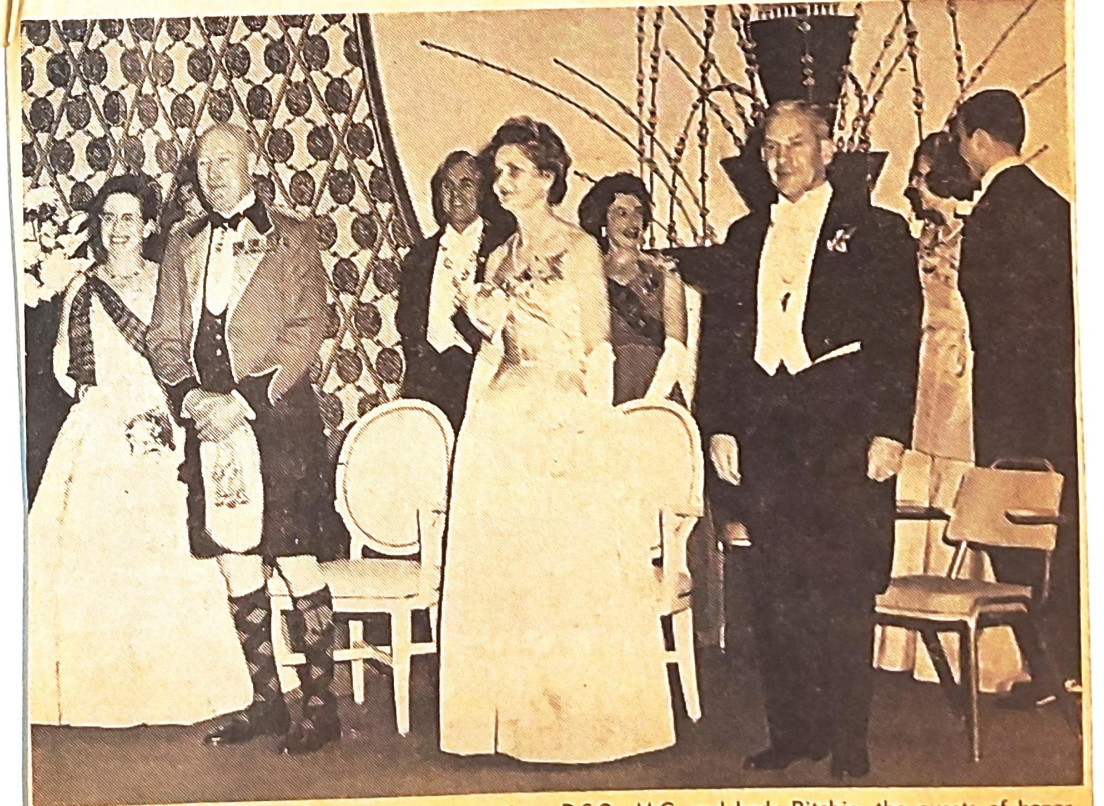

St. Andrew's Ball: Photographed at the annual St. Andrew's Ball held last night at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Front row, from left to right: Mrs. Alexander Archibald, General Sir Neil Ritchie, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. and Lady Ritchie, the guests of honor, and Mr. Archibald, the president of St. Andrew's Society; back row, Mr. Alasdair Fraser, chairman of the ball, Mrs. W. C. Leggat, Mr. John Lynch-Staunton and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton. (Gazette Photo Service)